

Drawn & engraved by J. W. Fairbairn F.S.A.

ORNAMENTAL SCROLLS ON SAMIAN POTTERY FOUND IN LONDON; now in the MUSEUM of CRESSWELL F.S.A.

THE JOURNAL

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FOR THE

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INTO THE ARTS AND MONUMENTS OF THE
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THE JOURNAL

OF THE

British Archaeological Association.

APRIL 1848.

ON

THE RED GLAZED POTTERY OF THE ROMANS, FOUND IN THIS COUNTRY AND ON THE CONTINENT.

IN former volumes of the *Journal* examples have been given of Romano-British pottery, verified as such by evidence that cannot be challenged. On the present occasion will be described another class of fictile ware, which, in the course of our proceedings, has been frequently alluded to, but never fully particularized. It is true it has been the subject of essays in some of our antiquarian publications, yet these have rather had for their object the attempt to fix the production of the pottery to some particular locality, or to identify it with some special kinds mentioned by ancient writers; while the absence of illustrations have rendered the discussions intelligible and interesting only to a comparative few. We shall, as far as our limits will allow, embrace these questions, and give engravings of the most prominent varieties of the pottery, so as to avoid as much as possible the hazard of being misunderstood, and, for the same reason, shall retain the commonly accepted term "Samian", although the propriety of the designation will probably appear more than doubtful.

The pottery called "Samian" is chiefly distinguished from all other kinds discovered in this and neighbouring

countries, by a red or coral-colour glaze, the body being of a paler red, of compact texture, slightly porous, and sonorous when struck. The colouring matter is derived from the oxides of lead and iron.

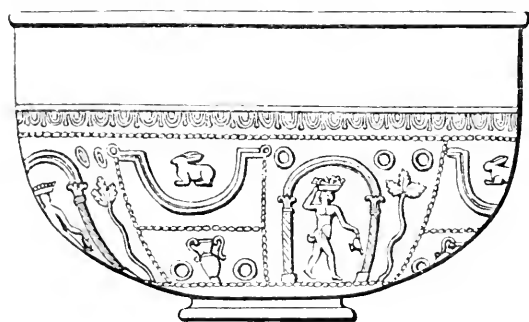
In the papers on fictile ware referred to above, it has been shewn that Roman potteries abounded in Britain, and there is every reason to believe that future researches may bring to light the sites of others; for there still remain many peculiar kinds of pottery apparently referable to distinct localities apart from those to which are appropriated the described classes. The Samian ware is found throughout this country almost wherever Roman remains are met with: but in no instance has a fragment ever been discovered under circumstances which would authorize us in classing it with the Romano-British productions. Mr. Artis found no specimen of it in the extensive remains of Roman potteries discovered by him in Northamptonshire. But he met with a remarkable instance of an unsuccessful attempt made to imitate a design on a common variety of the embossed kind. Indeed, it appears that although the potters of this extensive district succeeded so well in certain descriptions of clay vessels, they failed in accomplishing more than a rude resemblance to the good style of design which marks the generality of the Samian ware. Some few of the vases from Northamptonshire are ornamented with human figures and classical subjects, but in so rude a manner as to shew the artists were unpractised in this higher walk of their profession. Or, it is probable, the Samian ware was imported too abundantly and at too easy a rate to give rise to a necessity for its fabrication in Britain; else, it must be admitted, there seems no particular reason why, since the clay and colouring matter were accessible, it might not have been manufactured in this province. Neither is it to be included among the varieties of ware made in the potteries on the Medway; and the notion that the Samian pateræ fished up on the Kentish coast by oyster dredgers were some of the products of submerged kilns, seems untenable until some confirmatory evidence is adduced. This part of Britain was well-populated throughout the Romano-British epoch, and many circumstances may be suggested to account for the presence of the pateræ in this peculiar situation.

As one of the main objects of the present observations is to give a clear idea of what is meant by *Samian* pottery, and to furnish types of the more frequently occurring varieties, we here give twelve examples of the plain or unembossed kind, and two which are ornamented with a simple ivy-leaf pattern, selected from a large number discovered in the city of London. Two, in the third row, have a neat pattern (difficult to be correctly shewn on so small a scale), which has not unaptly been called engine-turned, from its resemblance to the engine-turned work of the watch-cases of the present day. The most common of these are, perhaps, numbers 2, 6, 12, and 14, and the rarest shapes are those of numbers 3, 5, 9, and 10.—(See over-leaf.)

Across the centre of the bottoms of most of these vessels are stamped the names of the potters; seven examples of which, taken from several hundred found in London, are here given.¹



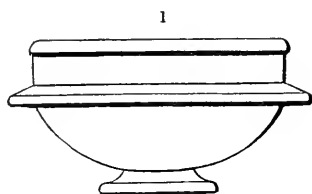
The other division of the Samian pottery is that which is embossed. Like the foregoing, it is uniformly of a red colour, and presents no palpable difference in glaze, or in the composition of the body of the ware. The most com-



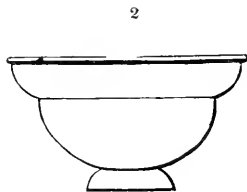
Height, 6 inches. diameter, 8½.

mon shapes are those of the bowls shewn in the annexed cut, and in p. 313, v. i, of the *Journal*. The upper rim of others expands considerably, and the bowl is not so deep, while the external surface

¹ In the "Collectanea Antiqua," Nos. x and xi, will be found a complete list of the names here alluded to.



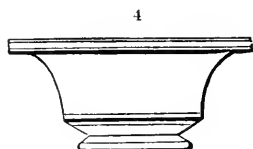
Height, 3 inches ; Diameter, 6 inches.



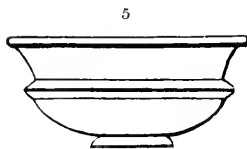
H. $2\frac{1}{2}$; D. 4.



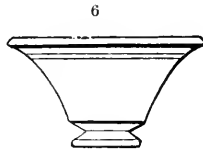
H. $2\frac{3}{4}$; D. 2.



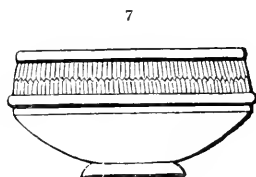
H. 2 ; D. 5.



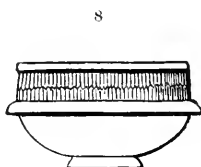
H. 2 ; D. $4\frac{1}{2}$.



H. 2 ; D. 4.



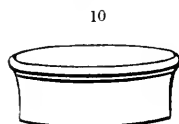
H. 2 ; D. $4\frac{1}{2}$.



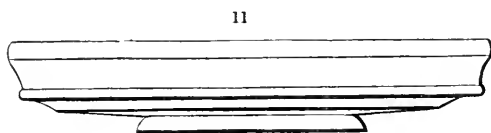
H. $1\frac{1}{4}$; D. 3.



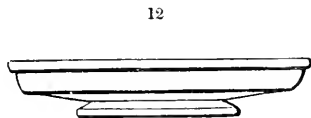
H. $\frac{3}{4}$; D. 4.



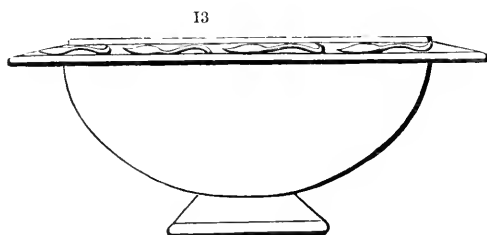
H. $1\frac{1}{2}$; D. $3\frac{1}{2}$.



H. 2 ; D. 10.



H. $1\frac{1}{2}$; D. 6.



H. 4 ; D. 10.



H. $1\frac{1}{2}$; D. 4.

is usually decorated almost to the top with wreaths of foliage or scrolls, surmounted by a border of the engine-turned pattern. These vases usually vary from seven to ten inches in diameter, and from three to six inches in height.

The other variety is cup-shaped or upright, an example of which is given below. This also includes a wide gradation in scale, some being nine inches in height, and others (as for instance, the specimen exhibited on the right),

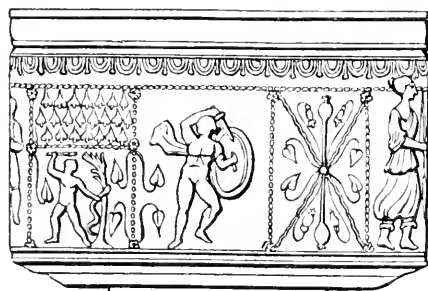


Actual size.

not more than two inches.

One of the chief characteristics in the designs upon these elegant vases is the festoon and tassel border which so commonly surmounts them.

The more prevailing forms of this border are shewn of the actual size in the accompanying cut (fig. 1); of these the two first are most frequently met with.



Height, 5 inches; diameter, 6.

(fig. 1); of these the two first are most frequently met with.

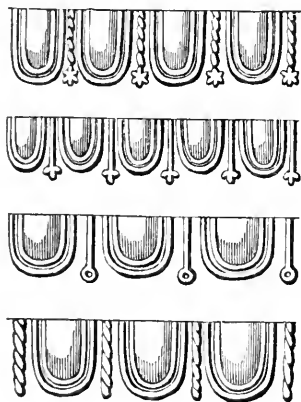


Fig. 1.—Borders on Samian ware found in London. Full size of originals.

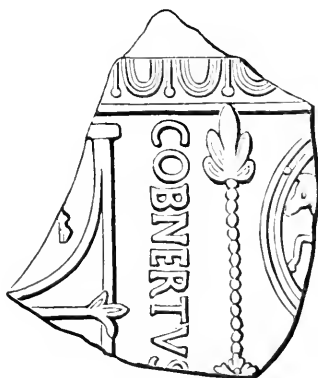
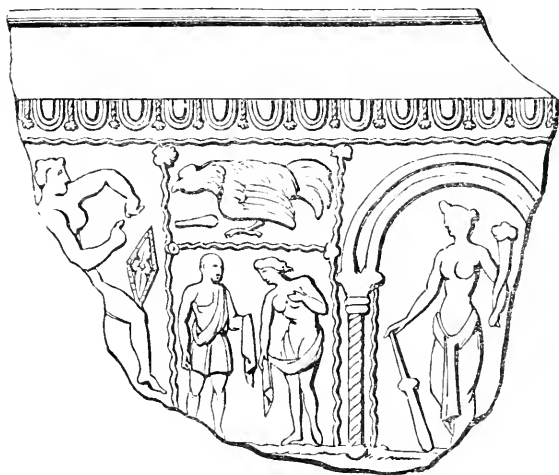


Fig. —One half the actual size.

The potters' names,—of which a single example will suffice (fig. 2),—are generally stamped upon the exterior surface of the embossed Samian vases, and in a larger and bolder type.

The designs upon these vessels embrace an almost infinite series of curious and interesting representations of popular subjects, strikingly illustrative of social and religious habits and customs. Divinities and their emblems, priests and sacrificial ceremonies, bacchantes dancing, and bacchanalian processions, with scenes from mythic creeds, form a numerous division. Specimens before me exhibit Diana surprised by Actæon; Actæon attacked by his dogs; Apollo and Daphne; the Pygmies and cranes, etc. In the annexed engraving, of a fragment from the site of New Coal Exchange,¹ will be recognized the goddess



Two-thirds actual size.

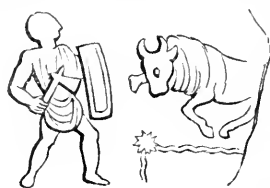
Fortune, holding the rudder and cornucopiæ, beneath an arch with twisted columns. On the fine vase delineated in page 3, a faun carrying a basket of fruit upon his head and a drinking cup with handles (*cantharus ansa*),² beneath a similar arch, forms the chief ornament; on the engraving in page 5 are seen, in different compartments of the vase, Hercules, a figure with shield and

¹ Now in the collection of Mr. Price, together with the specimens in page 10, found in the same locality.

² Virgil, *Ecl.* vi, 17.

sword, probably intended to represent a performer in the pyrrhic dance, and Diana. Genii, cupids riding upon marine animals, tritons, griffins, and other imaginary beings, form a numerous class.

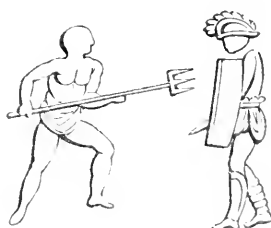
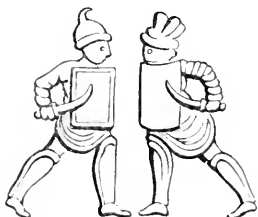
The exhibition of wild beasts, one of the favourite amusements of the circus, is not unfrequently illustrated by these fictile pictures. The



annexed cut has reference to the termination of a bull fight. The bestiarius, armed with shield and hatchet,

is approaching to despatch the wounded animal. On a fragment in my possession is a man with a sword and a veil, who reminds us of the matador in the bull-fights of Spain in the present day.

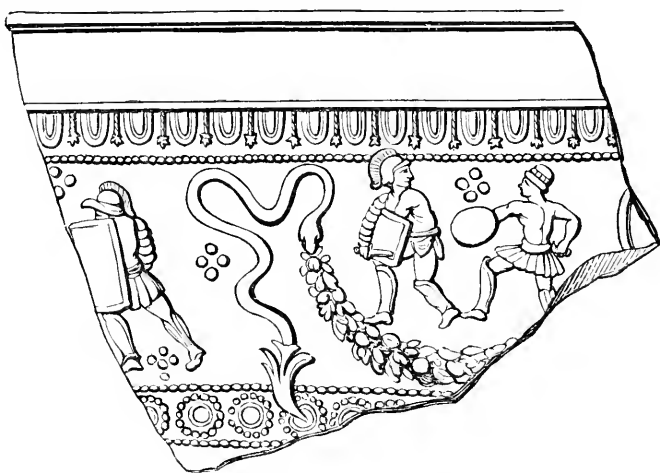
Gladiatorial combats were among the most popular shows of the Romans, and engaged the skill of the potter, as well as that of the sculptor, the painter, and the worker in mosaic. The costume and equipments of the combatants in most of the representations on the Samian ware, are well defined, and accord pretty closely with examples



furnished in other works of ancient art, and with the descriptions in classical authors. The four pair of gladiators shewn in the cuts given above, have been selected from different vases. In the first, the conquered figure is in the attitude of imploring the mercy of the spectators. They are both armed with short curved swords, helmets, and armour on the right arm; but the fallen combatant seems destitute of greaves, which the other wears.

In the second group the figures are armed still more differently: the one on the left has evidently gained the victory; he bears a circular shield and curved sword; his antagonist, the oblong scutum and a straight sword, which is lowered apparently in token of submission. In the third cut the helmet seems the only material point of difference.

The fourth combat is between a *retiarius*, armed only with his trident, and a gladiator whose costume differs from that of some of the preceding figures, only in the covering of the right leg, which resembles that usually



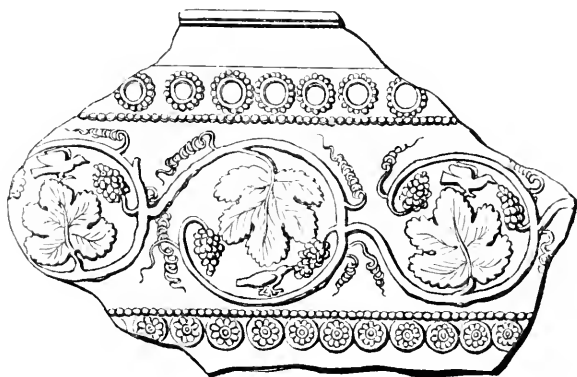
Two-thirds of the actual size.

worn on the arm. Those with the oblong shields are probably intended for the class termed Samnites, while the circular shield is a characteristic of that called Thracians. The short apron fastened over the hips with a girdle, seems common to almost all. The fragment of an elegant bowl in the above cut, affords a further variety of design.

Musicians are often introduced playing on flutes and on the harp; upon other vases are masks and grotesque faces and figures. A fragment before me is adorned with masks interspersed among foliage, probably the *oscilla* or faces of Bacchus, suspended in vineyards to insure fertility.

Some with victories, genii, and winged figures, are remarkable for grace and beauty. An example is shewn in the annexed cut.

Another series comprises scrolls of foliage, fruits, and flowers, arranged in every conceivable way, and generally with pleasing effect. Nine varieties, taken from at least two hundred, are represented in the accompanying plate, which has been kindly presented to me by Mr. Fairholt. These chiefly constitute a border on the upper part of the Samian bowls. On the fragment shewn below, the vine forms the chief ornament in the



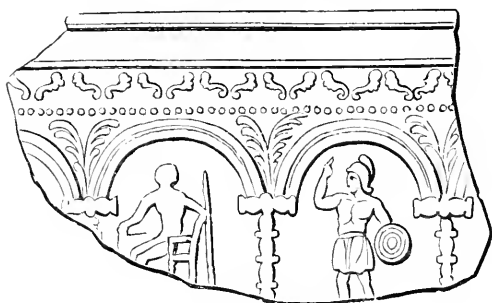
One-half the actual size.

centre of the vase; the arrangement of the clusters of grapes, the tendrils, and the birds, is both simple and rich.

I cannot even thus briefly conclude this division of my remarks without referring to a class of subjects of so loose a character, that even with a knowledge of the unrestrained sensual habits of the Romans, we are surprised to see evidences of their licentiousness paraded forth upon the domestic board, and depicted upon the vessels in daily

use, to meet and please alike the eye of young and old, of the modest as well as the lewd. The prevailing taste for such representations is mentioned by Pliny: "*in poculis libidines cœlare juvat, ac per obscenitates bibere*," lib. xxxiii; and "*vasa adulteriis cœlata*," lib. xiv.

I proceed to make a few observations on the mecha-

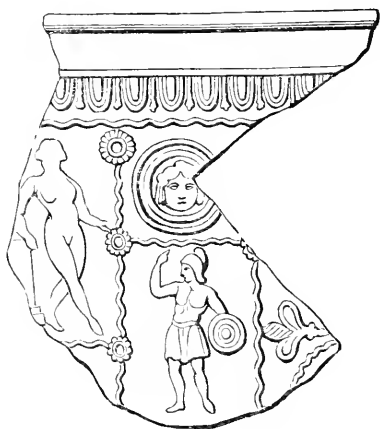


Two-thirds the actual size.

nical processes adopted in ornamenting the pottery. I have often noticed a very close resemblance in particular patterns or figures upon vases totally different in general aspect, and from this similitude

in details, have often been able to trace so close an affinity as to leave no doubt of their being the work of the same hand. The warrior in the fragments¹ shewn in this page, is obviously from the same mould, although the other parts of the designs are quite distinct from each other.

It appears that several moulds were often required to complete one design, and that after the vessels had been thrown upon the wheel, the compartments were consecutively stamped by the potter. In a note I have just received, Mr. Fairholt observes:—"While engaged in drawing the Samian pottery for the illustration of your paper, the mode of its manufacture, and more particularly of its ornamentation, has attracted my attention. It appears to me conclusive

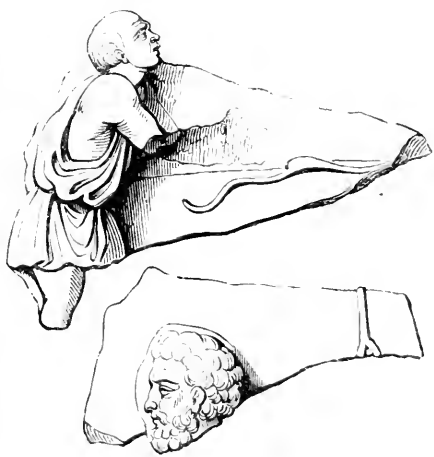


Two-thirds the actual size

¹ These were dug up on the site of the New Coal Exchange, and are now in the collection of Mr. E. B. Price.

that it was done bit by bit, the border and leading lines *first*, and the figures one by one afterwards. A variety of these figured stamps must have been at the disposal of the workman, and he does not appear to have been restricted in his use of them by the difference of size or scale of his figures. Thus in the perfect vase engraved in this paper (p. 5), the man killing the snake is very much smaller than the warrior in the centre; but both are included within the lines which form a border to each subject; but the figure of the huntress at the side is so large that her head reaches above the boundary line, and must evidently have been stamped on afterwards, as it projects in relief above. In the same way, the stem of the plant which divides each subject in the fragment with gladiators (p. 8), is stamped in relief at random over the border beneath, proving that the ornamentation of these vases was effected in the way described. In some scenes, where two gladiators are wanted opposed to a third, the same stamp is used for both, who are placed side by side from the same mould. The hare on the small Samian cup (p. 5), is the same used upon the large circular perfect one."

Some few examples of pottery, coming under the general term Samian, have been discovered, in London and in one or two other places in England, which exhibit the ornaments in higher relief and of very superior execution, but the material seems in no respect to vary from that of the more numerous descriptions of pottery under consideration. The figures (two of which are here shewn), instead of being stamped upon the vessels as before described, have been separately moulded and carefully affixed by a graving tool. In all the specimens I possess (seven in number), this process is clearly indicated, and the mark of the tool used for polishing the line

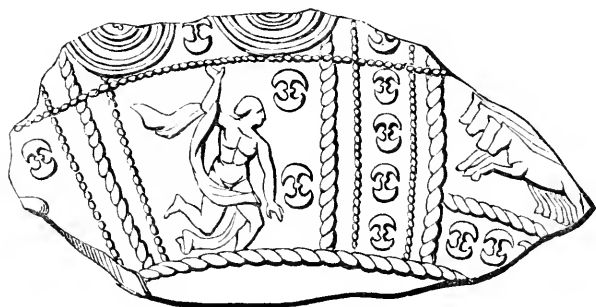


Size of orig: 114

of junction, and freeing it from excrescent clay, is discernible. This variety of the Samian ware is so rare, that with the exception of a single specimen in the York museum, I am not aware of any other examples to refer to besides those alluded to above. Mr. Price,¹ in reference to the manipulation of the ornaments, cites the following passage from Martial, lib. iv, 46.

“Et crasso figuli polita cælo
Septenaria synthesis Sagunti
Hispane luteum rotæ toreuma.”

There are, as before observed, other exceptions to the varieties of Samian ware specified in the foregoing notes, but they are more remarkable for peculiarity of design or for the colour of the clay than for superiority in workmanship. The specimen chosen for the adjoining cut is



Two-thirds the actual size

singular in its ornamentation as well as in its pale yellow colour and absence of glaze. Fragments have also been found of the brilliant red glazed pottery ornamented with stars, leaves, and diamond patterns, incuse.

In the class of Samian pottery may also be included the shallow dishes, resembling the common earthen-ware vessels, termed *mortaria*. Like these, their internal surface is usually partially covered with small stones, apparently intended to facilitate trituration or to counteract friction. Some of them have deep overlapping rims, as in the restored example from a specimen in the possession of

¹ “Gentlemen’s Magazine,” 1844, part ii, p. 37.

Mr. Huxtable, which is unique in respect to its ornamental pattern.



Diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches : depth of rim, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Samian vessels are very frequently met with, intermixed with urns of coarser ware, in sepulchral interments. The embossed kinds are rarely found in perfect condition, and the value that was attached to all descriptions of the pottery may be inferred from the fact of fragments being often discovered neatly riveted with lead.

As before remarked, we question the claim of Britain to the manufacture of these interesting vessels, and we think it is equally certain they were not, with the exception of the more remarkable kinds here alluded to or described, imported from Italy. Antiquaries were probably induced to adopt the term Samian from the fact that an extensive trade in earthenware was carried on at Samos, and because earthen vessels of red clay were made there, to which reference is not unfrequently found in ancient writers. As Plautus mentions them, the manufactory must have been established at a very early period. Pliny, whose authority on the subject is the most important, says:—*“Major quoque pars hominum terrenis utitur vasis. Samia etiamnum in esculentis laudantur. Retinet hanc nobilitatem et Arretium in Italia: et calicum tantum Surrentum, Asta, Pollentia: in Hispania Saguntum, in Asia Pergamum. Habent et Tralleis opera sua, et Mutina in Italia, quoniam et sic gentes nobilitantur. Hæc quoque per maria, terrasque, ultro citroque portantur insignibus rotæ officinis—nobilitantur iis oppida quoque ut Rhegium et Cumæ.”* This passage is decisive in showing that Samos did not possess a monopoly in the manufacture of fictile vases; and many ancient writers might easily be cited

who refer to the celebrity in the fictile art of other cities mentioned by Pliny. Now the peculiar styles of workmanship which distinguished the works of these several places, can only be ascertained by an examination of the remains of the vessels themselves, discovered upon or near the sites of the places where they were made. It is probable that if this investigation could be effected, we should be enabled, by comparison, to appropriate some of the rarer varieties of Samian ware found in England, to more than one of the localities named by Pliny. That the ware of Arretium was imported into Gaul and Britain is certain. Dr. Fabroni, an Italian antiquary, has published engravings of specimens of a beautiful kind of red embossed pottery discovered at Arezzo (the ancient Arretium), resembling our Samian, but of superior execution, and ornamented with more classical designs, bearing a closer affinity to the chaste and finished productions of the Greek school of art. He has also given a somewhat copious list of potters' stamps, which, both in names and in formula, totally differ from those discovered in this and in neighbouring countries.¹

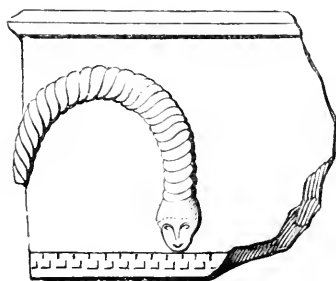
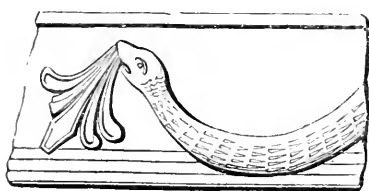
At a recent meeting of the Association, among a quantity of fragments of Samian ware found at Colchester, and



forwarded by Mr. Wire, was a specimen, (shewn in the annexed cut), which, at the first glance, excited attention from its marked variance to the numerous types with

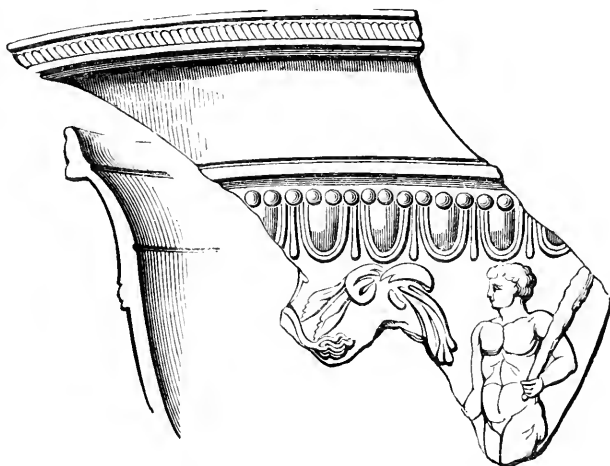
¹ Storia degli antichi vasi fittili Aretini, del Dott. A. Fabroni. Arezzo, 1840.

which we were previously familiar. A closer examination and comparison with the examples from Arezzo, furnished by Dr. Fabroni, lead us to infer that this fragment must have been copied from designs which had originally been brought from Arretium. In the three cuts upon this page, taken from Fabroni's work, are apparently the prototypes of some of the figures upon the Colchester specimen, modified and arranged probably by the whim or capability of inferior or careless imitators. The boy or Cupid above the festoon, seems derived from some such representation as that upon the fragment above, while a like analogy may be traced between the festoon or wreath terminating in serpents' heads, and the fanciful ornaments here reproduced from the Arezzo collection.



The upper border of the Colchester specimen also differs in the double twisted cord from the analogous pattern, which in many hundred instances decorates our Samian vases. But perhaps, after all, it is not so much in the general view, as in the details taken separately, that the resemblance will be acknowledged. Since the discovery of the Colchester fragment, I have examined the chief London collections, with a view to see if any still closer connexion could be observed between the two classes,

and the investigation has led to the detection of two specimens which appear to have been imported direct from Arretium. The one here shewn is in the possession



Section shewing interior, one-half original size.

of Mr. Newman. It is unique in shape, of superior workmanship, and in the festoon pattern and pearly circle, differs as much from the Samian as it resembles the Arretine, examples of which, from the work cited above, are here appended (fig. 1).

The other is in the possession of Mr. Chaffers, and is remarkable for the deep engine-turned pattern, and for the potter's name in a sandal or foot,—a type peculiar to the Arezzo stamps, as shewn in Fabroni's list (fig. 2).

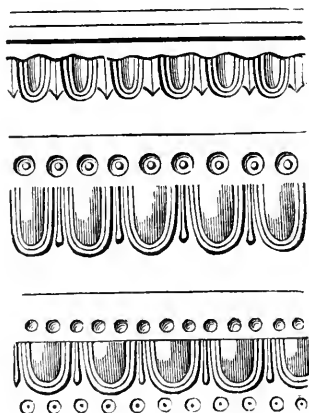


Fig. 1.

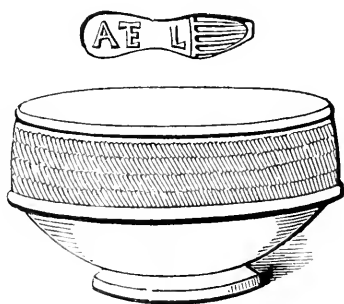


Fig. 2.—Height, 2 inches diameter, 3.

The importation of the Arretine ware into Gaul is most satisfactorily decided by a potter's stamp found at Lillebonne, in Normandy (the Juliabona of the Romans), the names upon which are almost liter-



ally identical with some found at Arezzo, here re-engraved. The Tittius of these inscriptions is de-

signated in the first of the three Arezzo marks as a potter of Arretium; we find also in the Arezzo list L. Tittius, and L. Tettius; the association of the latter with the Hilerius or Hilarius of the Arezzo and Lillebonne stamps, seems to leave no doubt of the one being a variety of the other.

The frequent occurrence of two distinct names in the same stamp, may, as Fabroni suggests, indicate the proprietor or master, and the workman.

The examples given above will be sufficient to shew the distinction in formula and type between the potters' stamps found at Arezzo, and those found in England (see p. 3). The former, it may be observed, are generally in the nominative case, while the latter are as common in the genitive, accompanied by M. for *manû*, or OF. for *officinâ*, as BORILLI. M.,—OF. ABALI.,—PATERNI. OF., and when in the nominative, are often followed by F., or FE., for *fecit*. The names themselves are also widely different. In a catalogue of several hundred found in London,¹ we notice only a very few which are at all identical, and these are common names, such as must have been of frequent occurrence in all parts of the Roman empire; and which, moreover, from their discordance in style of impress, cannot possibly be ascribed to the same individuals.

Having given examples of the most common kinds of Samian ware, having shewn in what points it bears a certain analogy with the Arezzo pottery (the only Italian production with which we are at present acquainted, at all resembling it), and having at the same time indicated some of the more palpable points of dissimilitude, we proceed to advance some reasons for appropriating the manufacture

¹ See "Collectanea Antiqua," No. x.



of the pottery,—that is to say, the general class termed Samian,—to Gaul, when that country flourished under the peaceful and civilizing influence of the Roman power.

In all the varieties of the ware discovered throughout England, Germany, and France, we recognize the closest resemblance in form, in design, in the composition of the material, and in the names of the makers. We thus establish for the specimens found in these countries a common origin; and when we reflect on the fact of the vast ascendancy in the arts gained by Roman-Gaul over the more northern countries, testified alike by the historian and by existing remains, we also establish a *prima facie* argument in favour of that province,—it being far more probable that the pottery should be imported from Gaul, abounding in artists and artificers of all kinds, into Britain, which in this respect was second to Gaul, than *vice versa*.

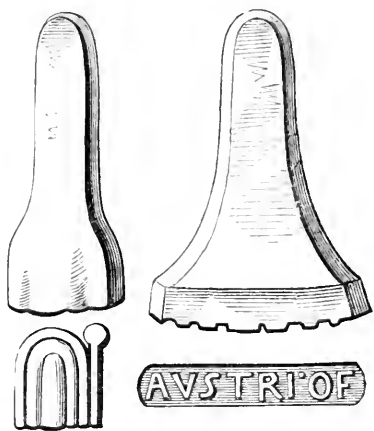
Many of the potters' names are decidedly Gaulish; such as the following:—Agedillus, Banoluccus, Beliniccus, Bennicus, Bilicanus, Bilicatus, Boiniccus, Bonoxus, Brackillus, Catasextus, Cobnertus, Coccillus, Cosaxtis, Dagodubnus, Dagomarus, Divix, Divixtulus, Durinx, Gabrus, Muxtulus, Rogenus, Rologenus, Suobnedo, Vertecisa, Viducos, Vosii-cunnus, etc.; some are less barbarous in sound, while others are pure Roman. Upwards of four hundred different names have been found in London alone; and many of these in their various readings are identical with names found in the canton of Bergne, at Augst, Treves, Tours, and in other parts of France. In the lists from these places are many which we have not noticed in English collections; but it is a question if there are any in our catalogues which may not be found in some of the continental museums and collections.

But if the chain of evidence in favour of the continental origin of the ware be still thought incomplete, the wanting links will be found in recorded discoveries of the remains of kilns, and of moulds and stamps.

Mr. Artis presented me with a cast of part of a mould for making an embossed Samian vase stamp with the name *Cobnertus*. It was given to Mr. Artis by M. Brongniart, who stated it to have been found in France. A fragment of a vase of similar pattern, and bearing the same name, has been discovered in London. M. Brongniart has pub-

lished¹ an engraving of one of the actual stamps for marking the newly-made ware, a mould for the circular frieze, and also a fragment of a mould for the vases with figures in relief. The two first are copied in the annexed cut.

The same name occurs in the list of potters' stamps found in London. These, with other similar implements used in the manufacture of the Samian vases were discovered at Lezoux near Thiers (Auvergne), upon the site of an ancient manufactory of pottery.



M. Brongniart also mentions moulds found, in 1802, at Luxembourg, and Mr. Wright informs me he has noticed a portion or portions of one, in the collection of the Count de Portalès, at Paris. In the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of France (tom. v, p. li), it is stated that kilns had been discovered in the valley of the Brusche (Bas-Rhin), and near them a considerable quantity of pottery figured and marked with the names of the makers. It resembled so precisely some found at Saverne (twelve miles north-west of Strasburg), that the specimens from the two places were pronounced to have been cast in the same moulds. The clay of which they were made, appeared to have been procured from the neighbourhood of the kilns.

It would have been foreign to the object of my paper to give examples of the many specimens in my own collection and in those of my friends, which are of singular type. Some may suggest different origins from the great mass, which without means of comparison it would be useless to speculate on. But attention may be called to examples of what appear to be inscriptions, noticed upon the lower part of the exterior surface of fragments of four embossed vessels, three of which are in my own possession, and the

¹ *Traité des Arts Céramiques ou des Poteries, etc.*, p. 424. Paris, 8vo., 1844.

other, found at Exeter, in the British Museum. Two of these are here delineated. That to the right is engraved



from a cast of the Exeter specimen, forwarded by Captain Shortt, who states that Mr. Foster (a gentleman versed in the Oriental tongues) considered its purport to be, "Daoud made me." Some such interpretation might certainly be looked for, but I am not aware through what medium Mr. Foster explained the characters. It is probable that analogous inscriptions may be met with upon pottery found on the sites of Roman towns on the coast of Spain or in Africa, which may explain those found in England.

The prescribed limits of these remarks, and indeed their object, forbade a recapitulation of the opinions of writers on the Samian ware, but the subject cannot be closed without making special mention of the interesting essays, by Mr. W. Chaffers and Mr. E. B. Price, published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1844-5, and the observations of Captain Shortt in his *Silva Antiqua Iscana*.

C. ROACH SMITH.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENGLISH PHILOLOGY.

GOUT.—This term is generally explained *a drain*, and Ray gives it as a Somersetshire word, "Gowts, *canales, cloacæ, seu sentinæ subterraneæ*," *English Words*, 1674, p. 67. It is still retained in use in Lincolnshire, not merely in that sense, but also applied to a sliding door at the extremity of a drain, by means of which the water is retained in the drain in a dry season, and let off in a time of flood. "*Goutes*, sinks, vaults; Bristol is eminent for

these *goutes* or subterraneous vaults, by reason of which they draw all things on sledges for fear the shaking of cart-wheels should loosen these arches," Kennett's MS. Glossary. Kennett also informs us that "a wide ditch or water-course that empties itself into the sea is called in Romney Marsh a *gut*." These terms are doubtlessly connected with each other, and with the word as it occurs in the *Prompt. Parv.*, "*Gote* or water schetelys, *aquagium*." Dugdale, in his *History of Imbanking*, 1662, page 243, mentions "the erecting of two new *gotes* at Skirbek and Langare for drayning the waters out of South Holand and the fens."

ROWAN-TREE.—A name for the mountain-ash, and worthy of notice, were it merely for the sake of condemning the conjectural emendation of *aroint thee, witch*, in *Macbeth*, i, 3, which has been supposed to be an error for a *rowan-tree, witch*,—a branch of that tree being considered to this day, in the north of England and Scotland, an approved charm against spells,—

"Rowan-tree and red thread
Put the witches to their speed."

And Evelyn informs us that, in his time, the tree was held sacred in Wales, not a church-yard being without one. The absurdity, however, of the correction above alluded to is obvious, for as the term *aroint* occurs three times in Shakespeare, the same corruption could scarcely have obtained in all instances, and Ray has a form of the word in 1674. The following proverb, referring to the preservative qualities of the rowan-tree, was recently heard in Durham:—

"If your whup-stick's made of rowan,
You may ride your nag thro' ony town."

GLOBE-GEE.—A kind of flower so named is mentioned in the *Neue Metamorphosis*, a MS. poem, *temp.* Jac. I. It was probably a kind of daisy, but the term does not appear in Gerard, nor have I succeeded in tracing it in any earlier list of plants.

ANGELICA.—The virtues of this plant are constantly alluded to by Elizabethan writers. Gerard, p. 847, says, "The rootes of garden angelica is a singular remedie

against poison, and against the plague, and all infections taken by evill and corrupt aire; if you do but take a peece of the roote, and holde it in your mouth, or chew the same betweene your teeth, it doth most certainly drive away the pestilentiall aire."

"*Angellica*, which, eaten every meale,
Is found to be the plagues best medecine."—

The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. I.

PUTEN.—This term sorely puzzled Gifford, when editing Ben Jonson. It occurs in *Every Man out of his Humour*, p. 139: "They have hired a chamber and all, private, to practise in for the making of the *patoun*." Tobacco is the theme, and *patoun* was merely a species of tobacco. The *Newe Metamorphosis*, a very curious MS. poem, written between the years 1600 and 1614, has several allusions to it, and the following extract is decisive:—

"*Puten*, transformed late into a plante,
Which no chirurgion willingly will wante;
Tobacco cald, most soveraigne herbe approved,
And nowe of every gallant greatly loved."

CARDUUS-BENEDICTUS.—The virtues of this plant are made to serve the purpose of a joke in *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii, 4; but Gerard's account of it does not well illustrate the passage in Shakespeare. The distilled *Carduus-water* was, however, extensively used both as an outward application and an internal medicine. Gerard says, p. 847, "*Angelica* is an enimie to poisons; it cureth pestilent diseases if it be used in season; a dram waight of the powder hereof is given with thin wine, or if the feaver be vehement, *with the distilled water of Carduus benedictus*, or of tormentill, and with a little vineger, and by itselfe also, or with treacle of vipers added." In another place, p. 1009, he adds, "the distilled water thereof is of lesse vertue."

TUNE.—To sing. This verb was often used without the particular reference to the musical notes now implied by it, and the signification is retained in the following popular rhyme:—

"In March the birds begin to search;
In April the birds begin to build;

In May the birds begin to lay;
 In June the birds begin to *tune*;
 In July the birds begin to fly."

It may admit of a question whether the term is not similarly used in the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

MASTER.—The jack at the game of bowls. Jocky, in the second part of *Edward IV*, 1600, "We will play five up, for this bottle of ale, and yonder gude puir woman shall keep the stakes, and this cheese shall be the *maister*." The game of bowls was formerly very fashionable, and numerous allusions to it are found in our early writers.

Dow.—To thrive. Cotgrave has, "*Atrophe*, in a consumption, one with whom his meat *dowes* not, or to whom it does no good." In Meriton's *Praise of Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 83, it is explained *be good*, "He'll never *dow* egg nor bird." Kennett has, "Dow or to dow, to be good for somewhat; as in the Yorkshire phrase, He dows not, or is a dow-not, *i. e.* he is good for nothing," MS. Lansd. 1033.

FOOT-HEDGE.—"When at the casting up a dyke, and planting it with quicksets, they thrust in bushes on the bank to stand for a fence, without stakes to guard the young quicks, this is called in Oxfordshire a foot-hedge," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. This term is still in use.

CHOPINE.—"By the altitude of a chopine," *Hamlet*, ii, 2. The following account occurs in *Coryat's Crudities*, 1611, p. 261:—"There is one thing used of the Venetian women, and some others dwelling in the cities and townes subject to the signiory of Venice, that is not to be observed (I thinke) amongst any other women in Christendome; which is so common in Venice, that no woman whatsoever goeth without it, either in her house or abroad; a thing made of wood, and covered with leather of sundry colors, some with white, some redde, some yellow. It is called a *chapiney*, which they weare under their shoes. Many of them are curiously painted; some also I have seen fairely gilt: so uncomely a thing (in my opinion) that it is pittie this foolish custom is not cleane banished and exterminated out of the citie. There are many of these chapineys of a great heighth, even halfe a yard high, which maketh many of their women that are very short seeme much taller then the tallest women we have in England. Also I have heard that this is observed amongst them,

that by how much the nobler a woman is, by so much the higher are her chapineys. All their gentlewomen, and most of their wives and widowes that are of any wealth, are assisted and supported eyther by men or women when they walke abroad, to the end they may not fall. They are borne up most commonly by the lefte arme, otherwise they might quickly take a fall. For I saw a woman fall a very dangerous fall as she was going downe the staires of one of the little stony bridges with her high chapineys alone by herselfe; but I did nothing pittie her, because shee wore such frivolous, and (as I may truely terme them) ridiculous instruments, which were the occasion of her fall; for both I myselfe, and many other strangers, as I have observed in Venice, have often laughed at them for their vaine chapineys." The commentators have not given this passage at length, but it deserves to be fully transcribed, for it undoubtedly furnishes us with the most curious account of the chopine that has yet been pointed out.

BANBURY CHEESE.—This cheese is mentioned in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i, 1, Slender being compared with it on account of his thinness. The following account of the manner in which it was made is preserved in a MS. of the time of Henry VIII, in the British Museum:—

"To make Banbery Chese.

"Take a thlin ches-fat, and hote mylk as it comus from the cou, and ryn it forth withal in somer tyme, and kned your cruddz bot onus, and kned them not to smal, bot breke them onus with your hondez; and in somer tyme salt the cruddz nothyng, bot let the chese lye iij. dayes unsalted, and then salt them, and lay oon upon an other, but not to much salt, and so shal they gethur buttur; and in wyntur tyme in like wyse, bot then hete your mylk and salt your cruddz, for then it wil gether buttur of itself. Take the wrunge whey of the same mylk, and let it stand a day or ij. til it have a creme, and it shal make as good buttur as any other.—*MS. Sloane* 1201, f. 3.

POTTLE-POT.—See 2 Henry IV, ii, 2.—"At a tavern near Cheapside in London, certain gentlemen drinking healths to their lords on whom they had dependance, one desperate wretch steps to the table's end, lays hold on a

pottle-pot full of canary, swears a deep oath, What, will none here drink a health to my noble lord and master? And so, setting the *pottle-pot* to his mouth, drinks it off to the bottom, was not able to rise up or to speak when he had done, but fell into a deep snoring sleep; and being removed, laid aside, and covered by one of the servants of the house, attending the time of the drinking, was within the space of two hours irrecoverably dead.”—*The Great Evil of Health Drinking*, 1684, p. 128.

MAMMOCKS.—Explained by Forby, “leavings, wasted fragments.” It constantly occurs in old writers in the sense of bits or fragments of any kind. “*Abráno*, by piece-meale, by mamocks,” *Florio*, ed. 1611, p. 4; “*Frégola*, a crum, a mite, a scrap, a mammocke,” *ibid.*, p. 197. “The train, or mammocks of flesh sowd up and down to catch the wolf,” *Howel*, 1660. Upton, in his MS. additions to *Junius*, explains *mammock*, “a piece torn off or fragment,” and Coles has, “Mammocks, fragments, *frustula*, *analecta*.” Hence used as a verb by Shakespeare in *Coriolanus*, i, 3, to maul, mangle, or tear in pieces, and it is now a provincialism in a similar sense, but generally applied to food. “Don’t mammock your wittles so, bor,” said a Suffolk woman to her child, who was pulling his food about.

MAMMER.—To hesitate. The term is still in use in the provinces. “*Mammered*, perplexed,” *Akerman’s Wiltshire Glossary*, p. 34. “*Mammering on*,” *Othello*, is merely hesitating, the word better suiting the context than the *muttering* of the quarto. See further instances in my *Dictionary of Archaisms*, p. 539.

AFURST.—Thirsty. This term occurs in *Piers Ploughman*, and is rightly conjectured by Mr. Wright to be characteristic of the dialect of the west of England. “*Affurst* corrupte pro *athirst*, sitiens, siticulosus,” *MS. Glouc. Gloss.*

AVANG.—A strap, or stay to which the girt is buckled; a whang; the iron strap under the lap of the saddle to which the stirrup-leather is fastened.—*Devon*.

AUMB.—In Devon, alms distributed to the poor at Christmas were formerly so called. *Aumous*, alms, in old English.

A-SCORN.—“*Quasi illudens*, a particula otiosa more veterum præposita, as when the sun doth light a-scorn, *i. e.*

hiding itself behind a cloud, and scorning, as it were, to bestow its light upon us; or, at least, hiding itself behind a cloud, and sometimes peeping out for a moment, as it were in mockery: *scorning* etiam exponitur *changing*, a Fr. *escorner*, deformare, *i. e.* vultum mutans in pejus," MS. Additions to *Junius*. This curious annotation is on a well-known passage in *Troilus and Cressida*, i, 1.

ATHURT.—*Athurt and alongst*, a proverbial expression when reflections pass backwards and forwards between neighbours; also, when the two ends of a piece of cloth or linen are sewed together, and then cut through the middle, so that the two ends become the middle or the breadth, and the middle or breadth makes the two ends.—*Devon*.

BALKER.—A little piece of wood by which the mowers smooth the edge of their scythes after the whetstone, commonly fastened to the end of the sneyd by a pin.—*Devon*.

BARGE.—In the Exmoor dialect, a great filthy hog. A blow-maunger barge, a flat blob-cheeked person, one who puffs and blows while he is eating, or like a hog that feeds on whey and grains, stuffs himself with whitepot and flummery.

BALLOW.—In the Devon district, malleus ligneus quo glebæ franguntur; a bat; magna pila, a great ball. The word occurs in the folio edition of *King Lear*.

BANDY-STICK.—Pandum lignum, baculus incurvus, vel clava incurvata, a stick bent at the lower end, or turned for that purpose, made use of at the plays of bandy and cricket. To bandy about from one to another, hinc inde agitare, as boys drive the ball backward and forward at bandy. See *Romeo and Juliet*, ii, 5, for a good instance of the metaphorical use of the word.

BANNISTER-MONEY.—Money paid by the mayors of Exeter to poor people, who travel with passes, to enable them to depart out of the limits of their jurisdiction.

BATTLE.—Vox academica, to enter into the college books the expenses for meat and drink incurred by the students under their particular names. The *battles* are the amount of those expenses. A *battler*, as distinguished from other students, is one who stands to no commons, as it is called, but pays only for what he actually calls for, and is commonly looked upon as of a rank somewhat inferior, answerable to a sizer at Cambridge. The term is not quite correctly explained in *Middleton's Works*, v, 544.

BATCH.—“A batch of bread, panes uno et eodem tempore in furno cocti, *e. g.* ‘Thou crusty batch of nature,’ *Troilus and Cressida*, v, 1, in which passage some critics read *botch*, whereas the epithet *crusty* determines it to the contrary; for a batch of bread, signifying any quantity of bread baked at one time, a crusty batch of nature by an easy figure may denote a rugged production of nature, like loaves ill-formed, and almost all crust.”—MS. Additions to *Junius*.

BULL’S-NECK.—To bear one a bull’s neck, *i. e.* to bear a grudge against, or to be provoked at the sight of a person.—*Devon*.

TENDER.—The person who *betes* the fire in a malt-kiln, who sits before the mouth of it, and supplies it with straw by little and little, lest the fire should burn the malt.—*Devon*.

BEN.—To the true ben or bend, *i. e.* to the utmost stretch, when applied to the bow.—*Exmoor*. “They fool me to the top of my bent,” *Hamlet*. Applied to one sort of leather, stiff and almost inflexible.

BLAST.—A sudden inflammation of which no account can be given; the blasting and blighting of trees by hot winds or very cold ones, that arrest the juices in their circulation. The Devonshire people are continually catching *blasts*, as they term it, in their eyes, faces, and even legs, when they are out of doors in cold evenings, as if they were particularly under the influence of the planets, and more liable to such disorders. “To fall and *blast* her pride,” *King Lear*, ii, 4, where the folio reads *blister*.

BLOW.—To blow a person, pudore afficere; to be blown, erubescere, pudore suffundi vel rubore, to blush by a sudden surprise. “All blown and red,” *Lucrece*.

LAIID.—Contrived; plotted. “O that plotts well laid should thus be dash’d and foyld,” Strode’s *Floating Island*, 1636. “Good plots, they are laid,” *Merry Wives*, iii, 2.

TABLE.—The tables, or memorandum-book. “From the table of my memory I’ll wipe away all trivial fond records,” *Hamlet*, i, 5. Compare the following passage:—

“I have wiped away from the *table* of my remembrance all formes and effigies, that first, middle, and last, at all times, and above all thinges, I might prescribe fresh in my

memorie your faithfull favours, so liberally and so freelye expended uppon mee.”—*Melton’s Sire-Fold Politician*, 1609.

“Takes care to have his pew plac’d best in sight,
In hast plucks forth his *tables* as to write
Some sermon-note, mean while does only scrawl
Forgotten errands there, or nought at all.”—

Tate’s Characters, 1691, p. 18.

“I’ll leave him at his prayers, and as I heard,
His last; and Fidus, you and I do know
I was his friend, and durst have been his foe,
And would be either yet; But he dares be
Neither yet. Sleep blots him out and takes in thee.
The mind, you know, is like a *Table-book*,
The old unwipt new writing never took.”—

Donne’s Poems, p. 141.

AGATE.—Metaphorically applied to a diminutive person.
“Never manned with an agate till now,” 2 *Henry IV*.

“*Page*. Not so strange as the metamorphosis of *Ajax*,
an’t like your Grace.

“*Dem*. Grace, you *Aggot*, hast not forgot that yet?

“*Page*. No, and yet ’tis a wonder I ha’not, grace being
so seldome used; I’m sure they say none at some ordi-
naries, for at sitting down they cannot intend it for hunger,
and at rising up, they are either drunke, or have such
mind a dice, they never remember, my Lord, then.”—
Day’s Ile of Gulls, 1633.

TRUE-MAN.—An honest man. “The thieves have bound
the true men,” 1 *Henry IV*.

“He cannot steale you, but hee must steale the cloaths
you have on; and he that steales apparrell, what is he but
a theefe? and hee that is a theefe cannot be a *true man*.”—
Heywood’s Royall King, 1637.

ALM’S-BASKET.—“They have lived long on the alm’s-
basket of words,” *Love’s Labour’s Lost*.

“Thy tongue, and not unwittily perhaps,
One likened to th’ *almes-basket* fill’d with scraps;
It feeds our ears with mix’d and broken words,
Just like the poor with bits from sev’rall boards.”—

Prestwick’s Hippolitus, 12mo. 1651, p. 75.

ACCIDENT.—Adventure; chance. “Think no more of this night’s *accidents*,” *Midsummer Night’s Dream*, iv, 1.

“And you, gentlemen,
Dispense with this dayes *accident*. Your cheer
To-morrow shall be doubled.”—*Nabbes’ Bride*, 1640.

WHAT CHEER.—Apparently equivalent to, What’s the matter? what news? “What cheer, my love?” *Midsummer Night’s Dream*, i, 1.

“Amaz’d they started as they heard me near:
He fled for shame; she cried, good sir, *what cheer?*”—
New Crazy Tales, 1783, p. 12.

TIME.—“Time and the hour runs through the roughest day,” *Macbeth*, i, 3. So much discussion has been wasted on this passage, that it will not be useless to confirm the ordinary reading by a similar phrase used by Lodge, in his *Wit’s Miserie*, 4to. Lond. 1596, p. 43,—“*Day and time* discovering these murders, the woman was apprehended, and examined by the justice, confessed the fact.”

AFFECTATION.—Affection. These two words were frequently interchanged. Shakespeare uses *affection* for *affectation* in *Love’s Labour’s Lost*, v, 2.

“Friendly reader, after I had finished my former bookes, I was drawn on, as well by diverse my friends, as also with a certaine *affectation* which I beare thereunto, for to set forth a booke of the art of measuring grounds by this my new devised instrument: for that I see daily errours continually practised, even by those which be in most practise: whereby it gives the ignorant occasion, and not without cause, to bring in question the truth of that infallible and noble science of Geometrie, the mistresse of all Arts.”—*Hopton’s Baculum Geodæticum*, 4to. 1614.

HAT.—“My hat to a halfpenny Pompey proves the best worthy,” *Love’s Labour’s Lost*, v, 2.

“You shall hire him for a speciall baily if you come off with an angell, and sometimes he may carry a ring in his mouth, if hee have a cast livery for his labour. Hee is the only man living to bring you where the best licour is, and it is *his hat to a halfpenny* but hee will be drunke for companie.”—*Lodge’s Wit’s Miserie*, 1596, p. 63.

TALL.—The archaical meaning of this term is common

in Shakespeare. "Ay, forsooth, but he is as tall a man of his hands as any is between this and his head," *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i, 4. The phrase occurs in Palsgrave, 1530, verbs, f. 410, "He is a tall man of his handes, *C'est ung habille homme de ses mains*." So again in the *Winter's Tale*, v, 2, "I'll swear to the prince thou art a tall fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk."

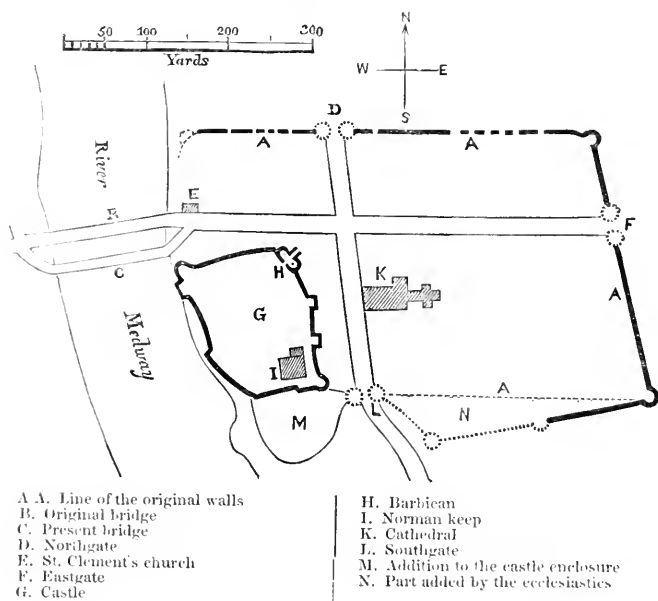
J. O. HALLIWELL.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ANCIENT CITY WALLS OF ROCHESTER.

THERE appears to be undoubted evidence, from ancient charters and grants, that Rochester was walled as early as the end of the seventh century; but it is known, with sufficient certainty, as is noted by the historians of the place, that the present walls were built in the year 1225, in the reign of Henry III. A length of about ninety yards of the eastern wall is the best preserved portion; in many other places they are entirely removed. As far back as the civil wars, two centuries ago, they seem to have been in a dilapidated state, as the city is not referred to as a place of strength by the writers of those times.

What by association confers additional interest to the city walls of Rochester is, the presumption that they stand on the precise spot of the fortified works of the ancient Roman camp which occupied this place, and which were replaced in the Middle Ages by a wall of masonry; and there being no reason to suppose that the second wall of Henry III varied in its direction from the first. It is scarcely necessary to make the observation, that most of our ancient cities have derived their origin from Roman camps: population appearing to collect in those places which the Roman legions or cohorts had occupied when the same offered the accommodation of a sea-port, or any

other striking advantage; or when being in the line of some principal road, there was a Roman station there. In short, a Roman camp was laid out with such regularity of streets and divisions, and such convenience of arrangements otherwise, that every facility seems to have been afforded for the construction of a town when it became untenanted by the force for which it was originally formed. At Rochester, it is probable that at some period of the occupation of this country by the conquerors of the world, a Roman legion (or 6000 men) was entrenched at this place; such occupation to be considered as temporarily only; as no such force was usually maintained here when the Roman troops were assigned to their various quarters in the island; Rochester or Durobrivæ, as was its ancient name, being only known as a Roman station: and in later times of Roman occupation, we are informed with certainty by the office book, the "Notitia" of the empire still extant, that no Roman troops, not even a single cohort, were stationed here, they being removed to protect the line of the sea-coast, which was threatened by the Saxons.



By the aid of a map of the city, in which the walls are delineated, it will be easy to trace the form of the Roman

camp occupied by the present city, and intended, as has been presumed, for one Roman legion (or 6000 men). The ancient earthen rampart must have inclosed a space of ground of an oblong figure, of which the opposite sides and angles were equal, with possibly some variation of outline in the side next the river,—that is, the west side. This was a form common to Roman camps. By consulting the plan, the east and north walls will be found to correspond in the required situation; but the south wall does not. However, this can be accounted for, as there is evidence it is not in its original situation, but has been pulled down and re-constructed. We are informed that in the year 1290, in the reign of Edward I, the monks of the priory obtained permission of the crown to remove that wall forty-two yards further southward. They were to re-build it in length fifty-four rods from Eastgate to the Prior's-gate; but the permission once gained, it is presumable they may have been allowed to vary the direction of it, whence may have arisen the present irregularity of position of this wall. There is every reason to suppose that what the monks did was this,—that they left the south-eastern round tower remaining, and that they inclosed a piece of ground of a triangular form within this new part of the city, widest south of the cathedral, and contracting again to the line of the former city wall near the Prior's-gate. They would thus have obtained the additional space and scope in the part of the city immediately about the cathedral, which seems to have been their object.

This alteration therefore of the south wall of the city, by the ecclesiastical powers, in the thirteenth century, prevents us from being able to show that it was originally parallel with the north wall, which would be requisite for the full and complete proof that it occupies exactly the former site of a Roman camp; at the same time there is no reason to doubt of its having been formerly parallel.

But if the city were once a Roman camp, the gates would be opposite, and such can be proved was formerly the case. One of the ancient gates, Eastgate, pulled down long since, but which has left its name to part of the High-street, was obviously opposite to the former exit at the bridge, the ancient bridge having been in a line with the High-street, whereas the present bridge diverges. The

gate in the northern city wall, Northgate, or Childegate, as it was otherwise called, removed at some former time, had also its opposite in the gate called Southgate, in the southern wall of the city pulled down in the year 1770. To this a street led from Childegate, crossing the High-street, at right angles, and passing close by the western doors of the Cathedral. There were not long since, as there possibly may be now, several persons living who remembered the Southgate. It stood diagonally to the direction which the Roman southern rampart must have had, which does not appear at first to correspond with the views here entertained: but the reason may have been that it should be in the line of the outworks added to the Castle at Boley-hill, when the Danes abandoned their lofty mounds, cast up for the attack of that fortress; consequently there is reason to suppose this gate replaced a former one. In position it is distant some forty or fifty yards only from the Prior's-gate, mentioned in the record of the alteration of the city-walls by the ecclesiastics.

Thus we find that this ancient city, in its parallel walls and in its gates exactly opposite, possessed the requisites of a Roman camp, leaving no doubt that it precisely occupies the position of one. It might have been suspected, from the termination of its name, "chester," that it did, and examination confirms it; yet the correspondency of its gates and streets to those of a Roman camp has never hitherto been pointed out or noticed by those who have written of the history and antiquities of the place,—an omission which ought to be supplied.

Regarding, then, the ancient city as once a Roman camp, from the extent of its ramparts and circumvallations which we can ascertain, we find it formed an enclosed space of about 490 yards long by 290 broad, being a "*tertiatum castrum*," as the Roman term was; for so they styled the camps which were of this customary proportion, that is, one-third longer than broad, and its area must have been rather more than twenty-nine acres.¹ They observed this

¹ Twenty-five and a-half acres being assigned, according to the dimensions of Roman camps given in Polybius, for a single legion, it will be observed the space inclosed by the Rochester walls a little exceeds it. According to the

treatise of Hyginus, who is supposed to have lived in the time of Hadrian, the same space would have been occupied by two legions, or one legion and its auxiliaries. In either case, about twelve or thirteen thousand men.

proportion, as writers on the subject inform us, and where their camps varied from it, and were longer than this proportion and extended to a great length and size for large armies, they were called *castra classica*, literally trumpet camps; *classicum* being the military trumpet; as from their length, it became necessary to sound the trumpet calls in several parts of them at the same time. Some incidental particulars we may now notice.

One is, that the same rounded angle as is observable in the ancient Roman camp at Reculver and other instances, may be noticed in the east angle of the ancient city walls of Rochester. At that part, a short distance from the ancient foundation-school, on the road to the common, the side-walls, on observation, will be seen to be rounding where the tower joins on to them.

Again, the “*via principalis*,” or principal street of the camp, which was used as a parade for the soldiers, and was of the invariable breadth in Roman camps of a hundred feet, was necessarily the street leading from Childegate to the former Southgate, and passing at the west-end of the cathedral. This has not preserved its original breadth, as this once broadest and most open space of the interior of the camp, the parade of the troops, is now, or at least part of it, one of the narrowest streets of the city. At the side of this *via principalis*, the *prætorium*, or head quarters of the camp, is to be looked for, as well as the *Augurale*, or temple of the camp, which, according to customary arrangements and in usual circumstances, would have been on its western side or that opposite to the cathedral and the adjoining church. Across part of the *via principalis* a portion of the ancient bishop’s palace seems to have been built, and the remainder of its southern termination towards the Southgate must have been also at some former time built across or otherwise enclosed.

As to the piece of Roman walling represented in Stukeley’s *Itinerarium Curiosum*, edit. 1776, plate xxx, second set, which is supposed to have been near the former St. Clement’s church, it has probably been removed, as it does not appear that it can now be recognized; and there is no late mention of it.

Regarding the construction of the city walls, it may be briefly noticed that they have every appearance of being

of the dates assigned to them; that is, 1225 and 1290. Towards the western extremity of the north wall, portions of bricks remain, which have been thought to be not Roman; but if they are, are they not necessarily a proof of higher antiquity than here assigned, as they may have been taken from some Roman building? As to height, the perfect part of the east wall before mentioned is about thirty feet, which may be judged to have been the height of the original walls. As to the part added by the ecclesiastics, the king's grant only specified that it should be sixteen feet high. The north-east tower, it may be here noticed, is still pretty well preserved, having its original spiral stone staircase, an interior arch of entrance, a fire-place on its lower floor, and a covered passage running underneath the wall: but has no battlements, though they still remain on the adjoining east-wall.

Of the Roman camp, on the lines of which the ancient city walls of Rochester are supposed to have been raised, it is scarcely requisite to observe that it must necessarily be understood to have been a "*castrum hibernum*," or strongly intrenched winter camp, and not a "*castrum æstivum*," or one formed in their daily marches, the works of which would have been too slight for their direction to have been attended to, or followed, in walling a fortified town.

What we know of the earlier proceedings of the Romans in Britain throws no certain light on the first forming of the intrenched camp here. Various reasons might be assigned that Julius Cæsar did not cross the Medway at this point to invade the dominions of Cassivelaunus; nor, if he did, would he have formed a deeply-intrenched "*castrum hibernum*", or winter camp. In regard to the invasion of Aulus Plautius, in A.D. 43, there seems no reason to doubt the universally prevailing opinion in the Middle Ages, that his landing (which it seems was at three contiguous places), was at and near Southampton; and as to the emperor Claudius, who came to his assistance the following year, it appears from Dion Cassius that he sailed at once up the Thames; and immediately after these two first years, the seat of war was removed to the territories of the Belgæ and Dumnonii, and to the western and northern parts of Britain. We can thus

identify the first formation of the camp here with no known events of the earlier proceedings of the Romans in Britain; and the most credible supposition seems to be that one of the legions of Claudius's reinforcement, which we know was withdrawn, might have wintered here on its return to the continent. The conjecture is somewhat indefinite, but is, perhaps, the least improbable that may be formed on the subject.

Reverting to the space inclosed by the castle walls and the intrenchments of the "castrum hibernum", together in extent twenty-nine acres, we may observe that it would appear too large an extent to have comprised merely the Roman station which was maintained here. It may be concluded, that the inclosure intrenched within the castle walls, an area of about three or four acres, was the Roman station: while the nature of the ground shews that the Roman port,—for there must have been a sea-port here in Roman times,—occupied the part of the present city immediately north of the castle, where was the former church of St. Clement, long since pulled down. The remaining part of the intrenched inclosure towards the east was probably occupied by detached buildings, fields, and gardens. It appears to have been so in Saxon times; hamlets and fields (*vicos viculos et agros*) being mentioned here in various grants to the church, recorded in Dugdale's *Monasticon* and Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*. It seems to have been likewise thus in Norman times, a piece of ground within the walls near the deanery having been called "Odo's Orchard" (see Fisher's *History of Rochester*, p. 12); and even at the present day there is a considerable extent occupied by garden ground within this space.

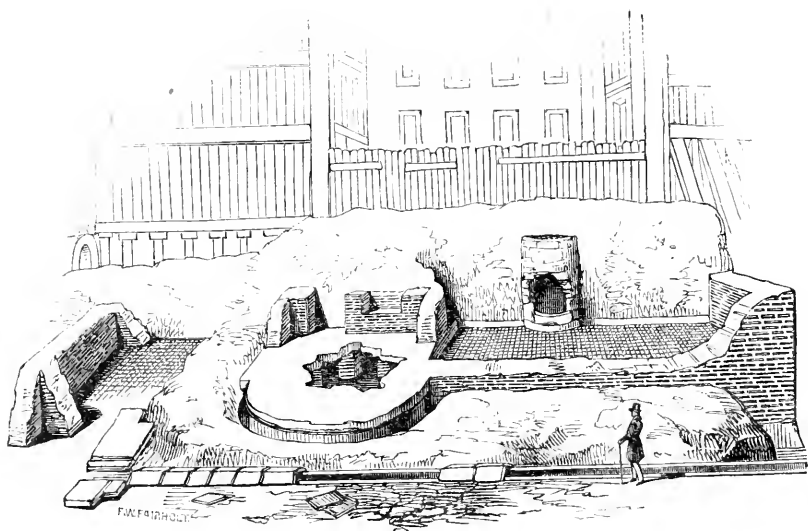
The Saxon walls formed round the inclosure may be judged to have been extremely slight, probably formed merely to replace the palisade at the crest of the vallum of the intrenchments. We call them Saxon, as it is highly improbable there were city walls here in Roman times: otherwise more fragments of Roman bricks used in bonding their stone walls might have been expected to have been worked up in the present ones. Nor is there reason to suppose that the castle inclosure itself was walled during the Roman sway, or presented aught else than a strong earthen rampart. What is rather a strong proof that

neither the castle nor the city were walled in Roman times, is the fact, that the foundations of the walls of both are built on arches of construction,¹ like the walls of Lynn and Norwich, and those of the ancient castle at Northampton. Had there been previous Roman walls, the Norman architects would have taken advantage of the foundations already made.

The adoption of arches of construction in the walls of ancient cities and fortresses, seems a little extraordinary; and it is presumable, that this method of construction was not used in the Middle Ages, from sound and judicious principles of architecture, but arose from unscientific ideas of the strength of arches. These builders possibly thought that because an arch is strong, that it was stronger than solidity itself: not considering that when the overwhelming point of pressure to an arch arrives, the lower wedge stones will crush, whilst a perfectly solid mass will continue for an indefinitely longer time to bear up the superincumbent weight.

B. P.

¹ The arches of construction of the Rochester city walls may be seen in Mr. Jacobs' garden, a short distance south of the former Eastgate. Much of the original foss or ditch remains at that place; and the walls here seem to have been breached at two places.

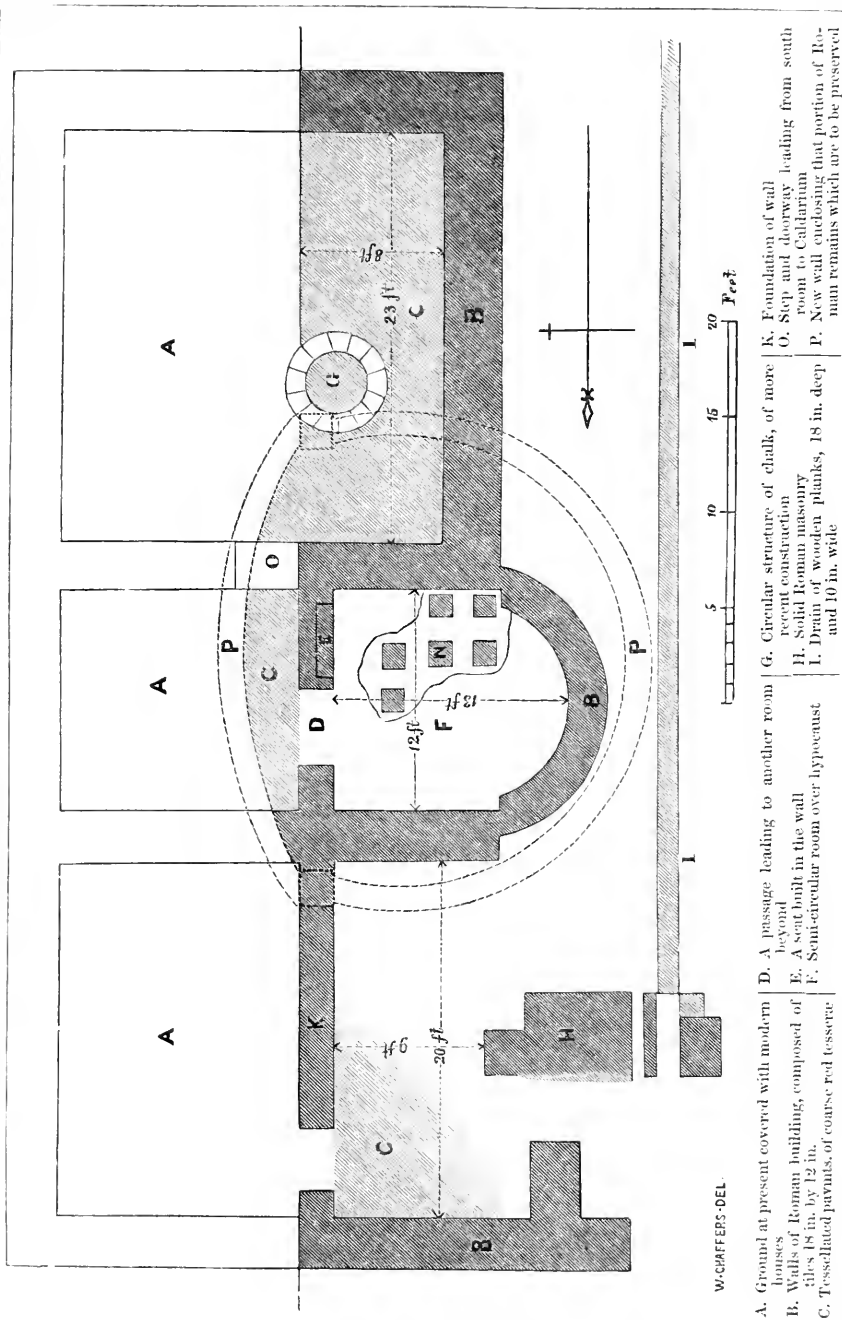


ON A ROMAN BUILDING DISCOVERED IN LOWER THAMES STREET, IN THE CITY OF LONDON.¹

THE portion of a Roman building, represented above, and in a ground plan on the opposite page, was discovered, at a depth of ten feet, in Lower Thames-street, on the site of the Coal Exchange, in January 1848:—

C, on the right-hand of the plan, represents the west side of a room twenty-three feet in length, of which only eight feet of its depth has yet been excavated, the ground beyond being covered by houses (A A). The floor is ornamented with square red tesserae, such as generally form the border of the finer pavements, with others of a yellow colour placed irregularly, not forming any particular pattern, but evidently purposely introduced to present a more pleasing effect. The room is surrounded by a very firm wall, three feet in thickness, composed of red tiles (eighteen inches by twelve), and mortar, with occasionally a few yellow ones interspersed; the foundations are of Kentish rag stone; the internal surface of this wall had been covered with fresco

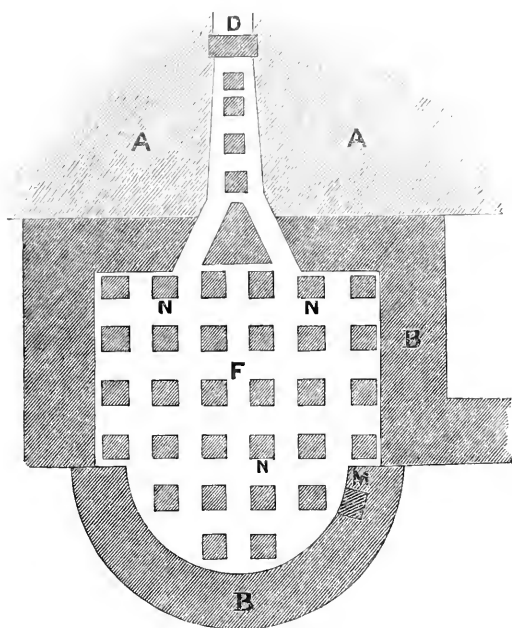
¹ Read, February 11.



painting; all the specimens I could discover were of a light red. A doorway, marked o, leads into a room at the back of the circular-ended apartment, which I shall presently describe. A second floor appears to have been raised by the Romans, for some purpose, a foot above that just alluded to, which is clearly indicated by a course of red cement running the whole extent of the room, between which and the lower floor is a coarser concrete. This may have been considered necessary in consequence of the first pavement being lower than the level of the Thames at Spring tides, as it is at the present time only one foot above high-water mark; and on one occasion, when I visited these remains during a very high tide, the whole area was inundated, in fact, up to this very mark. On the question as to the increase in height of the bed of the Thames since that period, I am happy to say our associate, Captain Bullock, R.N., has promised shortly to favour us with some remarks. About thirteen feet from the south wall is a more recent structure of chalk in the form of a well (g), but which does not penetrate below the upper course of pavement. The diameter of the opening of this well is two feet ten inches, but for what purpose it was intended cannot now be easily ascertained; the chalk is bound together by means of a circular piece of elm, and several courses of brick have been still more recently carried up on the top.

To the north is another very interesting apartment with a semicircular recess at one end, projecting beyond the west wall of the room before spoken of, which is in a comparatively perfect state, I mean as to its ground-plan, although very little of its elevation remains, except at the eastern end. The size of it is twelve feet by thirteen, or nearly square; the semicircular wall which encloses it is about two feet thick, and which, from the irregularity of its outer surface, has at some subsequent period been disturbed. In a recess of the east wall is built a seat three feet six inches in length, and sixteen inches from the floor, capable of holding two or three persons, and a passage (d) leading to some apartment beyond, which has a tessellated pavement similar to that in the south room. The hypocaust (f), by means of which this room was heated, was entire until injured by the excavators. The pillars supporting the floor average twenty-two inches in height, and

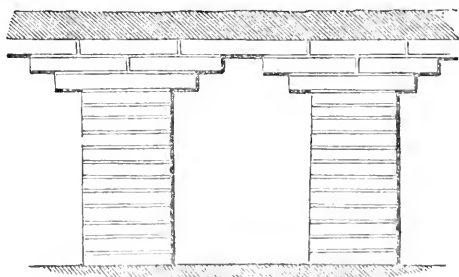
are formed of twelve or fourteen tiles, eight inches square, placed evenly one upon another, with mortar between: on these are placed larger tiles of eighteen inches by



Hypocaust.—Scale, one eighth of an inch to a foot.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Ground not excavated
 B. Walls of Roman building
 D. Passage whence the hot air was conveyed to the hypocaust from the furnace, extending 12 feet</p> | <p>M. A conduit on which the flue tile was placed to convey the hot air to other parts of the building
 N. Pillars supporting the floor of sudatorium, and forming the hypocaustum</p> |
|---|--|

twelve; above them, others of twenty-four inches. They are so arranged as to form an arched passage between each row of pillars, the distance averaging fourteen inches. The lower floor of the hypocaust has a declivity towards the furnace. A concrete of broken tiles and mortar three inches thick, rests upon the pillars forming the floor of the room above; the tessellated pavement is unfortunately absent. This floor is in such a firm state, that we



are enabled to ascertain the direction from whence the hot air proceeded; and underneath the ground covered by the present houses we can, for a distance of twelve feet, trace a narrow way (in the direction of the passage above) supported by pillars similar to those of the hypocaust, until the width, which gradually decreases, enables a two-foot tile to carry the superincumbent floor. This probably brings us to the furnace by which not only this room was heated, but the hot air also conveyed through flue tiles built in the wall, to those rooms more remote from it. One of these conduits may be observed in the plan of the hypocaust, at M. Here also the water was heated for the baths.

Further north I traced the walls of another room twenty feet square, in the corner of which, at C, was also discovered a tessellated pavement similar to that before described. About six feet of the elevation of the north wall was visible, and on the east side, the foundation of a wall built of stone and bonding tiles, running in the direction of the semicircular room, as shewn in the plan, at K. Towards the western extremity of this room was a solid piece of Roman masonry (H), more than eight feet in length, the breadth of which I could not ascertain; this, I imagine, was the stand for a bath. Contiguous, and twenty feet from the east wall, was a drain (I), which here, on a level with the tessellated floor, had a considerable fall towards the Thames; this water-way was formed, at the bottom and sides, of two-inch boards, eighteen inches deep and ten inches wide, arched over with Roman tiles placed lengthways, the sides meeting in the centre at top, imbedded in mortar.

By a reference to the plans of baths discovered at Pompeii, as well as those of Caracalla, and the representations on the walls of the Thermæ of Titus at Rome, we find that the *caldarium*, or room for the warm-bath, and the *concamerata sudatio* or vapour-bath, were frequently in two separate apartments, the former being in that case square, the latter of semicircular form, and as nearly circular as it could conveniently be to concentrate the vapour from the stove or brazier which was placed in it, in addition to the heat arising from the hypocaust beneath. We invariably find this room semicircular. In the meeting-

room of the Society of Antiquaries is a model of some baths discovered in the island of Lipari, described by Captain Smyth (23rd vol. *Archæologia*). Of the same form is the *sudatorium*, having also a suspended floor over the hypocaust, and adjoining, immediately over the furnace, is the *caldarium*. Contiguous are the *frigidarium* or cold-bath, the *apodyterium* or dressing-room and conversation-room. Again, in a plan of some Roman remains discovered at Duncton, near Bignor, Sussex, in 1812, we have the same arrangement with respect to the *caldarium* and *sudatorium*; the latter has a semicircular recess facing the west, the floor being supported by the pillars of the hypocaust beneath. I will here briefly advert to the instructions laid down by Vitruvius, in his chapter on baths. He says:—"The suspensures of the *caldarii* are thus formed:—First the bottom is to be paved with foot and half tiles, inclining towards the hypocaust, that if any fuel should be ejected it may roll back again to the entrance of the furnace; for thus the fire will naturally spread itself under the suspension. Upon this eight-inch earthen pillars are raised, and so placed that tiles of two feet may rest thereon. The height of the pillars is two feet; they are made with clay, having hair beaten therein; and upon these two-feet tiles are laid, which support the pavement."

In examining the interesting remains now under notice, the similarity in the construction and arrangement is obvious, which induces me to believe that the opening in the east wall of the semicircular apartment, or *sudatorium* at D, would lead us to the *caldarium*, and the passage in the hypocaust (before described) extending twelve feet under the houses, reaches the furnace underneath it, and the recess or seat in the wall E was where the bather probably sat, whilst the attendant completed the operations with the aid of the strigil and perfumed oils.

The room to the south was the principal apartment, fronting the river, perhaps used for a waiting and conversation-room. This was most probably twenty-three feet square.

The apartment to the north was the *frigidarium*, the brick-work still remaining on which the bason rested, and by its side the drain which conveyed the waste-water into the Thames.

I was at first inclined to think that this was a private bath attached to a Roman villa, but upon the subsequent discovery of the *frigidarium*, and inferring that the *caldarium* existed beyond the *sudatorium* and hypocaust, thus having three rooms devoted entirely to the purposes of bathing, I have been induced to alter my opinion and consider it a public bath, the situation so near the river being in every respect well adapted.

According to Vitruvius, the proportions of the *caldarium* and *sudatorium* ought to be twice the length of their breadth; I have therefore, in the restored plan (indicated by unshadowed lines), so placed them, which makes the front room exactly square; and the *frigidarium* being also a square of twenty feet, we have space for some smaller rooms at the back, to hold unguents and other purposes, thus forming altogether a compact pile of buildings, such as I conceive it originally to have been, and approximating so accurately to the directions and plans laid down by Vitruvius, for the construction of a public bath.

Some doubts having been expressed whether these were baths at all, or, in fact, anything more than common apartments, or if so, whether their position was not unusual, I am consequently more prolix than I should otherwise have been in my remarks. With regard to their position, I think we shall find that in all the Roman *Thermæ* that part of the building where the baths were disposed was invariably south-west. Vitruvius remarks:—"The warmest position is to be chosen, such as is sheltered from the north and north-east, and the *caldaria* and *tepidaria* should be lighted from the west, or, if that is opposed by the nature of the place, from the south, because the principal time of bathing is from noon to the evening"; consequently the rooms having that aspect would be warmer.

I have shown by the dotted lines (p), the portion which is to be preserved by a circular wall of brick and cement; it includes the whole of the hypocaust and a piece of the front room, all of which has been drained. In the eastern wall is to be placed a doorway, by means of which the excavations under the court-yard may at some future time be attempted, should it be thought desirable.

I cannot conclude without, in the first place, bearing testimony to the good feelings which prompted the archi-

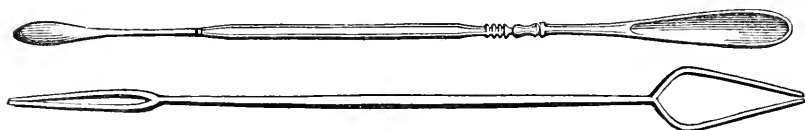
tect, Mr. Bunning, to communicate the discovery to the members of the British Archæological Association, and take such effective steps to preserve these interesting remains; as well as the civility the public received from Mr. Nixon and those employed in the works. Secondly, our thanks, as antiquaries, are due to the Corn and Coal Committee (through the intercession of their chairman, Mr. Thomas Lott, F.S.A.) for their exertions permanently to preserve the remains by constructing this enclosure; and we must hail with satisfaction this move in the right direction (now made, for nearly the first time, with any degree of spirit) by the corporation, to protect our remaining civic antiquities from destruction.

W. CHAFFERS, JUN.

FURTHER NOTES IN CONNEXION WITH THE PRECEDING PAPER.

It is very seldom that many objects of ancient art, exclusive of remains appertaining to the buildings themselves, are found upon the site of Roman houses. This has been the case throughout the extensive excavations carried on in the city, inclusive of those which laid open the building under consideration. Only a few coins (of the Constantine family) were met with in the immediate vicinity; but as the excavators were completing their labours at the south-west corner of the area, close to Thames-street, they opened a pit, in which, among decomposed animal and vegetable matter, they found much broken red glazed Roman pottery, fragments of sandals, and other objects, which it may not be uninteresting to record. Such pits are not of unusual occurrence in London: when situated in localities where springs abound, or in low boggy districts, they often contain objects in

metal, which are remarkable for their perfect preservation, owing to the presence of moisture and the exclusion of air. In the pit mentioned above were found coins of Domitian, Nerva, and Aurelius; an armlet made of wires of copper and brass twisted together; a long slender spoon; and an implement, shewn in the cut below;¹ all perfectly free from rust or corrosion.



Half the actual size.

Of red glazed pottery there were fragments of at least fifty different vessels, such as are described in a paper in the present number of the *Journal*; and among the illustrations of which will be found three of the specimens. On some of the plain dishes were potters' names, as follows:—ALBVCI.—BIRANII.—DAGOMARVS.—DOMINAC.—FLOI.—OFFGER.—LATINVS.—PATERCLOS.—PATRICI.—SILVI.; on the rim of a *mortarium*, SOLLVS.; and on the handle of an amphora, G. S. A.²

There was also a bone hair-pin, eight inches and a-half in length, which, as a good example, is here engraved.



One half the size of original

A considerable number of bone pins, used for fastening the dress and for dressing the hair, have been found in various parts of subterranean London. The larger, such as that exhibited in the cut, belong to the latter class, and have usually the upper extremity ornamented.

The Roman ladies used pins of the precious metals, as well as of ivory and bone, to fasten their platted hair, which, as we learn from coins and sculptures, was dressed with great care and with very varying, and sometimes

¹ In the possession of Mr. Webster, of Russell-street, Covent-Garden.

² The whole of these are now in the collection of Mr. Price.

extravagant, fashion. The *acus*, and its application in the head gear, are mentioned by Martial:—

“Tania ne madidos violet bombycina crines,
Figat acus tortas, sustineatque comas.”—*Lib. xiv, Epig. 21.*

The manner in which the hair was fastened with the pin is shewn in a sculptured female head, in a group found at Apt, in the south of France. It is published by Montfaucon, in his *Antiquité Expliquée* (*Suppl. iii, 3*), and is reproduced in fig. 1, in the annexed cut. As a proof of the continuance of the fashion to the present day, by the side of the antique figure is placed (fig. 2) a female head, sketched at Coblenz, by Mr. Fairholt.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Among the rubbish carted from the immediate vicinity of the Roman house, was a considerable quantity of flue tiles, mostly broken. Fig. 1, in the cut below, represents

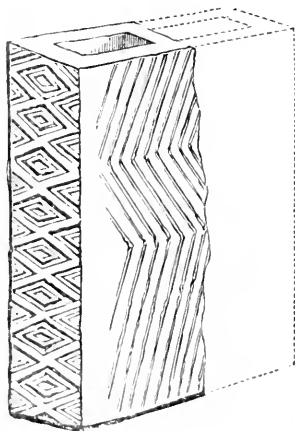


Fig. 1.

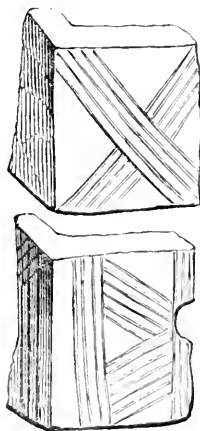
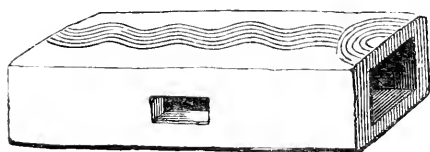


Fig. 2.

the half of a double flue tile, sketched from a specimen in my collection, found in another quarter of the city—the lines of dots shewing the restored part. This and a smaller portion, found in Thames-street, of precisely similar pattern and shape, are the only examples of the double flue tile I have met with. Each measured, when complete, eighteen inches in depth, thirteen in length, and five in width. Fig. 2 shews portions of tiles, with circular openings, which also come under the denomination of flue tiles. They are of pale yellow and red clay, and, when entire, measured from six to seven inches square. I have never seen these tiles *in situ* as flue tiles; but have noticed, in two instances, in London and in Essex, similar tiles, but of larger dimensions, filled with concrete, and used for supporting the floors of rooms, precisely as the columns of tiles are usually arranged.

The third variety of flue tiles (fig. 1 in the annexed cut), found on the site of the house, is the most com-



1. Flue tile.

2. Drain tile.

mon; such are generally found among the ruins of Roman domestic buildings. They were inserted in the walls vertically upon each other, and joined by cement, thus forming tubes or flues for conveying the warm air from the hypocaust to the apartment above. They have also one or more lateral openings to

equalize the temperature. In this country it is seldom we find more than the foundations of the walls of Roman houses; and consequently but few opportunities are afforded of seeing the actual arrangement of these flues. In the Roman villa at Brandean, in Hampshire, preserved by the good taste and liberality of the late W. Greenwood, esq., many of the hollow tiles yet remain in their original position in the walls of a room nineteen feet square, paved with a coloured tessellated pavement, supported by piers, and heated by a furnace or stove like that in Thames-street. With respect to heating rooms by means of hypo-

causts, it seems to have prevailed almost universally throughout Britain. It is very seldom we find the remains of Roman buildings without such indications, even when they are of small dimensions. In an extensive villa at Dursley, in Gloucestershire, recently laid open by P. B. Purnell, esq., a suite of rooms (doubtless the winter apartments of the villa), was found to have been thus warmed; among these was an apartment supposed to have been the *atrium*, of considerable extent, the roof of which was supported by two rows of stone columns, the bases yet remaining. The constant occurrence of the hypocaust in Roman villas and houses discovered in this country, is explained by taking into consideration the coldness of the climate in the winter months, especially when compared with that of Italy. The rigour of our northern winters must have been severely felt by the Romans, and a provision against their inconvenience would be one of the chief calculations in the construction of domestic buildings. We must not lose sight of this important point in drawing comparisons between the houses of Britain and those of Italy. Thus baths, for instance, those luxurious appendages to the costly villas of the south, were probably much modified in size and accommodations in the better class of villas in the northern provinces: and we must not necessarily look for them in the smaller houses, nor forget that the chief use of furnaces and hypocausts was to provide heat to counteract the cold of the climate.

The wooden piles noticed between the Roman building and Thames-street, were no new or uncommon feature in the discoveries. They have been met with in former excavations along the banks of the Thames, and in other parts of the city. On removing some Roman buildings, a few years since, on the Southwark side of the river, an excellent opportunity was afforded for observing the mode adopted by the Romans to overcome by the means of wooden piles the natural insecurity of the soil.

C. ROACH SMITH.

SAXON REMAINS FOUND IN GLOUCESTER-SHIRE.

THE Association has recently received the communication from its associate, Mr. Albin Tabram, of Nailsworth, in Gloucestershire, of an account of some not unimportant discoveries of the sepulchral remains of the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants of that district, accompanied with the usual articles found on such occasions, several of which are peculiar in their character, and deserve to be pointed out to the attention of our members. We have on a former occasion (*Journal*, vol. ii, p. 53), given some specimens of the early Anglo-Saxon remains found in Gloucestershire, and pointed out the great importance of comparing such remains as are found in different parts of the island, under the belief that the variations in form and character, in different parts, will assist us in understanding the ethnological distribution of the various tribes of settlers.

The remains now under consideration were found, in November 1847, in an arable field called "Chavenage Sleight," between Avening and Chavenage, bordering on the Roman road which has been called the Akeman-street, leading from Cirencester to the Severn, which it crossed at Oldbury or Aust. A very extensive but low circular mound occupied this field; it is said, indeed, to have covered not less than a quarter of an acre, although at its greatest elevation not more than six feet above the level of the field. Mr. Wigmore, who occupies the farm, wishing to level the field, and supposing that this was a mere heap of stones and earth, employed a labourer to turn it up, who, on breaking open the mound from the summit, found about half a yard beneath the surface a skeleton, which had apparently been thrown in without any care. Beneath this, quantities of large flagstones were met with, placed horizontally; and under them, on reaching the level of the ground, the centre of the tumulus, to the extent of many square yards, was covered with ashes and stones that had

evidently undergone the process of burning, mixed with half-burnt human bones and black earth, in some parts four or five inches thick. Beyond this central area of cremation, and arranged in a circle round the circumference of the mound, were found seven rude graves, with a skeleton in each, except one grave which contained two skeletons, side by side, the feet of one being placed to the head of the other. One skeleton had the right fore-arm raised against the side of the grave, and resting against a spear-head.

The graves are described as being formed of large rough flagstones, placed against each other like the roof of a house, three or four forming the side of a grave. Unfortunately no one possessed of any antiquarian knowledge was present on the occasion, and the different articles found during the excavation were dispersed by the workmen, and only some of them fell into the hands of Mr. Tabram and other antiquaries of the neighbourhood, who gathered the above information by examining the labourers.

In some of the graves were found beads of different descriptions, but in general resembling those so universally met with in Saxon graves. Of these about thirty have been collected, of a great variety of shapes and patterns of clay and glass; some of them of clay, having the grooves with which they are covered filled with coloured glass. One skeleton had a number of these beads round the neck, from which the accompanying examples are selected (fig. 1).



Fig 1. Full size.

Some of the beads were of amber, a material which, from its supposed virtues, we find so frequently used by the Anglo-Saxons for that purpose: these, Mr. Tabram states,

were all of a peculiar shape, apparently forming a small segment of a circle. Several of the graves contained iron spear-heads, from five to seven inches in length; and there were found six or seven iron buckles; an instrument which was described to Mr. Tabram as "a kind of dagger," but which was no doubt the knife so common in Saxon interments; and an article which Mr. Tabram's informant called an iron pot, and which in the printed proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries¹ is termed "a single small iron basin." A very little knowledge of Anglo-Saxon antiquities is required to satisfy us that this was an umbo or boss of a shield.

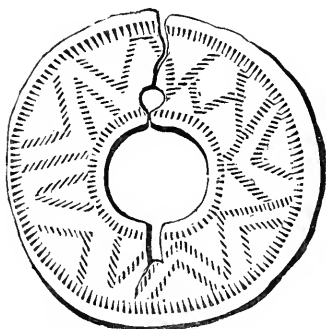


Fig. 2 Full size.



Fig. 3 Full size.

Among the more curious articles furnished by the removal of this mound were four or five thin circular pieces of bronze, which appear to have been silvered over, and are ornamented with patterns apparently stamped with a punch. Two examples of these ornaments are given in the accompanying cuts (figs. 2 and 3); they are of such rare occurrence that I do not recollect having ever seen one before. They were probably attached to the dress as brooches; and are said to have been all found on the breast of one of the skeletons.

In the same grave with the skeleton which had the

¹ An account of this discovery was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in January, and the articles here engraved sent up for exhibition,

but they were returned without having even been drawn, and appear to have attracted much less attention from the Society than they merited.



Fig 4. Silver earring. Full size.

string of beads (engraved above) round its neck, and which was probably that of a female, were found two ear-rings, formed of thin crescent-shaped plates of silver, the ends drawn out fine and twisted together. One of these is shewn in the adjoining cut, fig. 4. These also are new types

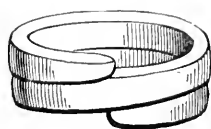
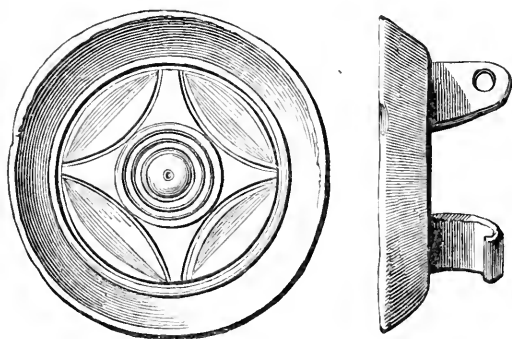


Fig 5. Ring. Full size.

of Anglo-Saxon personal ornaments of the early period to which the barrows belong. In one grave, the skeleton had a ring (fig. 5) of bronze, of rather large dimensions.

Among other articles mentioned by Mr. Tabram, was a bronze pin on a piece of wire, exactly like one of those represented in our former notice of the Anglo-Saxon barrows of Gloucestershire (*Journal*, vol. ii, p. 54, fig. 8); and two bronze fibulæ, both circular, one very thin, but the other thick and massive, with the appearance of having been gilt. The latter is represented, the size of the original, in the following cuts.



Bronze fibula gilt. Full size.

A general comparison of the articles found in this very remarkable tumulus, with those found in known Saxon graves in other parts of the island, can leave no doubt of the people to whom it must be ascribed; but there are several characteristics quite peculiar to it; among which, not the least remarkable are the extensive remains of

cremation, and the method of forming the graves. Several instances have occurred in which, among Saxon interments where the bodies were evidently deposited entire, one or two solitary individuals had been burnt before burial; and the earliest Anglo-Saxon poetry, such as the poem of *Beowulf*, speaks of burning as being at a remote period one part of the funeral rites. The circle of graves round the tumulus described above, appear to have been quite independent of the ashes and burnt bones in the interior. It is, however, much to be regretted that the progress of the excavation was not more carefully watched.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

Proceedings of the Association.

JANUARY 12, 1848.

MR. KIRKMANN exhibited two Roman coins, or ancient copies of coins, in lead, which had been dredged from the bed of the Thames, accompanied by the following remarks:—

“The subject I am about to introduce to the notice of the Association is that of the leaden money of the Romans, on which very little hitherto has been said and still less seems to be known.

“The earliest notice of the subject I have been able to find in any numismatic writer, occurs in the work of *Beverinus de Ponderibus et Mensuris Antiquorum*, the first edition of which was published at Naples in 1639: he tells us simply that leaden money was mentioned by Plautus in joke,¹ and cites the passage in the *Cassina*: “Cui homini peculi nummus non est nisi plumbeus.”²

“The next writer in point of time by whom the subject is mentioned is the well-known Charles Patin, in his *Introduction à la Connoissance des Médailles*, the first edition of which was published in 1665; he says: ‘that the expression ‘nummum plumbeum’ frequently occurs in ancient writers, and that Erasmus had no doubt but that the term was proverbial for having no money at all’; for which he quotes the authority in Plautus already noticed.³

“In 1692 Louis Jobert published in French a numismatic work, *La Science des Médailles*, and here for the first time the actual existence of an antique medal of lead is referred to. He tells us,⁴ ‘that some leaden medals are to be met with, and that those which are ancient are most curious; and he says that he had seen at Avignon a Tigranes, but that antiquaries would hardly agree that there were any ancient medals of lead.’

“Passing over a variety of intermediate writers, who, with the exception of Ficoroni presently mentioned, merely echo what had been said before,

¹ Bartholomæi Beverini de Ponderibus et Mensuris Antiquorum. Naples 1719, p. 78.

² Cas. 2-3, 75.

³ *Introductio ad Historiam Numismatum*, p. 37, et seq. Ed. 1683.

⁴ *The Knowledge of Medals*. London, 1697, p. 21.

I come to the last edition of Pinkerton in 1808.¹ In vol. i, page 61, after asserting that the Tigranes mentioned as genuine by Jobert was then perfectly well known to be a forgery, he refers to the passage in Plautus already noticed as an authority for the existence of Roman money of lead; but contends that the few imperial coins that had been found were chiefly trial-pieces, in order to enable the artist to judge of the 'progress of the die,' and that others were those which had been plated and the covering worn off.

"In 1740 Ficoroni published at Rome his *Piombi Antichi*,² in which he has given about five hundred examples of ancient leaden pieces; but amongst them all there is scarcely one that can be clearly identified as an imperial Roman coin, all of them being for the most part leaden medallions, seals, and tickets for admission to public or private places of vice or amusement.

"In this state of the subject, and the singular paucity of information concerning everything that relates to it, I feel much pleasure in exhibiting to the Association two imperial coins of lead, of Nero and Aurelius, of the size of first and second brass, obtained from that fruitful mother of antiquities—the bed of the Thames.

"That of Aurelius was picked up on the towing-path at Barnes, where part of the soil taken from the site of old London Bridge had been deposited: it bears the head of Aurelius to the right, with the inscription . . . AVRELIVS CAE . . ; and, on the obverse, Mars marching to the right with the hasta and trophy between the letters s. c, with the inscription TR POT III COS II.

"That of Nero was picked up on Old Swan wharf, where part of the same soil had been deposited: it represents the head of Nero to the right, with the inscription NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER PM TRP IMP; and, on the obverse, a figure standing in front of an altar, with a patera in the right hand and a cornucopia in the left, between the letters s. c: the inscription is GENIO AVGVSTI.

"Without attaching to the subject more importance than it deserves, it appears to me that the conclusion necessarily drawn from the consideration of these coins is one of considerable interest: they would seem to establish beyond dispute that the line so often cited from Plautus has reference to the actual subsistence of a leaden coinage amongst the Romans, and is not mere hyperbole: it may be admitted as highly probable, that the artist might (according to the idea of Pinkerton), have tested his work as it proceeded in a metal so ductile as lead; but this can only apply to the work in an unfinished state, and not to the die when it was completed. But assuming a few specimens to have been struck off after the die was finished,

¹ An Essay on Medals. London, 1808.

² I Piombi Antichi de Francesco de Ficoroni. Rome, 1740.

the possibility that any of these should in more instances than one have descended to us through such a succession of ages is so remote, that it cannot be used as any argument against the plain sense of the poet's words, coupled with the actual presence of the coin itself.

"For what purpose these coins were struck, and what was their relative value, I am unable to offer any solution, but must leave the subject to the further consideration of the Association."

Mr. Roach Smith observed that the curious pieces exhibited by Mr. Kirkmann were unquestionably ancient, and of the highest degree of rarity. This latter fact would rather militate against the supposition of their having been intended for coins. They are simply casts from brass coins. The leaden money referred to by Mr. Kirkman, he (Mr. Smith) suggested may probably be recognized in the imitations in lead of the *denarii*, both consular and imperial, which are still not unfrequently met with, and numerous examples of which he had collected from the locality which had furnished Mr. Kirkmann's interesting specimens.

Mr. Rolfe exhibited two enamelled late Roman fibulae found at Richborough. One of these is circular, with concentric circles in a white, blue, and black composition; the other is square with a projection in the centre, mounted with white enamel.

Mr. Inskipp of Shefford, Beds, communicated the following note, dated December 16:—

"I have recently attended the entire removal of two mounds or barrows at Clifton, in a field three miles from Shefford. One human skull, accompanied by the skeleton of some small animal, was found near the centre of the mound, and nearer to the margin stood a very humble vessel of unbaked clay containing ashes: this vase is in my possession. I regret my efforts were not crowned with more interesting results.

"I have been this day to examine an eminence in a different direction—I can scarcely call it a barrow: from hence I have collected two iron spurs, and one of bronze of excellent workmanship, and such as might challenge the nicest workman of the present day to rival; besides these spurs the same site has produced a knife, some ornamental ironwork, a perforated slice or skimmer of bronze, also, a piece of thin brass, the segment of a circle ten inches in diameter, clipped at the edges into unequal points with spaces between, the sharp points being alternately short and long. This curious relic has evidently been intended to represent the sun, and to my conviction has been fastened on to the centre of a shield, and a small piece of brass with four rivets now left in it leads me to conclude this was probably the means by which it was fastened. This is a singular relic, and I will next week send you a drawing therefrom, and shall be gratified if you can throw more light upon it than my conjectures afford. A quantity of human bones were also found, and black, fatty earth, but no charcoal.

The spurs resemble those represented on the brasses of the Knights Templers; they have very large rowels, or prongs, which are, like all the other parts of the spur, beautifully wrought. An immense quantity of sea shells and the common oyster shell was found here. Sometime since the labourers dug out a red basin, as they called it, which I doubt not was a Samian vase, and this, with other reasons, induces me to conclude that the spot was originally a place of Roman sepulture, and that a Saxon place of defence was built thereon, as the name Campton Bury implies."

Mr. Smith laid before the Council a sketch of one of the Roman earthen vessels termed *mortaria*, forwarded to him by Mrs. Forster, of Greville Villa, Cheltenham. It was found with other pottery, a fibula, a portion of a mill-stone, and other objects, at the foot of Leckhampton Hill, during some excavations. A member of the Association (Captain Bell) is preserving a more detailed record of the discovery, as well as the antiquities referred to by Mrs. Forster.

Mr. Smith read an extract of a letter from Mr. P. B. Purnell, of Stanscombe Park, respecting the existence of some Roman architectural remains at Gloucester. Mr. Purnell states, that the base and part of the capital of a Roman pillar of the Corinthian order, has lately been excavated at the Westgate in the city. The base is three feet nine inches in diameter; the pillar would consequently be thirty feet high. These fragments were found at the depth of fourteen feet below the surface. A series of similar bases, Mr. Purnell states, reaches from the top of the Westgate, in the exact line of the present houses, half way down the street, serving as foundations for the modern houses.

Mr. W. Harry Rogers exhibited an enamelled crucifix, illustrated by the following remarks:—

"There are few antiquaries who are not alive to the beauty and interest of medieval enamelled works, of which during a short time perhaps more specimens have claimed the attention of our Association, than, in a much longer period, have been laid before any other society. Such rare and valuable relics as the plate of the rev. Henry Crowe, the chasses of Mr. George Isaacs, the bowl of the earl of Warwick, and the Albert Durer enamel of Mr. Dodd, are objects which, from their high value and singular rarity, it is seldom in the power of private individuals to procure. I should be much wanting were I to omit adding to the above list any analogous example within my reach;—an enamelled crucifix, therefore, kindly placed at my disposal by Messrs. Falccke, of Oxford-street, I beg now to exhibit. It is one of a numerous class executed at Limoges in the thirteenth century, but possessing all the features of Byzantine design, for which, in a recent essay, I have endeavoured to account.

"The crucifix of the time, with its *usual* characteristics, is shewn by a drawing furnished for this occasion, by the Freemasons of the Church.

The present example differs from it in a most important point. The remarkable monogram above the head of Our Saviour in this instance is composed of the letters *III.*; a variety, which, at first sight, it is somewhat difficult to explain.

“The contraction of the Greek form of the word *Jesus*, from its first appearance upon Gnostic gems, as *IC*, passed during the Middle Ages through the gradations of *III* and *III*, down to the singular contortion *III*, which occurs in the *Nuremberg Chronicle*. Since the mis-interpretation of the monogram as ‘*In hoc signo*’; ‘*Jesus hominum Salvator*’ (according to the Jesuit conceit), or, ‘*Jesus hominum consolator*’, has entirely disappeared before the dawn of archæological accuracy in the present age: the three letters under consideration cannot be regarded as initials, but simply as a mode of writing the sacred name, new to antiquaries, and which probably only took its rise in an error on the part of the artificer.

“This seems the more probable when it is remembered that the inscription *I.N.R.I* (*Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*) often occupied the same position; and a workman, accustomed to sculp the latter, might easily be supposed, in executing the sacred monogram, to have substituted by an oversight a letter *I* for the final *s*. Even in highly important inscriptions, from an early date, down to the sixteenth century, similar mistakes abound. Their occurrence upon ‘jettons’, or ‘abbey counters’, is proverbial; and I may close by reminding you, that upon a costly nigellum ring, exhibited at one of our meetings by Mr. George Isaacs, it was seen that the word ‘*Maria*’ commenced with an *x*.”

In reply to an inquiry made by Mr. Waller, as to the reasons for Mr. Rogers assigning this crucifix to so late a date as the thirteenth century,—its Byzantine character suggesting a much earlier period,—Mr. Rogers replied that the enamel previous to the thirteenth century exhibited in parts a chocolate colour, which was wanting in the present example. Also, from comparison with other works of known date, he was confirmed in believing it to be of the period to which he had consigned it.

JANUARY 26.

The hon. R. C. Neville forwarded a descriptive list of the large brass coins found at Chesterford. They range as follows:—

Claudius	1	Brought up . . .	138
Vespasian	3	Antoninus Pius . . .	31
Domitian	13	Faustina Senior . . .	12
Nerva	2	Aurelius	8
Trajan	56	Faustina Junior . . .	1
Hadrian	62	Commodus	1
Sabina	1	Illegible	3
	<hr/> 138		
		Total . . .	<hr/> 194

The coins of the earlier emperors are in general much worn from circulation; those of the later division are well preserved. Among them, as may be supposed, are rare types, such as those relating to the conquests of Trajan; an amphitheatre, etc., of the same emperor; of Hadrian, *Disciplina Aug.*; the emperor and four soldiers: others, with several figures; the *Rex Quadis datus* of Pius: the *Æternitas Aug.* of Faustina Senior, the empress in a car drawn by two elephants; of Aurelius, one of the galley types, and that of *Virtus Aug. Imp. vi, Cos. iii*; a bridge, over which the emperor is passing, attended by five soldiers. There were also three coins in second brass, of Trajan, Hadrian, and Pius, in fine preservation. Since the discovery of the above deposit, Mr. Neville has acquired from the same site, a second brass coin of Hadrian, with the reverse of *Britannia Cos. iii*, a personification of the province of Britain, seated.

Mr. Wire exhibited a Roman statuette, in bronze, of good workmanship, recently dug up at Colchester. It represents a genius, or cupid, bearing fruit in its left arm, and a bunch of grapes in the extended right hand. The annexed cut gives the image of the actual size.



Mr. Pretty presented impressions of two circular seals of the fourteenth century. The one reads round the device of a hammer, or mallet, between a fleur-de-lis and a star, *Rolanti Charvet*; the other, *Caput Iohannis*, the head of the Baptist in a charger. The former was found at Irthlingborough; the latter, at Northampton, in the Castle-foss.

A communication from Mr. F. W. Lukis, addressed to the secretary, was read:—

“In reply to your inquiry, made at the suggestion of some of our associates, whether the engraving on the stones of the cromlech of Gavr’ Innis might not possibly be the result of some geological or accidental pheno-

menon, and that the rubbings lately sent you would be the result of the raised stratification on the surface of the stones, I beg leave to make the following remarks :

“ 1st. The small island of Gavr’ Innis is of granite, that is to say, the compound of felspar, mica, and quartz, in its common or more ordinary intermixture, affording, when examined *in situ*, no peculiarity to distinguish it from the granites which compose this part of Brittany.

“ The rocks on the island exhibit no peculiar tendency to decompose, but in the ordinary manner, either by disintegration or occasional scaling, as is common during the weathering of this rock.

“ The general texture is coarse, crystalline, and confused ; the several minerals interfering with each other’s form, as commonly seen in other granites.

“ In the mass there is no laminar or concretionary visible structure, neither is there any appearance of such a tendency in its usual decomposition.

“ The whole of the cromlech of Gavr’ Innis is formed of blocks of this granite, with the exception of one or two props, which are of quartz, but these are not engraved upon.

“ The blocks appear to have the exact shape and size which they originally had, when obtained in order to form and occupy the place they now do. They are rude and unsquared by the hand of man. Several of them may be seen to have been exposed to atmospheric influence previously to their present position.

“ These blocks have no markings on any part of their exterior surfaces, and it is only that part which may be said to wall the chamber of the cromlech which possesses any.

“ There are several props on both sides of the chamber of granite, on which no markings appear ; nor is there the least appearance of desquamation which might have obliterated the designs.

“ The flat stones forming the roof are not engraved ; these are also granite blocks of the same nature as the sides. It must be observed that in the cromlech of Dol-ar-Marchant, one of the roof stones is engraved, and must have contained more markings once than at present ; this is attributable to the scaling and weathering now going on, by which, in a short time, the whole will resume a plain surface entirely devoid of engravings.

“ 2nd. The nature of the ingredients which compose ordinary granite is so well known, that you will scarcely require my enlarging upon them ; and though the common appearance of granite is uniform, and to the general observer apparently homogeneous, there are various modes of decomposition in that rock which might at first sight induce a similarity or resemblance to the engravings in Gavr’ Innis.

“ It is known to geologists that granite in decomposition will affect the

appearance of a schistose rock, and produce a very anomalous structure, so as to pass for gneiss or other stratified rocks. Sometimes concentric lines or stain-marks are observed, denoting an incipient decomposition. A scaling then succeeds, spreading outward of a common centre, which would seem to cover a nucleus, and which is sometimes deep seated within the mass. If this mode of decomposition is uniform around it, a bolder or globular rock is the result. All this is to be remarked as applicable to the upper portions of the general mass of the rock, or in the neighbourhood of veins. In this manner of decomposition, granite may exhibit appearances very similar to volcanic and other rocks.

“In examining the lines which surround the nucleus in question, we find that they consist of a stain, as if an iron mould was the original cause of this destructive process. After a time a hole in the stone is the consequence, and a succession of these is occasionally found. They are of different thicknesses, and the spaces between them are irregular and broken by the crystalline structure of the scale, which does not appear affected by the desquamation which is slowly going on in the mass itself.

“This process would produce a concentric stratification on the surface of the rock, and its appearance might possibly be somewhat like the designs on the stones of Gavr’ Innis. The arrow or herring-bone patterns must however be sought for by another process. If the rock composing the cromlech had been of gneiss, some of the parallel designs might offer an analogy to the edges of the foliated structure of that rock. Here we do see flexures and contortions equally uniform with some of the repetitions of lines in the cromlech, but we have to do with a granite, and the assumption ceases.

“The alternate laminæ in the above mentioned mode of decomposition presents us with many objections, if we now examine the channels or grooves of the engravings on the props of the cromlech. Here we have a rounded groove on the same plain, and not a succession of sharp raised foliations, as might be expected, were they naturally formed of a schistose rock, or by the mode of decomposition above mentioned.

“The elegant stratified appearance of some of the magnesian rocks of various countries would have afforded us numerous points of comparison, but rocks of sediment or of precipitation will scarcely allow us a just comparison with our granite block, which has so little mechanical structure about it, and their geological distinctions are too well marked to justify conclusions from a few partial configurations of like appearance. Allowing a minutely laminar or foliated structure to granite, there are no examples in the neighbourhood of Gavr’ Innis to confirm the conjecture made of these designs being the effect of a natural cause. The size of the stones and the varied patterns could only be attributable to a confirmed foliated structure throughout on a schistose rock, and it must be

remarked that some of the lines (as in the example at Dol-ar-Marchant) are simply engraved upon a plain surface, without the raised rib being perceptible to the hand when passed over the surface of the rock.

"I do not know what is the nature of the stone used in the construction of the mounds of New Grange, or, if granite has been employed, would any geological phenomenon be ascribed to the designs on these stones?

"You will perceive that I have reasoned upon the objection made by some of your members; and I have taken the structure of granite, and its mode of decomposition, which appeared to me the only part of this primary rock which could afford a conjecture that some similarity existed between the two appearances.

"I regret that I cannot send you a portion of these interesting engravings, and I fear the impossibility of bringing away any portion of that singular structure. A personal visit to Brittany would at once be the means of removing any doubt of that work being artificial or not.

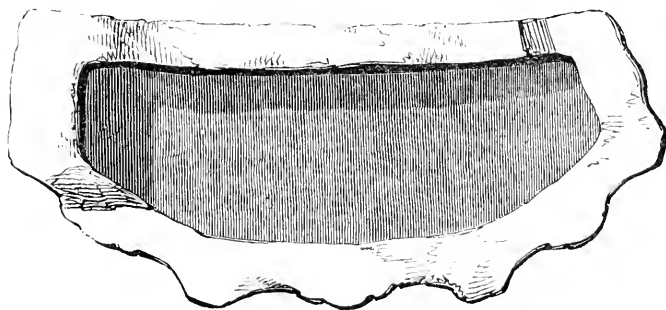
"I have endeavoured to avoid technicalities, but I fear I have not treated the matter as some of your friends might have done; but if I have not answered to their objections, I shall be glad to know how to explain appearances which no examination of granite within my reach or experience has ever enabled me to observe. I cannot, however, conclude without assuring you that *no natural* agent could produce the various patterns and designs visible on the stones of this cromlech."

Mr. F. Baigent presented a drawing of an early Norman font, which he had found filled with dirt and rubbish, in the belfry of Hurstbourne Priors church, Hants.

Mr. Carley, builder, of Wrotham, Kent, exhibited fifteen silver coins of James I, Elizabeth, Charles I, and Charles II, found in pulling down a cottage at Wrotham, concealed in the roof or rafters near the fire-place.

Mr. C. Roach Smith stated, that in vol. iii, page 173, of the *Journal*, reference was made to a fragment of Roman sculpture found at Chesterford, in Essex. He had since learned that it is preserved in the British Museum. By the kindness of the hon. R. C. Neville, the Council is enabled to supply cuts of it, and thus correct the erroneous notions formed from the defective engraving in Horsley.

The figures, although much injured by time, were evidently intended to represent not the *Dea Matres*, but other divinities, of which Mercury and Venus may be recognized by their symbols; and the other two may probably be Jupiter and Mars. The original form and use of this fragment cannot be easily ascertained. It would appear to have been cut to fit into part of some building, as upon one side are no traces of sculpture, nor at the back, which is not straight, nor are all the sculptured



¹² Inches

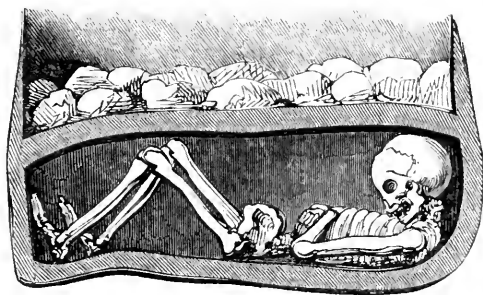
sides at equal angles. The two uppermost cuts exhibit it in two views, and beneath is a plan exhibiting its peculiarity of form.

FEBRUARY 8.

The rev. Beale Poste communicated the following account of the discovery of an ancient sepulchral interment of a very remarkable description, near Maidstone:—

“The site of this discovery is a large stone quarry in the parish of Allington, about a mile north-west of Maidstone, and occupied by Mr. Tassell, architect and builder; the interment being in a bed of loam which is interposed between two veins of rag-stone, and which was necessary to be removed to carry on the works of the quarry.

“The time of discovery was the 10th of December last, when a cavity was fallen in with about four feet six inches long by three feet broad, and five feet deep from the surface of the ground. The cavity itself being about eighteen inches high where the head and chest of the skeleton were laid, and the height at the other end about twelve inches. The body was deposited nearly north-west and south-east.



“The manner of forming the cist, which was constructed in a way extremely unusual, was as follows:—The pit having been dug of the dimensions as above stated, the bottom and lower parts of the sides were worked and prepared in the same way as clay is tempered for making pottery or bricks. When this had been sufficiently done, fuel was introduced and a strong fire made, which burnt into a solid substance of brick the bottom and lower parts of the sides; and thus the cist was in part formed and the work so far advanced. When this had been thus made and had become cool, the ashes were cleared out, and the corpse was placed in, along (as is conjectured by impressions on the interior lining of the cist) with a quantity of moss, which was strewed on and about the body. It appears from the nature of the cavity the head must have been inclined on the chest, and the knees slightly raised and bent. A dome

was then made over the corpse, composed of rods of wood, in diameter from an inch to half an inch, stretched across from side to side, crossed at about the distance of six or seven inches (as was judged) by other rods, two or three together, some impressions of which have been preserved. This having been prepared for a support, the dome of tempered clay was then made over it, fuel introduced, and a very strong fire again made, which burnt the dome into a complete vaulting of brick over the corpse : and after this a layer of large stones was placed over the dome about a foot thick : and afterwards the pit filled up with common earth, and so left.

“ According to this process, as has been described, the interment seems to have been prepared.—As to the circumstances of the discovery. On the workmen coming to the place, in the course of moving the soil, the brick dome and stones fell in upon the bones of the skeleton, and broke most of them : they were, however, carefully collected, as also many pieces of the dome, bearing the impressions of the rods which had formed the supporting frame-work, and placed in the shed attached to the quarry. No coins, and not the least particle of pottery, was found in the cist, as was ascertained by carefully examining the earth taken out.

“ The bones, though somewhat soft and brittle when found, from the loss of animal matter, were in a high state of preservation ; and had it not been for the circumstance of the cist falling in, a very entire skeleton might have been formed of them. The state of the skull, from the sutures being much obliterated, shewed the individual to have been about seventy years of age. The form of the skull also shewed that he did not belong to the present race which possess the island ; but to the Celtic division of the European family. It was very narrow in the front part, and low in the forehead, exhibiting but little development of the intellectual faculties, while the organs of self-preservation, and other inferior organs in the hinder parts of the skull, were strongly developed. The bones seem to be those of a person about five feet seven inches high while in life ; the thigh bone being seventeen inches long, and the other bones in proportion. The right bone of the pelvis exhibited an osseous deposit, circular in form, about two inches and three-quarters in diameter, about a quarter of an inch thick in the central part, and gradually diminishing all round to the circumference, until it became lost in the healthy bone. There was also a small transverse fissure across the interior side of the same bone, exhibiting the appearance as if it had sustained the unusual injury of being fractured from the inside to the outside, and not in the contrary direction, as would appear most obvious.

“ It may be mentioned as indicative of the good state of preservation of the bones, that Dr. Plomley, F.G.S., a gentleman eminent for his physiological and scientific attainments, a resident in Maidstone, and Mr. Bensted, F.G.S., noted as a geologist, of the same place, are endeavouring

to re-connect and articulate the skeleton, to place it in the Museum of Natural History at present forming in Maidstone.

“The teeth apparently had been every one in a sound state. None were in a state of decay, even incipiently so; but from the broken condition of the jaws, upper and lower, only twenty-four were collected, the rest becoming lost in the rubbish. They appear to differ from the teeth of modern races of mankind, from their excessive hardness, and from the thickness of the enamel, which is nearly double that of modern teeth. The great wear they have had, indicates that the individual lived partly on raw corn, peas, wheat, etc. Some of them having been worn down three-sixteenths of an inch, if not more,—almost, if not quite, to the crown.

“The annals of our ancient sepulchral deposits, perhaps scarcely afford an instance of one more singular. Whether the persons who performed the funeral rites, intended that the body should be consumed by fire, is not certain. The dome of clay was burnt into brick by the second fire, made upon it after the interment, and the framework of wattles, on which the dome was supported, was burnt into charcoal; yet in the result, no effect was produced on the bones, which it seems when the deposit was discovered, were all in the most perfect state of preservation, and shewed not the slightest trace of fire. The mode of sepulture, indeed, must have tended in some way to the extraordinary preservation of the skeleton; apparently by the pyroligneous acid, formed by the combustion of the wattle-work, and the moss, which appears to have been placed in the cavity with the corpse.

“There having been no Anglo-Saxon or Roman remains found in this ancient sepulchre, and the interment appearing to have been decidedly British, from the form of the skull of the person, which belongs to the Celtic race of the European family; the date of the interment is so far perfectly indefinite. It may have taken place 1700 or 2700 years ago: but there is one circumstance which may rather induce us to select the former period, than the latter; namely, the close proximity of a former Romano-British villa, or building.

“Much of the foundations of this had been taken up, it is supposed, not many years since, but attracted no notice; when, in 1844, the remaining parts were removed, on which occasion intimation of the circumstance was brought to Mr. T. Charles, of Maidstone; too late, however, for a plan to be made, or for more than a few fragments of a hypocaust to be preserved. But Mr. Charles, who some years since had noticed the road leading down to Allington Castle being mended with Roman tile, and had been unable to ascertain from what building it was taken, then became acquainted with the source from whence it was produced. It now being known that this ancient sepulchre is only about 100 yards east of the site of the former Romano-British villa, the supposition is rendered probable that the inter-

ment was connected with it. The interment, it is true, is not according to the Romano-British custom, as no fragments of pottery were found; but the person buried might have been some Briton, part of the household of the villa, and by his wish, may not have been buried in conformity with the usual modes of those who adopted Roman customs. In corroboration of this, it may be observed, that Roman and Romano-British interments, when foundations of Roman buildings are discovered in their immediate proximity, are almost always to the east of them, as this: from what cause is not known: and the great burying-place at Rome, the Esquiline hills, was also on the eastern side of the city.

“It should be added to the above, that at the time the quarrymen discovered this ancient sepulchral deposit, Mr. Bogue, superintendent of the consignments of quarry-stone for Messrs. Lee, a most intelligent person, was present, and has been extremely useful in communicating information of the state of the cist, etc.”

Mr. Bensted thus observes on the Allington sepulchral remains:—

“The pit was excavated in a bed of red clay, in its formation subsequent to the tertiary strata, and much used in the neighbourhood for brick-making. This bed of it formed a vault of considerable extent, bounded on two sides by detached broken beds of Kentish rag-stone. The situation is near to the division of the parishes of Allington and Maidstone, and is about 220 yards from the river Medway: the surface of the place is about seventy feet above it, and has a rather steep descent to the river side.

“Upon examining the burnt clay, very perfect casts of a striated stem of grass may be seen, and also the impressions of small seed vessels, not unlike grass seeds. The stems were mixed up in the clay similar to chopped straw. In the fragments of the burnt clay preserved, very clear impressions of small rods are visible, both longitudinal and transverse. Parallel to the inner surface of the tomb is a perfect impression of a rod or wattle, about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and coming within half-an-inch of the concave surface; there appear impressions of three rods of similar size crossing the upright impression, and at the back are two casts of rods running up and down.

“The above arrangements appear to warrant the inference, that a frame of wattle-work was made over the body; and the clay after being properly tempered was worked into the interstices of the rods, the fire afterwards being applied gave the whole structure a sufficient solidity to sustain the weight of a pile of loose stones lying on the top.”

Mr. Smith read a note from Mr. Cobb, giving the particulars of excavations made by him at Sutton Baron, in the parish of Borden, Kent.

“In the autumn of the year 1846, the foundations of two buildings were clearly traced out by the shortness of the clover, in a field called Fourteen Acres, near the old Manor-house, at Sutton Baron.

"The first foundation explored was a square one. The walls, which were composed of large flint stones, were about eighteen inches in thickness and little more in depth, and twelve below the surface of the earth; the interior was filled up with stones, mortar with small particles of brick in it, and pieces of tile, together with a quantity of oyster shells.

"The next foundation laid open was oblong. The walls were both thicker and deeper than those of the other, but the same distance below the surface; in the interior were found rows of square tiles, in piles of six each, placed on each other; the intervening space was filled up with mortar, broken tiles, and fragments of pottery. Like the other, it was connected with no other foundation.

"The spot where the coins were found is of considerable extent, and has been apparently a pond filled up. There were also a quantity of nails, fragments of pottery, knives, door-hinges, and bone-pins, found here."

In Ireland's *History of Kent*, vol. iv, p. 37, occurs the following passage:—"In 1695, Dr. Plot, when sinking a cellar at Sutton Baron, discovered several Roman bricks with their edges upwards, much like those previously turned up at the ancient Roman Sullonica near Ellestre, in Middlesex."

The coins found by Mr. Cobb, thirty-five in number, are:—Gallienus, three; Tetricus, twenty-eight; Numerian, one; Carausius, two; Allectus, one.

A note from Mr. Fulcher, of Sudbury, was read. Mr. Fulcher states:—"An antique oak pulpit, of remarkable elegance and beauty, has been recently discovered in the church of All Saints, in this town. It had been concealed for centuries by deal-boards and paint, to say nothing of greater enormities, so that none but the curious in church architecture could have suspected its latent excellence. This pulpit is Gothic, an octagon of the perpendicular style, beautifully proportioned, richly carved in the higher parts of the panels, and terminates in a single pedestal. The latest date which can be assigned to it is the early part of Henry VII's reign, the date of the church being as old as the reign of Edward IV. The oak is perfectly sound, and the edges of the tracery as perfect as if fresh from the carver's hands. The work of restoration is in the hands of Mr. Ringham, of Ipswich, who proceeds in a highly satisfactory manner. Pulpits of this description are exceedingly rare; the only one known in this or neighbouring counties is that in Southwold church."

Mr. T. C. Brown communicated the particulars of recent discoveries at Cirencester, with sketches. He writes:—"The Roman amphitheatre at Cirencester, vulgarly called the Bull-ring, situated in the Querns, a piece of land curiously tossed about, now hilly fields, in a district otherwise level, was visited by the British Archæological Association in the year

1846. Some of the members of the Association will remember this ground, it having been pointed out to them from the high mounds of the amphitheatre. Some particulars were given them of the discoveries made from time to time there, viz.: the quarries worked by the Romans, having the stones with the mortices in them; the stone coffins, seven of which have been found within a few years; the signet of gold; the Roman steel-yard of brass, with a leaden weight covered with composition; glass lacrymatories; bracelets; coins; skeletons, one with massive iron fetters on it.

"I have now to inform you that new discoveries have just been made in part of this ground, cut off from the amphitheatre by the railway, which the proprietor has been levelling, carrying the earth away from one foot to one yard in depth. About twenty skeletons were discovered, generally detached, but one group was found containing five skeletons placed side by side, and one at the feet; a massive stone coffin; a tomb-stone; three roughly-cut sarcophagi, two of them containing rude urns full of burnt bones. Other urns were found deposited in the naked earth; amongst the burnt bones in one urn were a few birds' bones and a charred chrysalis in a cocoon; a few Roman coins of the later empire; a bronze Hercules, imperfect, but with a finely-cut head and bust; fibulæ, etc.

"I have given a rude sketch of the sarcophagus, which I do not remember to have seen found here before; also of the monumental stone, which is remarkable only for some relation which it would seem to bear to another found a hundred years ago in the same neighbourhood, and which I



Fig. 1.

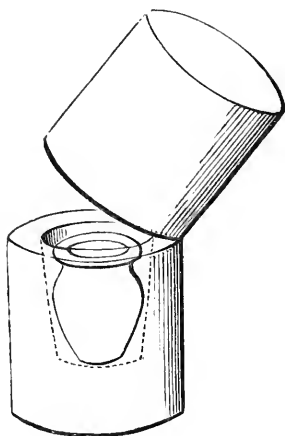


Fig. 2.

have likewise sketched. The former (fig. 2) is cut in calcareous freestone, like the shaft of a column, the lower portion being hollowed for the reception of an urn containing the burnt bones. The inscription dis-

covered in the last century is cut on a stone similar in shape to that recently excavated (fig. 1), and, for comparison, is here given :—

D M
IVLIAE CASTAE
CONIVGI VIX
ANN XXXIII

“The skulls, like all the ancient ones I have met with in this neighbourhood, are remarkable for the fine preservation of the teeth, which are even set, none deficient, and both front and grinders much worn.

“There is an uniform type in the skulls—smooth, well developed, expanding towards the occiput—excepting two varying remarkably from this type. Being unlearned, I will not attempt to define them, especially as I have forwarded one of each to Dr. Prichard, the president of the Ethnological Society.”

Mr. Croker read the following extract from a letter he had received from sir W. Betham :—“Among the most recent discoveries here in Dublin, has been eleven Etruscan coins, eight of which are figured in my *Etruria Celtica* ; two others, duplicates, with a horse on one side and a wheel on the other, about the common size of an *as*, certainly Etruscan, but which I have not found figured in any Italian work ; and a small coin, with a head on one side and a horse on the other, all in bronze. The twelfth coin, for there were twelve, is a Roman *as* of the oldest type, the bifrons on the obverse, the reverse the prow of a ship with ROMA under it. They were found by the workmen in digging the foundation of a house on Arran Quay in this city, as well as we are able to learn from the people (labourers) from whom the proprietor of the house obtained them. This is a new feature and ingredient in the ancient history of Ireland.”

Mr. Pettigrew read the following note from the rev. H. F. Woolrych :—“The galleries in Watford church having been condemned to demolition, together with the large square pews, some fresco paintings have been discovered on two of the octagonal pillars which divide the nave of the church from the north aisle ; three faces of one of these pillars have several representations : one of a clerical personage of large dimensions, and two others which I have attempted to trace.”

The subjects of some of these paintings, which are in very bad preservation, appear to be St. Christopher and St. Dunstan.

Mr. Kent, of Stanton, Suffolk, forwarded sketches of Anglo-Saxon weapons in iron, found some time since on an eminence in the north part of the village of Stanton, deposited by the side of a skeleton, together with the boss of a shield. Mr. Kent also supplied the following notes relating to other discoveries in the vicinity of Stanton :—“In the adjoining village of Bardwell, on an eminence overlooking the village, a good many skele-

tons have been discovered within the last forty years. I saw the boss of a shield that was found there three years since, and it had a projection in the convex centre, of what I considered to be gold. I think some one at Diss, in Norfolk, has got it now. A small earthen pot, containing the bones of an infant, was also found on the same spot by a workman, who deposited it again, and it cannot be found now.

“About a quarter of a mile from this place a good many fragments of Roman pottery have been found, and some coins also. The pottery was almost all broken. I saw some fragments the other day there, of a very large bowl made of white earth, and the man who found it has also got some coins for me to examine when I have time.”

Mr. W. Newton exhibited drawings of some Roman fictile vessels, accompanied by remarks as follows :—“The three vases, sketches of which, drawn to the real size, accompany this, are part of a considerable number that have been lately dug from the earth in cutting a part of the Great Northern Railway, near the village of Little Wymondly, in the county of Herts. In examining the progress of this work a few weeks ago, I learned from the labourers employed, that in excavating a part of the line on the side of a bank which they pointed out to me, they came into an ancient burial-place, where many vases of rough yellow clay, unornamented and of different shapes, fell from their resting-places, most of them without being broken by the spade. The depth at which these vases were buried was stated to have been about five feet below the present surface. Some of them contained fragments of bones in a very crumbling condition ; some of the lesser vases were within the larger ones, and appeared to have been broken at their feet when placed there, or decayed by time.

“I could hear nothing of coins or warlike weapons having been found amongst them, and was at first inclined to consider these vases and bones to have belonged to Roman people of the lower order, who probably resided in this locality in the early part of the Christian era. I was the more inclined to think so from the circumstance of the Roman Icknield way crossing the country within a short distance (say two miles) of this spot ; and within a lesser distance than that the Wilbury hills are situated, upon which there are some ancient entrenchments, said to have formed a Roman encampment.

“The larger vase contained broken bones and some earth, of which a small quantity accompanies this. The lesser vase, broken at the foot, was within the larger one, but what it might have originally contained, I know not. The pitcher or bottle, of the same yellow clay, is of a classic form, well made, with a good shaped handle, but rough, and not superior to our ordinary garden-pot ware : it is evidently an ordinary domestic utensil. This, I believe, was empty, but what was its use or object in

being buried with the dead, I must leave for others to decide. These vases are now in the possession of a private gentleman residing at Hitchin, through whose kindness I have been enabled to make the accompanying sketches. Many other specimens of this kind, taken from the same spot, are, as I am informed, in the possession of other parties in the neighbourhood, but I have not seen any of them.

“I may add also, that near the same spot from which the vases were taken, there were found a few small iron nails (perhaps from twenty to thirty). They are about the size of hob-nails or shoe-nails used by our labouring peasantry. They had thick heads, and were all bent at their points as though turned or clenched, after having been driven through some hard substance, as plate-iron, brass, wood, or leather; and, what is very singular, I am informed that, when found, these nails all lay in a semicircular range, at equal distances apart. Is it not probable that these nails were set round a small buckler of wood or leather, for the purpose of giving it strength, or as ornaments, the substance of which buckler has mouldered away by time, and left the nails in the position described?

“I hear that, in carrying on the excavation and cuttings of the Great Northern railway, some other sepulchral relics have been since discovered on the opposite side of the Wilbury hills, but of this I have not yet learned any particulars, except that, among the bones, spear-heads and other weapons have been found.”

Mr. Newton subsequently forwarded a letter from Mr. C. C. Newton, of Hitchin, stating that the spot where the urns, etc., were found, was not, as reported, in the cutting of the Great Northern railway, but in excavating a river two miles in length and fifteen feet deep, the private undertaking of Mr. Waldoek, of Stotfold Mill.

Mr. Rosser read a letter from the Rev. George Cox, of Mitchel Dean, Gloucestershire, stating that a large quantity of Roman coins had been found at Lydbrook, in the forest of Dean, in searching for sandstone. Those which Mr. Cox had seen were of Gallienus, Victorinus, and Claudius Gothicus.

The council are in hopes of securing, through the medium of Mr. Cox, the inspection of the coins, or a catalogue compiled before they become dispersed.

Mr. Solly exhibited a plan of the Roman theatre discovered at Verulam, including the additional portions recently laid open. The council were unanimous in expressing a hope that the gentry and nobility of Hertfordshire would come forward and aid the St. Albans' Architectural Society in carrying on the excavations (which had hitherto been conducted with very slender pecuniary means, and on an extremely limited scale), when the importance and extent of the remains is considered. The council are happy to be able to state that the local society, under the

superintendence of Mr. Grove Lowe, has promised to publish a detailed account of the discoveries as early as possible.



Mr. Neale exhibited a small Roman bust, in bronze, apparently a steel-yard weight, found in the cliff at Walton-on-the-Naze, in the county of Essex.

Mr. J. Albin Tabram communicated the discovery of some Anglo-Saxon remains, by labourers employed to level a barrow in a field called "Chavenage Slait," in the parish of Avening, Gloucestershire. Engravings of the objects discovered, which are of a highly interesting character, will be found in the present Journal.

FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. Silvester, of Springhead, Kent, exhibited some Roman fibulæ, coins, etc., discovered during the last few months, in the immediate neighbourhood of his residence.

Mr. W. Shaw presented drawings of Roman urns, found in levelling a barrow in the Loading Marsh, at Little Shelford, in the isle of Foulness, Essex, the property of Mr. Stephen Allen, of Rayleigh Lodge, in whose possession the urns now are. The isle of Foulness, on the Essex coast, is so far removed from the lines of commercial and social intercourse, as to be but little known to the antiquary or topographer. In fact, it presents but few points of attraction. It is unapproachable except at low water, and then only by the aid of a guide; and during the winter months the island is almost impassable. Like all the low land on the Essex and Kentish coasts, it was apparently well peopled in the time of the Romans. Mr. Allen states, there is another barrow in the marsh where that in which the urns were found, stood; this he intends examining on a future occasion. The interment described by Mr. Shaw presented no unusual feature. One large urn, containing burnt bones, occupied the centre of the mound, and around it were grouped seven or eight earthen vessels of different shapes, among which were two red glazed dishes of the types Nos. 6 and 14, in page 4 of this volume of the *Journal*.

Mr. Shaw also exhibited a very perfect bronze spear-head, found at the ferry across the Crouch river at Hull-bridge; and noticed the discovery of a small British gold coin, and coins of Trajan and Antoninus Pius, on the site of the Roman burial-place, near Billericay. The coins are in the possession of Mr. Wood, of Rochford.

Mr. Shaw moreover stated, that during a recent visit to Canewdon, he had observed fragments of Roman house tiles, which had been recently excavated on the south side of the church-yard.

Mr. Humphrey Wickham exhibited a denarius of Elagabalus, and a penny of Harold, found at Rochester castle. The reverse of the latter reads *LEOFFINE ON LVNDENE* (Leofwine at London).

Lord Hastings exhibited, through Mr. W. Harry Rogers, a copper-gilt crucifix of fine workmanship, and of the close of the thirteenth century. "The principal feature," Mr. Rogers remarked, "is the introduction of pale blue enamel of Limoges, and of a series of turquoises. The Byzantine character imparted to the whole is very apparent. But unfortunately the feet of the figure are restorations; and the cross upon which the figure is placed, and which is elegantly ornamented on both sides with engraving, must be ascribed to a lower date than the figure itself. Many examples show that in the Middle Ages the turquoise was a favourite stone; and some documents tend to prove that particular virtues were ascribed to it."

Mr. R. Percival, F.S.A., communicated a note addressed to him by Mr. W. G. Tomkins, of Moscow, with an impression in wax of a penny of Ethelred II:—

"Knowing you to be interested in antiquities, and a curiosity of that sort having fallen under my observation the other day, I procured an impression to forward to you with a little description: it is an English coin, found near Dorpat, in very good preservation, as you will perceive by the impression. I have made a little sketch on paper to enable you to decipher it better; its history, as supposed by my scientific friend in this town, is, that it formed part of the spoils of Danes or Northmen in some incursion into England, and was brought to Russia by them to trade for Asiatic productions at Novgorod, at that time the mart for such traffic; its thickness is about one-twentieth of an inch, and its weight 220 grains; its date is about 866 A.D., and it exhibits a very high degree of art for so remote a period. Hoping it may interest you and not prove unacceptable." The legend on the reverse is *EDELPERD . MO . LVND .* (Ethelwerd, moneyer, (at) London).

Mr. Chaffers exhibited a plan of a Roman building discovered in Lower Thames-street, illustrated by a detailed account read to the public meeting on the 11th, and printed in the present number of the Journal.

Mr. Roach Smith, in bearing testimony to the accuracy of Mr. Chaffers' plan, said he differed from his colleague with respect to the purpose for which the hypocaust, one of the chief features in the remains, was intended, believing it was solely to provide warmth, and that the room above was a winter apartment, and not a sudatory. Mr. Smith said a great many Roman buildings, similarly constructed with hypocausts, and in every respect equally interesting, had been cut to pieces and utterly destroyed during the late "city improvements"; and one could scarcely suppose that all these houses were provided with baths of such compara-

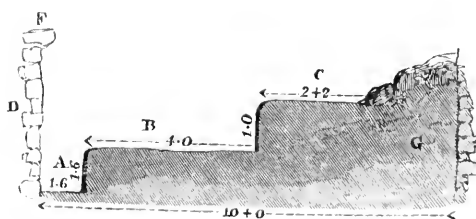
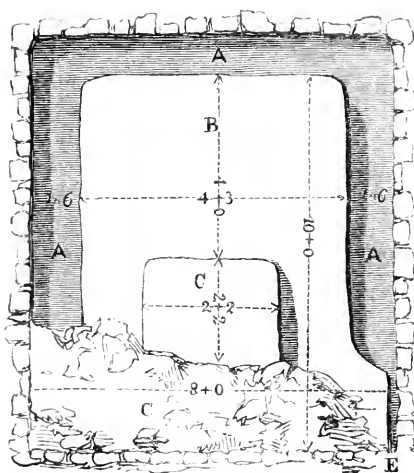
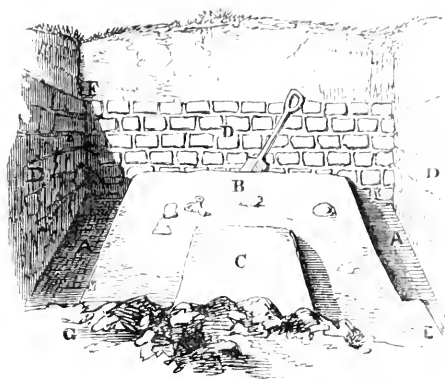
tive extent, while, on account of the coldness of the climate, it would be difficult to imagine any house unprovided with at least one warmed apartment.

Mr. Hunt, of Ipswich, exhibited a gold ring found near that town, inscribed ✠ DAME . PENSEZ . DE . MEI.

A paper on the *Couvre Feu*, by Mr. Syer Cuning, was laid upon the table, and will probably be printed in a future part of the Journal.

MARCH 8.

Mr. Joseph Clarke presented a sketch, taken by himself, of some remains discovered in November last, by the Hon. R. C. Neville, about half a mile from the village of Heydon, Essex, a short distance to the right of the road leading to Foulmire. With the concurrence of Mr. Neville, the council have provided an engraving of the sketch, which is explained by Mr. Clarke's notes :—" It is a small and nearly square room, dug into the northern side of one of the numerous little hills or undulations thereabouts, roughly built round with pieces of chalk, the top of the structure having about four feet of earth above it. The bottom or floor, *b*, is apparently of lumps of chalk, and forms a very hard conglomerate ; on this floor, at the northern part of the building, is another raised smaller portion, *c*, of the same material and about a foot in height, probably forming a step into it. Around three sides of the floor, *b*, the fourth side at *g* being so disturbed as to defy exact location (but I judge there could be none), is a trench *a*, (the spade sticking in it), which was found filled with charcoal, ashes, etc. ; it is about eighteen inches deep and about as much wide, terminating abruptly at *e*, in a peculiar, narrow, small, deep channel, not more than two or three inches in width, and from its declivity from without must have been an inlet, as if for the purpose of conveying fluid into the trench *a*. Surrounding the whole is a roughly-built wall, composed of irregular pieces of clunch (hard chalk) rudely squared ; it is about four feet high from the bottom of the trench, and forms one side of it. The corner, *f*, presents an appearance of arching, which suggests the idea of its having been domed or partially domed over ; but if this supposition be correct, it must have been very low, the springing of the overhanging blocks of chalk being not more than two feet six inches above the floor *b*. Marks of fire are palpably visible on the upright walls *d d d*, but as there are no evidences of wearing or burning away, it could have been but little used. The small brass coin of Constantius (Flavius Julius) the Second, and fragments of Samian and other Roman fictile ware, and implements found in it, indicate it to be of that period, and conjecture is busy in suggesting an origin for this mysterious cavity. From the arching appearance at *f*, an inference may be drawn that it was a potter's oven,



the floor, B, being the receptacle of the unburnt vessels surrounded by the fire in the trench A. It might have been for the sacrifice of animals, as bones, antlers, etc., were found, and a small globular bell of brown metal, resembling a cattle or horse-bell, and similar to those bells of the present day called *rumblers* (those of the shape of church bells being called *latin* bells or *latins*) worn by teams of horses, a custom not yet quite extinct in the south of England. On comparison, a skeleton head found there proved to be that of an ass, but this might have been accidental, as the room might have been in a dilapidated state, and the creature might have fallen in and perished. But the finding of a bracelet or anklet of bronze suggests that it may have been a place of sepulture, where the corpse of some one of distinction was consumed according to the Roman funeral rites."

The council was favoured with an account of this discovery by Mr. Neville himself, at their meeting on the 8th of December (see *Journal*, vol. iii, p. 340). This report, illustrated by the engraving, will be read with increased interest. The remains are probably sepulchral, and originally, it is likely, were covered with a mound of earth, which may have been levelled by the agriculturist at some former period.

Mr. A. Durand presented an impression, in wax, from a circular seal now in the museum of Calais, which was found in the ruins of the palace of John, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. It bears a leopard or lion rampant, and a motto which appears to read—✠ *Je zu sel de amour*.

Mr. G. R. Corner presented a tracing from an incised slab, with the following communication:—"I send you a tracing which I took in 1842 from an incised stone slab in Matlock church, Derbyshire. It is in memory of Anthonie Woolley and Agnes his wife. The inscription round the edge of the stone is as follows:—

" 'Here lyeth the bodies of Anthonie Woolley and Agnes his wyefe wch Anthonie dye the iiii dae of September in the yere of our lorde M^o D^o lxxij^o (*aged*) lxij on whose soules God hathe taken mercy on.'

"At the feet of the principal figures are those of four sons and two daughters, with the initial letters of their names at their feet.

"My brother, who has been kind enough to black the tracing for me with Indian ink, observes that the most remarkable thing about the stone seems to him to be, that the sleeves as well of the lady as the gentleman (for both of them exhibit varieties of the same fashion) curiously illustrate a passage in *The Taming of the Shrew*:—

" 'What's this? A sleeve? 'Tis like a demi-cannon. What up and down—carved like an apple tart! Here's Snip and Nip, and cut, and slish, and slash.'

"I have not time to look for any account of Anthonie Woolley. Per-

haps some of your Derbyshire correspondents may think the stone sufficiently interesting to send us a history of him, as I believe he was a man of some note in his day and locality."

Mr. Keats exhibited a well-executed antique head and bust of a Roman youth, sculptured in marble, which was found among some rubbish in the garden of a house in Brompton, called by tradition Cromwell's. The head had probably formed part of the collection of some person of taste or property. It appears, Mr. Croker stated, that Henry Cromwell was married from the house, and that at one time it belonged to Sir Matthew Hale.

Mr. Joseph Curt exhibited thirty-four coins of Carausius, from the hoard found at Rouen, portions of which had been previously laid before the council. The types of the last are as follows:—

Lætitia (a galley)	2	Temporum Fel.	. 4
Abundantia	. . 1	Fortuna Red.	. 2 two varieties.
Virtus Aug.	. . 3 two varieties.	Salus Aug.	. . 6 two ditto.
Providentia Aug.	5 three ditto.	Securitas Perp.	. 2
Tutela	. . . 8 three ditto.	Æquitas Mundi	. 1

Mr. Southeott, of Dalston, forwarded for inspection some Romano-British urns, dug up near the canal at the junction of Sir W. Middleton's estate and Rhodes's, at the bottom of Shrubland-road, in the Queen's-road, Dalston.

Mr. Wire communicated a notice of the discovery of a skeleton at Colchester, at the feet of which were two small urns, the skeleton lying east and west. As iron nails six inches long, with wood still adhering to them, were found with it, Mr. Wire infers the body had been buried in a wooden coffin. He also remarks that the iron nails which are found in two distinct burial-places in the suburbs of Colchester, are marked by a difference of character; those from one cemetery being upwards of six inches in length, with broad heads, similar to the mop nails of the present day, while those found in the other locality are about three inches long, with heads of proportionate size, resembling the "tenpenny nails" of commerce.

A letter from Mr. Crafter, of Gravesend, dated February 27, was read:—"In the *Kentish Independent* (a Gravesend newspaper) of last Saturday, I read, in the seventh page, under the head of "Spring Head," a very interesting account of a meeting of the British Archaeological Association on Friday. The second paragraph states that 'mention was also made at the meeting of the discovery, last week, in the railroad works at Northfleet, of a mass of oak, part of a vessel, thirty feet below the bed of the estuary, at which the Roman fleets generally wintered, and where, too, many of their ships were constructed.'

"This was too much for me to pass over unheeded; so I proceeded

forthwith to the estuary, where I met several gentlemen on the same errand, making similar inquiries for the '*mass of oak, part of a vessel,*' and notwithstanding our promising to reward the workmen if they would show it us, they positively declared that nothing of the kind had been found there. They have not excavated any part of the *estuary*, but are actually filling it up, or rather carrying an immense embankment of chalk, at least forty feet high, above the level of its surface, across the estuary, for the railway.

"In boring near the spring (which runs from Springhead to the Thames) to ascertain the depth to a solid foundation, and where they intend throwing over an arch for the spring to pass through, the workmen inform me that peat, mixed with wood, came up in the auger—a very common occurrence in such situations. The same was lately found whilst boring for an artesian well in Tilbury fort."

Mr. Pettigrew read a letter addressed to him by Mr. Hyde Clarke, of 42, Basinghall-street:—

"I perceive by a report of the proceedings of the British Archæological Association, that a coin was exhibited which had been found at Dorpat. This coin of Ethelred II was coined at London, and supposed to have been taken by Danish traders to Novogorod.

"It is quite unnecessary to adopt this hypothesis; as we find, by reference to Nester, the oldest chronicler of Russia, that whole bodies of English were concerned in the conquest of that country in conjunction with the Varengues. These Varengues, who are usually held to have been a band of Scandinavian rovers, I have connected with the Varini of the Romans, a tribe living in the neighbourhood of the English or Angli. These, under the name of Warini, in the time of Charlemagne, are found in conjunction with the English living in Jutland; and their laws were confirmed under the names of Angli and Werini. Nester says that the invaders of Russia were the Varengues, English, Danes, and Normans. This people spoke English; and their laws are in conformity with those of the early English kings. Under the name of βαρύνγοι and Varangi the Varengues and English formed the Varangian guard of the emperors of Constantinople. This is the last we hear of these people.

"The English form of the name of these people I take to be 'Waring'; and I derive from them the name of Warwick, in its old form Waring-wic. The kings of the Warin, or Varni, with whom the kings of the East English were allied, were the Warings.

"This subject, connected with English history, has been hitherto left without investigation, chiefly on account of the statements of Bede and king Alfred, that the English had wholly left Jutland, and the country held by them was quite deserted; whereas we have positive evidence that the English were near Jutland in the time of Charlemagne, and in the

tenth and eleventh centuries took part in the invasion of Russia. Perhaps the way to reconcile the statements of Bede and Alfred is to suppose that the English, on settling in England, shifted from their original seat in Jutland, so that their original country remained waste. This was perhaps the district near Sleswick, now called Anglen, and which is held by a Danish race, though some suppose that they have English blood in them. The Warings, or Varini, were in the time of Tacitus and Pliny seated on the Baltic near Jutland, and the remains of the English, or Angli, might have removed there."

Mr. Croker exhibited drawings forwarded by the president, of some urns from a barrow on the estate of Mr. W. J. Denison, M.P., near Scarborough. These will be engraved in a future part of the *Journal*, together with other interesting objects recently discovered in the tumuli of this district by the president.

MARCH 29.

Mr. T. Pryer exhibited a small Roman bronze bust of Jupiter (here engraved of the actual size), which was dug up in the Essex marshes near Grays.

Mr. Ross exhibited drawings of fictile vessels ornamented with grotesque heads, discovered in tombs at Truxillo, in Peru.

The rev. Beale Poste contributed to the Association's collections for the county of Kent, the following observations:—

"I beg to communicate the circumstance of the discovery of some Roman coins and of sepulchral remains, closely adjacent to the site of a Roman-British town, whose name is known to have been Aiglessa, and in later times, Eccles.



"The Roman coins were:—I. A second brass coin of Hadrian in tolerably good preservation (a Roman Britannia). Obverse, head of the emperor to the right; inscription, IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS (HADRIANVS AVG). Reverse, Britannia sitting, her right hand supporting her head, a spear in her left, and at her side a shield, with a spike in the centre. Inscription, PONT. MAX. PP. TP. VI. COS. III. On either side of the sitting figure, s.c., and in the exergue, BRITANNIA. II. A first brass of Antoninus, much defaced, and the inscription illegible both sides; but apparently the 'Vota Suscepta' type. III. A third brass of Constantine Junior, much defaced on both sides, and inscription illegible, apparently the 'Gloria Exercitus' type. The reverse exhibits two soldiers standing on each side of three spears.

“The sepulchral remains consisted of a pit six feet square, lined with blocks of chalk, and four feet deep. In it were fragments of pottery, dark burnt material, and the very large antlers of a stag and other bones. As this had been filled up some days before the date of the visit, February 25th, satisfactory information could not be obtained of its state at the time of discovery in all particulars.

“As to the Roman-British town of Aiglessa, or Eccles, according to the account of Mr. Abbot, of Rowes Place (on which property it is situated, who assisted the inquiries to the best of his power and paid every attention), the space of ground occupied by the foundations and scattered debris of tile, brick, etc., is about twelve acres. Nothing now is visible above ground, except the above scattered debris; but according to common report many neighbouring dwellings have been formerly built from materials collected hence. The sepulchre, or cist, above-mentioned, was a little to the west (about 100 yards) of the site of the town; and apparently, as far as information could be obtained, was of a date later than Roman times, or about the sixth or seventh century. Proceeding in a direct line from the town in a westerly direction towards the river, though not to the nearest point, was a vein of perfectly black earth sixty or seventy yards long, and about ten feet broad. This was apparently the remains of some large sewer, or drain, from the town to the river.

“The preceding summer, the field being in clover, not only the directions of the streets could be seen, but also the forms of various buildings, by the different colour of the herbage.

“There were two general engagements within a mile or two of this place. The first between Vortimer and Hengist, A.D. 457, in which the party of the latter, the Saxons, are said to have been defeated. The second, a severe battle between Edmund Ironside and the Danes, in A.D. 1016. On one of these occasions it is presumable the town was burnt and never re-built. In Domesday it is mentioned as a manor in Aylesford parish under its name Aiglessa. The site now in ancient maps of the land is called Eccles. Here, on the river's side, are the celebrated veins of fuller's earth, from which nearly the whole kingdom is supplied. Hence, the name of the place in the ancient British ‘Y clei’ (*i. e.* the clay), from which Aiglessa, and afterwards Eccles, was formed.

“It is not impossible that Mr. Charles's tumulus and cemetery on the adjoining Aylesford hills, above Kits Coty house, was one of the places of interment used by the inhabitants of this town. At that spot were fragments of stone tombs, surgical instruments, and other remains, indicating a considerable population; and above 200 Roman coins from Vespasian to Gratian.”

Mr. Wire communicated an account of discoveries recently made in Colchester, accompanied by an illustrative plan, and an exhibition of a large quantity of Roman pottery and other objects:—

“The excavations which have brought to light the antiquities forwarded, or referred to in the following notes, were made for the purpose of building a general drain from east to west, from Osborn-street, through St. John-street, turning into Chapel-street to the south, and then going again to the west in Essex-street.

“In Osborn and Stanwell-streets nothing of interest was found. In John-street were found fragments of Roman tiles, both red and yellow (the latter very unusual here), and part of a boar's jaw, with tusks six inches in length. Throughout the length of the trench in this street, proofs of an old drain appeared, probably the remains of an open ditch, as its former name, Gutter-Lane, leads us to suppose. For a considerable distance in Chapel-street, many fragments of embossed and plain Samian pottery were dug up, as much, I should suppose, as would fill a bushel measure. There were also found portions of urns of common earth, and handles and rims of amphoræ; but the quantity of oyster-shells was astonishing. In Essex-street few more fragments of various kinds of pottery were discovered.

“The trench varied in depth from three to fourteen feet. Having watched the excavations on this and on former occasions, I have formed an opinion, that the site of the houses marked 2 and 3 in my plan (bordering St. John-street), and the intervening part of Chapel-street, formed the grand reservoir for the accumulated drainage water, and that it was carried off to the river by the ditch noticed above; and most probably the Chis-wells (in old deeds Chis-pond), now converted into an ornamental piece of water, is the remains of this once-general receptacle for the off-scourings of this part of the town.

“Mr. Wellbeloved, in his *Eburacum*, in noticing the embossed Samian vessels found at York, quotes Dr. M. Lister, who says that ‘they have potters’ names stamped on the bottoms.’ It is rather singular that most of the bottoms found here, which bear potters’ names, are those of plain vessels; in fact, not one in twenty of those which have names can be identified as having belonged to embossed vessels. The following is a list of the potters’ names recently discovered: those marked *, occur in Mr. Smith’s list of stamps found in London;¹ the figure † is prefixed to one in Mr. Wellbeloved’s list:—

ATECH . M	* ILLIOMRIN	* OF . RVFI
* BORILI . OF	OF . IIMAN	* SILVI . OF
† CRAVNA . F	OF . MONO	* SIXTH . MAN
* OF . CREM	* PRIMVLI	* TASCILLI . M
* OF . FVS	REDITI . M	* VITA
FOVRI	REVILINVS	* OF . VITA
* HABILIS . F		

¹ “Collectanea Antiqua,” p. 150, et seq.

“On the handle of an amphora is a name or names in two lines, the first letters apparently wanting :—

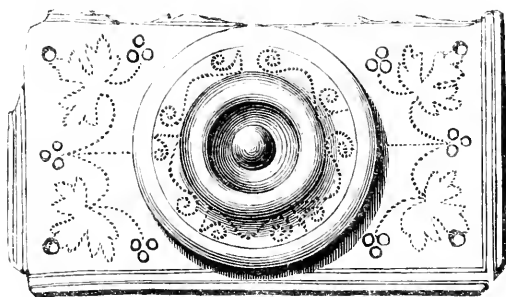
{ . . RACLE
 { . . FBAR



One-half original size.

One of the fragments of Samian pottery, forwarded by Mr. Wire, has been figured in p. 14 of the present Journal. There were also a few examples of the Romano-British ware described in vol. i, one of which, with the figure of a dog in high relief, is shown in the annexed cut.

From the miscellaneous objects has also been selected, on account of its elegant ornamentation, what appears to have been the cover of a small box. It is in bronze, and is here represented of the full size.



Mr. Wire remarks that, although he has minutely examined, for a long series of years, a vast number of Roman tiles found in and about Colchester, he never could trace upon them, in any instance, an inscription, or letters, such as, in some other places, are often met with.

GENERAL MEETING, MARCH 10TH, 1848.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS SOLLY, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

IN THE CHAIR.

THE CHAIRMAN apologized for the absence of the President, and after congratulating the Members on the progress of the Association, called upon the Auditors to deliver in their Report, which was as follows:—

Report of Auditors.

“WE, the Auditors appointed by the General Meeting of March 1847, have examined the accounts of the British Archæological Association for the past year, and find the entries and vouchers for the same correct and distinctly made. It appears that the receipts have amounted to the sum of £402. 10s. 8d., and the payments to £410. 18s., leaving a balance of £8. 7s. 4d. due to the treasurer; which, with the balance due to the same at the audit of 1846, renders the society indebted to the treasurer the sum of £17. 13s.

“We unite with the previous auditors in expressing our satisfaction at the manner in which the accounts are kept, the strict economy practised, and the propriety of laying before the society the precise condition of its affairs. We regret to find there remain unpaid no less than 206 subscriptions, and urgently impress upon the attention of the Council the necessity of employing a regular collector. There have been, unhappily, no less than fifteen deaths among the members during the past year, and thirty-seven subscribers have from a variety of causes retired from the Association. There have, however, been elected fifty-eight new associates, and the precise number of members now on the list is 477.

“The Auditors cannot close their Report without expressing their satisfaction at the desire entertained, and already acted upon, by some of the members, to subscribe by donation, or an increased annual payment, to the promotion of the funds, to enable the Council to aid in excavations that may be in progress in different parts of the country; and recommend that a list of such contributors may be printed, and circulated together with this Report among the members at large. The Auditors feel satisfied that when the members shall see the manner in which the receipts are disposed of, the gratuitous services rendered by all the officers, and reflect

upon the value of the Journal which every member receives for his very small contribution,—furnishing a work which as a record of antiquarian discoveries has not its equal in this or any other country,—they will be anxious to increase the means of the Council to enable them to carry out more fully the useful and national purposes for which the Association was established.

“(Signed) J. A. MOORE, F.R.S., F.S.A.

“JAMES PRIOR, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.”

The above Report was unanimously adopted by the Meeting, and a copy of it directed to be transmitted to each associate.

The thanks of the Meeting were then respectively voted to—The Lord Albert D. Conyngham, M.P., K.C.H., F.S.A., *President*; the Vice-Presidents and Council of the past year; the Treasurer; the Secretaries; the Draughtsman; the Auditors; the donors of plates and cuts in aid of the illustration of the *Journal*.

A ballot was taken for Officers, Council, and Auditors, for the ensuing year; and Messrs. Newton and Keats, who were appointed Scrutators, having examined the lists, reported the following as elected:—

PRESIDENT.

THE LORD ALBERT D. CONYNGHAM, M.P., K.C.H., F.S.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

SIR WM. BETHAM, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.

SIR WM. CHATTERTON, BART.

JAMES HEYWOOD, M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.

REV. W. F. HOPE, M.A., F.R.S.

SIR S. R. MEYRICK, K.H., LL.D., F.S.A.

R. MONCKTON MILNES, M.P., M.A.

T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A.

SIR J. GARDNER WILKINSON, F.R.S.

TREASURER.

T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A.

SECRETARIES.

T. CROFTON CROKER, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.

C. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

Secretary for Foreign Correspondence—THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A.

Hydrographical Secretary—CAPTAIN A. B. BECHER, R.N.

COUNCIL.

Joseph Arden, F.S.A.

Charles Baily, F.S.A.

Rear Admiral Beaufort, F.R.S., M.R.I.A.

William Henry Black

Alexander H. Burkitt, F.S.A.

William Chaffers, F.S.A.

Nathaniel Gould, F.S.A.

W. D. Haggard, F.S.A.

James O. Halliwell, F.R.S., F.S.A.

A. C. Kirkmann

Samuel Phillips

J. R. Planché, F.S.A.

W. H. Rosser, F.S.A.

S. R. Solly, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

John Green Waller

Alfred White

Albert Woods, F.S.A. (*Lancaster Herald*)

AUDITORS.

William Beattie, M.D.

| Captain Richard Johns, R.M.

It was announced that the Fifth Annual Congress would be holden at WORCESTER, commencing on the 14th, and extending to the 19th of August inclusive.

In accordance with the instructions of the General Meeting, the Council have the pleasure of recording the donations received, together with increased subscriptions, to the present time, and will be happy to continue the list from time to time of other grants of a like description:—

	£.	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Hudson Gurney, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.	10	10	0	C. R. Smith, Esq. F.S.A. Annual	2	2	0
Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart., F.R.S., F.S.A.	5	0	0	Thos. Bateman, Esq. . . do.	1	1	0
Rev. T. Halford, M.A., F.S.A.	5	0	0	T. Purland, Esq. . . . do.	1	1	0
J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.	5	0	0	Alfred White, Esq. . . . do.	1	1	0
W. H. Rosser, Esq., F.S.A.	5	5	0	A. C. Kirkmann, Esq. . . do.	1	1	0
T. C. Croker, Esq., F.S.A. M.R.I.A.	5	0	0	William Newton, Esq. . . do.	1	1	0
T. Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.	5	0	0	T. Fairfax Best, Esq. . . do.	1	1	0
Hon. Colonel Ouslow	5	0	0	George Milner, Esq. . . do.	1	1	0
Richard Percival, Esq., F.S.A.	5	0	0	Dawson Turner, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.	1	1	0
Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, F.R.S.	5	0	0	Wm. Chaffers, Esq., F.S.A. do.	1	1	0
Rear Admiral Beaufort, K.C.B. F.R.S., M.R.I.A.	5	0	0	John Barrow, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.	1	1	0
T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.	2	2	0	S. W. Stevenson, Esq. F.S.A. do.	1	1	0
				W. P. Griffith, Esq., F.S.A.	1	1	0
				W. H. Rolfe, Esq. . . .	1	1	0
				W. Bland, Esq. . . .	1	1	0
				Rev. H. Jenkins, M.A. . .	1	0	0
				W. Yewd, Esq. . . .	1	0	0

A list of the DONORS OF PLATES AND CUTS will be given in the next *Journal*.



Notices of New Publications.

A SERIES OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES, EXTENDING FROM THE REIGN OF
EDWARD I TO THAT OF ELIZABETH. Drawn and Engraved by J. G.
and L. A. B. Waller. Parts I to XVI. Folio. London: Weale.

So long since as the month of July 1840, the first numbers of this work appeared, at a time when brasses were little understood, and the practice of obtaining impressions by rubbing was confined to a few. It was the first publication devoted solely to the object of the delineation of the brass, and it has been followed by a host of ephemeral publications which have now rendered the subject almost commonplace.

The scale on which the effigies are drawn is calculated to exhibit the detail with the greatest precision, the delicacy of the lines employed being such as no diminutive wood-cut could ever produce. It was the aim of the authors to produce a representation on steel, which should be large enough to exhibit the figure with the strictest fidelity, and to make the representation worthy of the originals, a work of art and skill.

Sixty of the most valuable of these extraordinary memorials have been produced in the parts of the work which have appeared. The greater portion of the specimens are published for the first time; they are of the highest value both for their scarceness and their beauty, and the engravings in point of fidelity will never be equalled.

A beautiful feature of the work consists in tinting the arms and costume wherever the colours could be made out by examination, and we can bear testimony to the careful and minute attention with which this part of the subject has been performed,—a feature which, let it be recollected, is peculiar to the work.

To particularize all or the greater number of the plates is not our purpose. There is not one of those interesting brasses, the existence of which were scarcely known when the first number appeared, which have not been given, and that for the first time. The well-known brasses of the knights in chain armour, the oldest archbishop, and a variety of specimens in civil and military costume—of the most curious and varied costume—are to be met with. The care with which the arms and surcoats and dresses have been coloured, is unique.

It is impossible to do more than to notice a few of the examples, and

we select them not only for their value, but their scarceness. They are too grand and elaborate for a wood-cut, and therefore are not, in all probability, to be met with elsewhere.

There is a well-known description of brass known as the Flemish brass, which is a plate engraved over the whole surface and richly diapered; we prefer to point attention to the specimens of this kind of workmanship. The representations are, we believe, peculiar to this work, and the care with which the diapering is made out, and the richness of the colouring, evince the extreme accuracy and labour with which the Messrs. Waller have completed their views of this portion of the subject.

The brass of A. Evengar and lady in Allhallows Barking, London, is a curious, and, before it was engraved in this work, but little known example. The beautiful diapering of the back ground, made out by a light red, and the colouring of the arms, all conspire to show the pains that have been taken to restore this very curious example to its former appearance.

Another but a much earlier example of the engraved slab is the brass of Thomas Topclyfe and wife, in Topcliffe church, Yorkshire. This is a civilian and wife, surrounded by a rich collection of saints and tabernacle-work, in the style of the Lynn brasses. The arms are a curious example (not over-dignified) of canting arms, viz., a chevron between three peg-tops. The plate is not coloured, but the elaborate workmanship exhibits the labour which the artist and engraver have bestowed on this plate, which, for its beauty and elaborate execution, is in itself worth more than the price of the number in which it is contained.

The well-known palimpsest in the group of Humphrey Oker and wife, in which a priest has been turned over, and a large group of children engraved on his back, which, with the other figures, is a specimen of a very odd and ludicrous appropriation of one brass, or rather a series of brasses, to commemorate persons for whom it was never designed.

The beautiful Beauchamp monument, in Little Easton church, Essex, is splendidly exhibited in colours; it is one of the best in the work. We have not space to go through the plates to any greater length. Those we have enumerated are taken almost at random, and for their scarceness. It must not therefore be assumed that older examples are noticed on the ground of their superior execution. Every subject is marked with equal correctness in point of detail and execution, from the proud and haughty father of Anne Boleyn down to John Corp, the Dartmouth skipper and his granddaughter.

One of the numbers is dedicated to letterpress alone, with vignettes. One is a demi-figure in mail, formerly only known by an impression. This is engraved, and we believe the authors have since identified the person. We wish our brief space would allow us to notice more fully the

account of sir John D'Abernoun, which is replete with information on this ancient but little known family.

On the brass of sir John Cheke and lady, there is a monogram or mark, probably the mark of the engraver, which we think has been most satisfactorily elucidated by the aid of an ancient seal. We cannot pass over, in this brief notice of the letterpress, the historical account of alderman Feld and his son, written, we believe, by Mr. J. G. Waller. It is full of particulars relating to those apparently not very important individuals. The article is enriched by letters obtained from the British Museum, and is composed with great antiquarian knowledge.

The series contemplated by the authors, we regret to say, is still unfinished. When will they receive sufficient patronage to complete the work? From the long space of time which has elapsed since it was commenced, it is feared they have received but a slight degree of that support which their exertions have so richly merited. We trust this notice will increase the admirers of their valuable work, that it will soon be completed, and become the only collection of brasses which can be regarded as of paramount authority.

E. I. C.

HELPS TO HEREFORD HISTORY, CIVIL AND LEGENDARY. By J. Dacres Devlin. 12mo. 1848. London: J. Russell Smith.

THIS little volume is a very praiseworthy attempt to give the good people of Hereford some information in an amusing form relating to points in the history of their own town and neighbourhood. Mr. Devlin is by profession a boot-closer, but he has combined with the duties of his calling a taste for literary pursuits, and besides some poems, etc., has been some time known by his researches into the history of English trades, on which he is preparing a more extensive work, one to which we shall look forward with interest. Having taken up his residence in Hereford, he has pursued his researches in that place, and the first portion of this book consists of a sketch of the history of the ancient Cordwainers' Company of Hereford, in which he has made good use of local documents. The rest relates to some Herefordshire legends, which are pleasantly treated in prose and verse. We have just room left to give it our hearty commendation to all who take interest in such subjects.

T. W.

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MURAL PAINTING

AS A DOMESTIC DECORATION DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

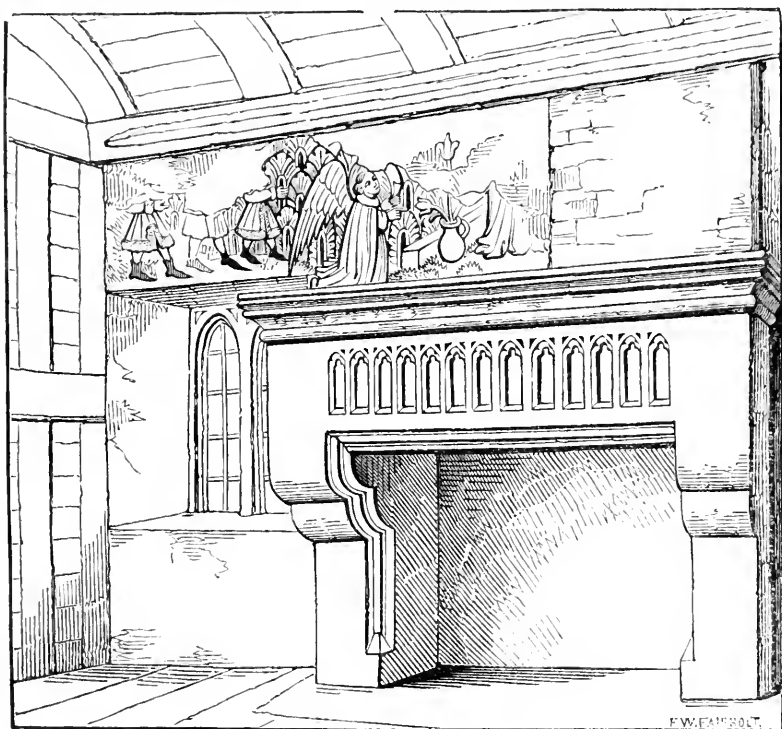
THE more generally diffused taste for antiquities which characterizes the present time, and the more careful record of discoveries made in altering or repairing churches and old buildings, together with the facilities afforded by archæological associations for giving such records publicity and permanency in their journals, have added much to our knowledge of the habits and customs of our ancestors, in the retirements of their domestic life, where the chronicler rarely followed them, and of which we know least. It has been the fortune of our own Association to record in these pages very many curious instances of the discovery of mural paintings on the walls of churches; these and similar notices satisfactorily shew, by their number and variety, how widely the taste for such decoration spread during the Middle Ages; and that, far from such displays being rare, they indeed were all but universal, appearing as well upon the walls of the humble village church as upon those of the more sumptuous cathedral. The object of the present paper is briefly to show that the same taste for wall-paintings existed in private life, where more expensive tapestry could not be afforded, or was not deemed requisite; that they occupied in fact the place of modern portable pictures, diffusing religious or moral

instruction, or reviving the remembrance of popular romances and tales by the vivid representation of the principal scenes and actions therein narrated.

Church decoration of this kind is often concealed by whitewash, and is not unfrequently brought to light; but specimens of domestic internal wall-painting are of much greater rarity, particularly if of an early date; a circumstance easily accounted for by the rapid and continuous changes which fashion or altered habits render necessary or usual, and which induce a succeeding generation so rapidly to obliterate or *improve* the residences of the preceding one. Thus, while the exterior of many an old mansion or private dwelling may preserve its more ancient appearance, it is a matter of much greater rarity to find their interiors present any of their original features. It is with much satisfaction that I am enabled to call attention to an early and curious example of domestic mural decoration which fell under my notice but a few weeks since, during a visit to Salisbury.

In New-street, Salisbury (which was anciently the principal thoroughfare between Old Sarum and the western door of the cathedral), stands a stone-fronted house with a projecting upper story; the lower portion used as a stable and lumber-room, the upper as a cabinet-maker's workshop, to which access is gained by a ladder. The external features of the lower portion remain, exhibiting a long window, occupying nearly the entire front, divided into a series of narrow pointed lights by transom and mullions, and a door inserted in it on one side; the upper story has been altered much and faced with tiles, having an Elizabethan wooden-framed window in the centre; at the side, however, a square-headed window remains, divided into two pointed lights by a central mullion. This window is seen in the accompanying sketch of the interior; and it is this corner of the upper floor that especially merits attention, as it presents us with the most original features of the building. The fire-place is of stone; and above this and the side window is the distemper painting to which I would most particularly allude. The plaster has fallen away in the upper portion, and a more modern chimney has entirely destroyed one side of the composition; but enough remains to convey a perfect idea of the subject,

style of treatment, and age of the picture. A draped figure of the Virgin has been seated in the centre, which represents a garden walled in; beside her is a pot, in which are placed flowering lilies, emblems at once of her purity and divine acceptance. An angel, in white alb and cope



with yellow collar, kneeling beside the low wall, points with his right hand to the flowers, and holds in his left a scroll, the greater part of which, with the inscription, is gone; it most probably consisted of the words of salutation addressed to Mary by the angel Gabriel. Behind the angel and over the window appear three figures, doubtless intended for the three magi, or "kings of Cologne", whose history and adventures figured so conspicuously in the legends of the Middle Ages. They are habited in long tunics bordered with yellow fur, having an opening in front, and girdled tightly round the waist; the sleeves are also edged with fur. The upper portion of each figure is broken away. The legs are covered with tight *chausses*,

and they all wear long-toed shoes, terminating in sharp points. This costume will furnish us with the means of ascertaining the period when this picture was painted, which may be safely fixed at the latter half of the fifteenth century. The dresses of the magi exactly represent those worn during the reign of Henry VI, and are identical with the costume delineated in the beautiful illuminated manuscript life of St. Edmund, now preserved in the British Museum (Harleian MS. 2278), which was presented to that king when he passed his Christmas at St. Edmundsbury, by William Curteys, who was then abbot of the monastery there. The long-toed shoes may be seen worn by the figures of English kings in Cotton MS. Julius E, 4, which were drawn in the reign of Henry VI, and are precisely similar to those seen in our wood-cut. The back-ground of the picture is entirely covered with a diaper pattern, as the illuminations in manuscripts of the same period generally are.

The legend of the three magi (Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar), or, as they are frequently termed, the three kings of Cologne (from their relics having been translated from the east and preserved in the cathedral there), was one of the most popular during the Middle Ages. Their visit to the Infant Saviour and the Virgin in Bethlehem, was a subject which the illuminators and painters constantly chose to depict. In public and private buildings, in books, tapestries, and images, they continually appeared. In the mysteries performed on stated occasions, their adventures formed a most attractive portion. Their names were worn about the person as effective charms or preventives against danger. Mr. C. Roach Smith possesses two garters of stamped leather inscribed with their names, which also appear on rings worn against cramp. I have in my own possession a small paper, which having touched their skulls at Cologne, was believed to guard travellers who carried it about their persons from all accidents, head-aches, the falling sickness, fevers, sorcery, witchcraft, and sudden death! Mr. Smith has published a fac-simile of this curious billet in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, with much information of a curious kind connected with the subject, and to which I must refer those who wish for fuller particulars; also to Mr. Wright's edition of the *Chester*

Mysteries (published by the Shakespeare Society), for the most detailed and curious of the legends describing their adventures, from Harleian MS. No. 1704.

Wall-painting of this kind existed in the palace of Westminster as early as 1238, when the chapel of St. Stephen's was paved with coloured tiles, and the story of Joseph depicted on the walls, and which were repaired in 1255 by Peter de Hispania, a painter in the service of Henry III. The painted chamber adjacent had its walls covered with pictures of the wars of the Jews, as described in 1322, by Friar Symeon. "Near this monastery (Westminster) stands the most famous royal palace of England; in which is that celebrated chamber on whose walls all the warlike histories of the whole Bible are painted with inexpressible skill, and explained by a regular and complete series of texts, beautifully written in French over each battle, to the no small admiration of the beholder and the increase of royal magnificence." The Society of Antiquaries have published copies of the fragments of the paintings in their *Vetusta Monumenta*. The battle-scenes are composed with great spirit; but there are other subjects of even greater curiosity, as shewing the inventive taste of the age: such as—the Triumph of Largesse, or bounty, over avarice; and the Triumph of Debonèreté, or meekness, over anger; also the very popular story of St. John appearing as a pilgrim to king Edward the Confessor. An ornamental pattern was painted on the walls where the pictures did not occur; and a fragment within a window, also engraved in this work, exhibits the beauty and richness of such decoration. Warton has noticed, that in the year 1277, Otho duke of Milan, having restored the peace of that city by a signal victory, built a noble castle, in which he ordered every particular circumstance of that victory to be painted; and Paulus Jovius relates, that these paintings remained, in the great vaulted chamber of the castle, so late as the year 1547.

In the hall for the reception of guests, adjoining the cathedral of Worcester, is an early and curious painting of the Adoration of the Magi. Religious sentences were also frequently inscribed. In the *Metrical Romance* of Sir Degrevant (edited by Mr. Halliwell for the Camden Society, from a manuscript of the fifteenth century, in the

public library at Cambridge) is a very curious passage descriptive of the interior of a chamber :

“ With the Pocalyps of Ion,
The Powles Pystoles everychon,
The Paraboles of Salamon,
Payntyd ful ryȝth.”

This custom of inscribing moral sentences, which may have been imitated from the eastern nations, continued until the Restoration. The “sentences painted in my lord keeper’s house at Gorhambury” (sir Nicholas Bacon, father to the more celebrated Francis), are preserved in the manuscript collection of the British Museum.

Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, has noticed how much the old English romances were revered by our ancestors, and the familiarity with which they must have been known. “These fables were not only perpetually repeated at their festivals, but were the constant objects of their eyes. The very walls of their apartments were clothed with romantic history. Tapestry was anciently the fashionable furniture of our houses, and it was chiefly filled with lively representations of this sort.” Wall-painting also was made similarly subservient to romantic history, as the following curious passage from Lydgate’s poem — *The Temple of Glass* — which he quotes, will testify :—

“ I sawe depeynted upon a wall,
From est to west ful many a fayre ymage,
Of sondry lovers, lyke as they were of age,
I-set in order after they were true ;
With lyfely colours, wonders fresshe of hewe,
And as methought I saw some syt and some stande,
And some knelyng, with bylles¹ in theyr bande,
And some with complaynt woful and pytious,
With dolefull chere, to put to Venus,
So as she sate fletenge in the see,
Upon theyr wo for to have pite.
And fyrst of all I sawe there of Cartage,
Dido the quene, so goodly of visage,

¹ Petitions or bills of complaint.

That gan complayne her aventure and caas,
 Howe she disceyved was of Aeneas,
 For all his hestes,¹ and his othes sworne ;
 And sayd, helas that she was borne,
 Whan she saw that dede she must be.

And next her I sawe the complaynt of Medee,
 How that she was falsed² of Jason ;
 And nygh by Venus saw I syt Addon,
 And all the maner howe the bore hym sloughe,
 For whom she wepte and had pite inoughe.

There sawe I also how Penelope,
 For she so long ne myght her lord se,
 Was of colour both pale and grene.

And alder next³ was the fresshe quene ;
 I mean Alceste, the noble true wife,
 And for Admete howe she lost her lyfe ;
 And for her trouthe, if I shall nat lye,
 How she was turned into a daysye.

There was also Grisildis innocence,
 And all her mekenesse and her pacience.

There was eke Ysaude, and many other mo,
 And all the tourment and all the cruel wo
 That she had for Tristram all her lyve ;
 And how that Tysbe her heart dyd ryve
 With thylke sworde of Syr Pyramus.

And all the maner howe that Theseus
 The Minataure slewe, amynd the hous
 That was forwrynked⁴ by craft of Dedalus,
 Whan that he was in prison shynt in Crete, etc.

And uppermore⁵ men depeinten might see
 Howe with her ring goodlie Canace
 Of every foule the leden⁶ and the song
 Could understand, as she hem walkt among :
 And how her brother so often holpen was
 In his mischefe⁷ by the stede of brass."

The author has in this instance followed Chaucer's description of the internal decoration of his *House of Fame*, the figures and stories in which he describes as "graven"; although of some portion he says—

¹ Promises.

² Deceived.

³ Next of all.

⁴ Much wrinkled :—the allusion is to the Cretan labyrinth.

⁵ On the uppermost part of the wall.

⁶ The language.

⁷ Misfortune.

“ There sawe I soche tempest arise,
That every herte might agrise
To see it painted on the wall.”

In the same author's translation of the *Romance of the Rose*, the walls of the garden are described as painted with a series of emblematical figures:

“ Sorowe was painted next Envie
Upon that wal of masonrie.”

“ All these things well avised
As I have you er this devised,
With gold and asure over all
Depainted were upon the wall.”

The same author in his *Dreme* describes himself:

“ — in a chamber paint
Full of stories old and divers,
More than I can as now rehearse.”

And he afterwards says that there was—

“ — on the wals old portraiture
Of horsemen, haukis, and houndis,
And hurt deer all full of woundis,
Some like bitten, some hurt with shot.”

One of the Lais of Marie, a French poetess of the thirteenth century, mentions a chamber painted with stories from Ovid's *Art of Love*; and Boccaccio often decorates his temples in a similar manner.

Caxton, in the prologue to his *Boke of the hoole Lyf of Jason* (1475), has described an exceedingly curious series of paintings in the castle of Philip duke of Burgundy, at Hesdin, in Artois, upon the river Canche. He says: “ He did doo maken a chambre in the castell of Hesdyn, wherin was craftyly and curiously depeynted the conquest of the Golden Flese, by the sayd Jason; in which chambre I have ben and seen the sayd historie so depeynted, and in remembrance of Medea and of her connyng and science, he had do make in the sayd chambre by subtil engyn that when he wolde it should seme that it lightened, and then thondre, snowe and rayne. And all within the sayde chambre as ofte tymes and whan it shuld please him, whiche was al

made for his singular pleasir." No other writer mentions these singularly curious paintings, which appear to have been capable of some dioramic effects. They were probably destroyed in 1553, when the town and castle of Hesdin were demolished by Philibert Emanuel, duke of Savoy, general of the emperor Charles V.

In the Royal Library at Paris is a beautiful manuscript of the adventures of Lancelot and the knights of the Round Table (No. 6784), apparently executed in the fifteenth century. One of the illuminations, here

engraved, represents Morgan le Fay shewing king Arthur the paintings of Lancelot's adventures, executed on the walls of the room. Warton conceives that a hall in the castle of Dover, called Arthur's Hall, and a chamber called Genevra's Chamber, were so called from the adventures of each with which the walls were decorated.



The celebrated *Dance of Death* was a wall-painting, and was copied on the walls of the cloisters of St. Paul's cathedral, at the cost of one Jenkin Carpenter, who lived in the reign of Henry VI, in imitation of that in the cloisters of the church of the Innocents at Paris, and which may be traced to one much older in a nunnery at Basle, which appears to have been executed in 1312.

This style of internal decoration continued until a late period, and supplied the place of more expensive tapestry. Shakespeare, in his *Henry IV, Part II*, makes Falstaff allude to it when he persuades Hostess Quickly to part with the tapestry of her dining-chambers, saying:—"For thy walls, a pretty slight drollery, or the story of the prodigal; or the German hunting *in water-work*, is worth a thousand of these fly-bitten tapestries." Mr. Knight, in his pictorial edition of the poet, has rightly considered this

water-work as a *fresco painting*, and has illustrated the passage by a copy of one of a series of such wall-paintings, which formerly decorated an old house on Woodford Common, Essex; there were twelve of these paintings, exhibiting as many subjects of rural life; they bore the initials D. M. C., and the date 1617.

At West Stow Hall, Suffolk, some distemper paintings of the age of Elizabeth, were recently discovered by the removal of panneling from the wall on which they were depicted; the principal objects are:—a boy hawking, with an inscription in old English letters, “Thus doe I all the day”; a young man making love to a maiden, inscribed, “Thus doe I while I may”; a middle-aged man looking on,—the inscription, “Thus did I when I might”; an aged man hobbling onward,—the inscription, “Good Lord, will this world last ever?”

Mention has already been made of the moral sentences painted on the walls of Gorhambury, near St. Alban's; of its other mural paintings, Aubrey has left the following curious account. In the hall he says, “is a large storie, very well painted, of the feast of the gods, where Mars is caught in a net by Vulcan; in the wall over the chimney is painted an oake, with akornes falling from it, with the words *Nisi quid potius*; and on the wall over the table is painted Ceres teaching the soweing of corne, the words *Monita meliora*.” At one end of the gallery were represented, as large as life, the figures of king James seated on a rock, Henry IV of France, and the king of Spain, painted in umber, the lights being put on with burnished gold. The ceiling was painted with busts of Greek and Roman emperors and heroes. “In the portico facing the garden, opposite each arch, and as big as the arch, are drawn by an excellent hand (in water-colours), curious pictures,” all emblematical, with mottoes under each.

When panneled walls became usual, it was not uncommon to find them decorated with pictures in oil, which thus usurped the place of the old distemper paintings; a series of portraits often occupied arches immediately beneath the ceiling, of which many examples still remain. At Staunton Harold, Leicestershire, a room is thus decorated; and there is a fire-place at Ipswich similarly adorned with pictures of a ship, a terrestrial globe, and a portrait

of one of the Eldred family—supposed to have been the one who sailed with Cavendish in 1586. At Eastbury, Essex, are others; and at Sandwich is a very curious room with paintings, representing the reception of Catherine, queen of Charles II, at the town gates; a sea fight; and portraits of the king and queen, and the master (mayor of Sandwich) and mistress of the house, in the reign of Charles II, when these paintings were executed.

In more humble residences, paintings in distemper-colours on the plastered walls continued to be seen; and a late instance of the practice was communicated to the Association by Mr. Elliott, of Chichester, with a drawing of a portion of a painting discovered on the walls of an old house belonging to Mr. Mason of that place. It consisted of rude representations of foreign birds and trees, with a background of fields and buildings, in defiance of all perspective and truth of architectural details; and was surrounded by an ornamental border. It was probably executed late in the seventeenth century. Its only claim to notice was the fact of its being a modern instance of an ancient practice which had existed for so many centuries as a domestic decoration in England.

F. W. FAIRHOLT.

ACCOUNT OF DISCOVERIES MADE IN BARROWS NEAR SCARBOROUGH,

BY LORD A. D. CONYNGBAM.

I MUST begin my account of my researches in Scarborough, by acknowledging the assistance which I received from the suggestions of Dr. Murray and Mr. Dunn, and the practical assistance which I obtained from Mr. Tissiman.

On the 8th of March I proceeded to examine the tumuli upon Seamer Moor, a wild moor, lying on the right of the high road from Scarborough to York, and at a distance of two miles and a half from the former town.

I had my attention especially directed towards that part of the moor lying near the "Beacon," which itself appeared to me to be a large tumulus, partially carried away for sand, and for the stones of which it was composed; I saw, within a very small distance, seven or eight mounds, which I imagined to be tumuli, several of them had evidently been already opened for the purpose of rifling their contents.

I selected for examination a very large tumulus, lying three hundred and sixty yards to the west of the "Beacon"; from this tumulus the urn (fig. 1) had been taken, and afterwards recovered by the kind exertions of the friends of Mr. Denison, my uncle, who is the proprietor of the estate.



Fig. 1. Height, 4 inches; diameter, 6 inches.

contained the urn: the western end of the cist was thus exposed to my view.

The tumulus, of which the foundation had been a slight undulation of the soil, measured two hundred feet from its base to its apex, and was quite circular;—the cist, already opened, was a chamber cut in the solid sand composing the natural soil; it measured five feet six in length, by five feet three in width; its height was two feet five inches, and it was faced by flag-stones, averaging two feet six in height, by eighteen inches in width; these supported one large flag-stone, of the common flag-stone of the neighbourhood, which was sufficiently large to cover the entire cist; it lay very nearly due east and west: from its floor to the surface above it measured seven feet six inches. My inquiries could only bring to my knowledge that the urn had contained a few ashes, some teeth, and a piece of flint, now exhibited; and that it had been placed at the eastern end of the cist; that the man who had

opened the cist had first stated that it contained a skeleton, but afterwards contradicted himself, and denied it.

The cuttings, which I caused to be made, from the north to the south, following the level of the solid soil, produced, in the northern cutting, the flint arrow-head, in the southern cutting the small flint sphere, and what I imagine to be a flint graving-tool (fig. 2). In each cutting, at a distance of forty-five feet from the exterior, I came to large stones of irregular size, and placed at irregular distances, continued in a circle around the entire mound, and at a distance of four feet and a half from the mass of stones, forming a cairn over the vaults, and which cairn had been again covered over with earth. In the southern cutting, at a distance of nine feet from the principal chamber, I came to a large stone, measuring, in length four feet, in depth one foot eight inches; the upper surface, which was irregular, was two feet three inches across. This stone was imbedded in the natural soil of clay and sand mixed, and was at the following depth from the surface, viz.: turf one foot, cairn of stones four feet, sand one foot eight inches. At the northern corner of this stone, partly protected by it, and partially by

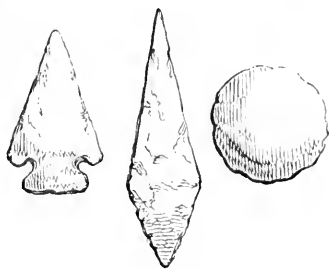


Fig. 2. One-half original size.

was the rude urn (fig. 3), containing a mixture of sand and the fine ashes of some animal or human being; on the natural surface, and close to the urn, was a layer, two feet in length, by one in breadth, of human bones calcined, mixed with a small portion of charcoal. The other cuttings, which I made, in various directions, following the natural soil, produced nothing further.



Fig. 3. Height, 5½ inches; diameter, 6 inches.

I afterwards examined what appeared to me to be a small tumulus, very few yards to the north-east of the tumulus which I had already opened, but it proved to be a slight undulation of the natural soil.

I also examined a large oblong mound, two hundred and eighty yards to the south-west of the Beacon, and, again, another of circular form, fifty yards further still to the south-west; these also proved to be merely natural undulations of the soil.

A small round barrow, sunk at the top, proved, upon minute examination, to have been previously opened; the only object found was one perforated piece of sand-stone, of an irregularly circular shape, and of about three and a half inches across.

Two barrows were then opened under my directions, lying in a field, called Ayton East field, formerly known by the name of "the Sparrow Flat," and just on the southern edge of Seamer Moor; these tumuli were placed at a very slight distance from each other; the smaller and eastern barrow measured fifty-two feet from its base to its apex in length, forty feet from base to apex in breadth; its height had been greatly reduced by the plough. This barrow was composed of large stones of the sand-stone of the neighbourhood, mixed with the lime rubble of the soil around. In the centre I came to a square bier, four feet six inches in length, and in breadth formed of five large stones; a skeleton was curled upon it, without any protection whatever; close to the bier was a mass of human bones, calcined, and a considerable quantity of charred wood. This tumulus presented neither urn nor weapon.

The western and larger barrow measured eighty-five feet from its base to apex in length, and fifty feet from its base to apex in breadth; at forty feet from the exterior of the mound I came to a circle of large irregular stones, these were placed at the base of a cairn of large stones, topped by limestone rubble. I removed the entire cairn. From the centre to the eastern side, the rubble had been converted into lime, by the action of a very powerful fire. Mixed with the lime was a considerable quantity of pottery, and of animal and human bones and ashes, mixed into one mass. Towards the north, in the centre of the cairn, amongst the rubble, were two separate masses of

human bones, very much decomposed. With each mass was a rude spear, or arrow-head of flint; their original position could not be traced.

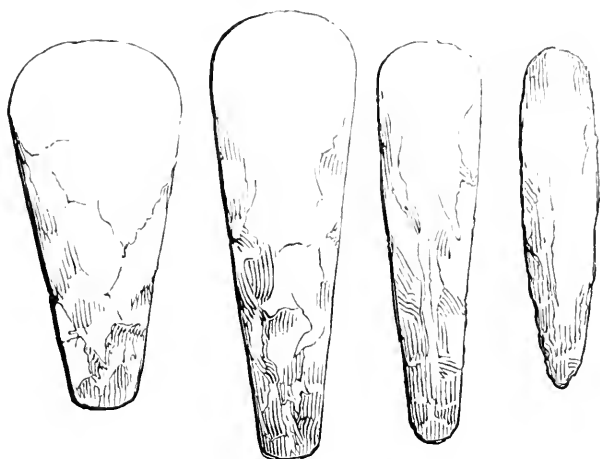


Fig. 4. One-half original size.

Nearly to the centre, but rather to the west, at only a depth of eight inches from the surface, was a thin flat stone, measuring twenty inches by eighteen; this partially covered a very small portion of human bones, five beautifully formed arrow-heads of flint, four flint celts, two more rude spear-heads of flint, two beautifully formed knives and spear-heads of flint, two very large tusks of the wild boar, one piece of deer horn, perforated at the end, and drilled through, and which I imagine to have been the handle for one of the celts, much in the manner of that in the museum of M. de Courvaille, at his Castle of Pinon, in France, and of which I sent a drawing to the Association. I found amongst the rubble a whetstone, evidently much used.

A circular barrow, of smaller size, upon the edge of the moor, adjoining the field where these barrows are situated, offered but a few calcined bones, placed upon some large irregular stones, with the sand-stone of the neighbourhood heaped over them; amongst the sand-stone were two rude small spear or arrow heads of flint.

I then opened a large tumulus, measuring seventy yards around its base, in a plantation adjoining a farm-

house, called Seamer Manor House. This barrow first presented a circular row of large stones; in the centre of the barrow was a beautifully formed cist, of flag-stones placed on end, but without any covering. The angles of this cist pointed to the north, to the east, and to the west. From the base to the apex of the triangle it measured rather more than four feet; at the northern angle was placed a large urn of soft clay, which was,

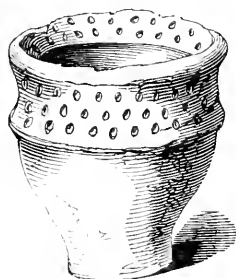


Fig. 5. Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; diameter, 4 inches.

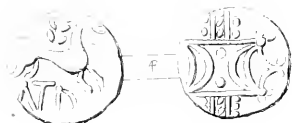
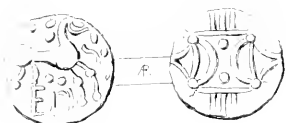
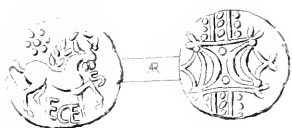
most unfortunately, completely broken. At a distance of six feet from the western angle was a smaller urn (fig. 5), of the very softest material, placed without any protection; it fell to pieces on exposure to the air, but was afterwards carefully fastened together by Mr. Tissiman. Two small pieces of pottery were found amongst the rubble composing the mound.

With Mr. Osbaldeston's permission, I then opened a tumulus at the back of Ebberstone; it was upon a part of the moor, known by the name of Jawl-bone Ridge. This tumulus was a cairn of stones, covered with earth; when cut through it measured sixty feet across, and five feet six inches from the level of the soil to the apex of the mound. There was a slight depression on the surface, and also when the cairn was cut through there was a marked depression of the stones. About the centre I came to a small round cist, measuring eighteen inches across, and eighteen inches in depth, containing calcined bones and charcoal. This tumulus presented neither urn nor weapon of any kind.

I then opened two tumuli on Willoughby Wold, at a place called Fry Moor. The largest measured twelve feet in height, and one hundred and five feet in diameter. Making a very wide cutting through it, I came to a very slight layer of charcoal, and in the centre of the tumulus found a small cist, cut in the natural soil of flinty rubble; it measured sixteen inches in depth, by twelve inches wide, and was filled with ashes. This tumulus presented no other object.

The smaller barrow measured sixty-six feet in extreme





diameter; at the depth of six feet from the surface came to a skull, with a few decomposed bones; eighteen inches deeper was the perfect skeleton of an adult, placed east and west, the knees gathered up against a large stone. Partially resting against the shoulder-blade was the urn now exhibited (fig. 6); it had been crushed by the formation of the barrow, and was restored by Mr. Tissiman. I obtained from this tumulus the rude flint arrow-heads, also exhibited; they were scattered about the mound.



Fig. 6. Height, 7 inches; diameter, 7 inches.

ON THE COINS OF CUNOBELINE AND OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

PART VII.

COINS OF THE ICENI.

THE coins of this class seem to have attracted notice shortly after the middle of the last century, about which time several of them were engraved in numismatic and other publications. The legends were mostly given incorrectly; but we are now able to bring them forward in more variety and with a much greater approach to truth. The following six are in our national collection. The

seventh is in that of John Huxtable, esq. We must premise that they are all silver coins; and refer to the accompanying plate for their delineations:

I.—ECES; weight, $18\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

II.—ECEN; weight, $19\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

III.—Confused or partially effaced inscription, with some resemblance to the foregoing, No. 1; weight, $19\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

IV.—ATA; weight, $18\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

V.—ATA; weight, 18 grains.

VI.—ATEA; weight, 19 grains.

VII.—SITMV; weight, 19 grains. The top of the T in the die from which this coin was struck, not having been formed in its proper place, but a little way down the shank of the letter, has given it the appearance of a small printing *t*. The coiner must have done this perfectly unintentionally, as only the large T was known in times of antiquity.

Former writers appear to give no inscriptions which may not be resolved into some of these; the variation having arisen from the specimens used being partly effaced. Thus, the supposed reading ECEAI, was no other than ECEN; and that ATA could be easily misread as ID, can be without difficulty understood, from the form of the concluding letter, as may be seen by referring to fig. 4 of the plate. Other erroneous readings might be cited, arising from the same cause.

The above types are those which it is proposed to assign to the Iceni. An old writer gives an uninscribed coin with a head belonging to this class, as appears by the reverse; but it is not known whether this last be still in existence. The types reading ECEN were among some of those the first known to former numismatists, but were wrongly read as CEN, with the omission of the first letter; notwithstanding it appears plain enough in some specimens. Afterwards, these types being in some collection not obvious to numismatists, and those reading ECES being chiefly known, misread on one or two specimens EGES, they were supposed to refer to a chief of that name. But the coins reading ECEN having again made their appearance, this last supposition seems to have been relinquished.

Now, considering the whole of these inscriptions, there can be little doubt that they belong to the Iceni; and that in fact they are a few of the types of a very numerous

coinage. They seem very unlike the coinage of a chief, as they shew a great pertinacity to the same representations, both in their obverses and reverses, while the legends vary. Were they the coins of a chief, the contrary might be expected to be the case, as may be seen by reference to the types of Pixtil in the Gaulish coinage; the application of which to one individual is sufficiently well established. Considering then the British types which we are at present examining, as belonging to a national coinage, we may next endeavour to ascertain how far the legends agree with an appropriation to the Iceni.

The proper appellation of this people, who inhabited Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire, was either Cenimagni, as in Cæsar; *i. e.* Cenomani, or Iceni, as in Tacitus. Baxter, in his *Glossary of British Antiquities*, applies the name Uigantes to them, considering them the same people as the Jugantes of Tacitus. Dr. Pegge, in a dissertation appended to his *Essay on the Coins of Cunobeline*, published in 1766, was the first who clearly shewed that their general name was Cenimagni, or Cenimanni; and that there was another division of them called the Iceni-Coritani. A similar opinion is found in the work of Richard of Cirencester, *Book* vi, 30. Baxter had touched on these points, and brought forward considerable information; though obscuring his opinions by much erroneous conjecture.

Much illustration has been adduced on the subject, and we may refer to Tacitus, *Annals*, xii, 31, in proof that the Coritani must have been the nation spoken of under the appellation of Iceni, and as having taken umbrage at the forts extending between the Severn and Warwickshire Avon (inter Sabrinam et Antonam). A somewhat minor proof is the name of the Iceni proper, *i. e.* the Cenimagni of Cæsar, which may not have been irrelative, but applied to distinguish one of two cognate tribes—the Iceni-magni, that is, the greater Iceni. This idea is by no means inconsistent with what we know otherwise of ancient British geography. The learned Baxter, whom we have just mentioned, suggests with much appearance of probability, that there were outliers or dependents belonging to this tribe of Iceni-Coritani, occupying districts still more to the westward; and these, according to him, were those who

engaged in hostilities with the Romans, as recorded by Tacitus, being incommoded by the forts built in their neighbourhood, which the Iceni proper, dwelling more to the east, could scarcely have been. It is evident that Tacitus leaves some such particulars to be supplied.

If the foregoing supposition be received, which seems suggested by the ancient accounts which have come down to us, and solves many difficulties, it will follow that the Iceni first engaged in war with the Romans not on their own account, but to protect the Iceni-Coritani and their dependants, who had become embroiled with them; and that in the sequel, having advanced for this purpose with an army into the territories of these their neighbours and allies, and met the Romans in the field, they were so severely beaten by them that they submitted before the Romans had actually entered their own territories. This appears from Tacitus (*Annals*, xii, 32); as immediately after this battle with the Iceni, Ostorius Scapula marched to the westward, and to the shores of the Irish sea. The territories assignable to the Iceni-Coritani appear to have been Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Northamptonshire. Those of the Iceni-magni have been before noted.

With the territorial divisions of this state, however, we have not at present further to do; but may observe, that with the general name of this people, *i. e.* with the word Iceni, the legend ECEN has all the reference that could be expected. As to the legend ECES, it is apparently for ECENOS or ECENVS; which, by a glance at the learned work of M. Lelewel on the *Gaulish Coinage*, seems capable of an easy explanation. M. Lelewel informs us, page 317, that the Gaulish chiefs were accustomed to impress their names, accompanied with the appellation of their respective states, in an adjective form, thus:—*Arivos Santonos*, and *Cantorix Turonos*. That is, as it is interpreted, Arivos chief of the tribe of the Santones, and Cantorix chief of that of the Turones. M. Lelewel excepts the greater states in Gaul, as the Carnutes, Bituriges, Æduans, Arverni, Senones, and Bellovaei, in which he cannot trace this custom to have prevailed. This is immaterial, however, to our present purpose: and as the termination *os* or *us* was almost indifferent in Celtic countries, though gene-

rally the former, ECEN(OS), or ECE(NO)S, is here used to express the name of the state in which the coins were struck; the name of the chief or king being omitted.

Presuming that this explanation will not be much controverted, we may now pass on to notice one of the other inscriptions, ATA or ATEA, which these coins seem to bear. By referring to the accompanying plate, fig. 4, the reader will see the way in which this word ATA is written—the hind leg of the horse forming the first stroke of the commencing A, and the concluding A being expressed almost with the vagary of a monkish scribe of the middle ages. In fig. 5, the form of the second A varies,—whether originally so, or altered by the engraving tool of some former possessor, as in the instance, vol. iii, page 229, does not appear quite certain; however, it has been thought better to represent this coin also. In fig. 6, we have this word again varied to ATEA, the T and E being blended in one letter. A coin reading ATA, of the same type as those in the plate in the collection of J. D. Cuff, esq., is engraved in the first volume of the *Numismatic Journal*, plate II, British coins, fig. 2. The interpretation of the inscription ATA or ATEA may be left to further discoveries.

As to the inscription SITMV on fig. 7, considering it to refer to the name of a place, we find in it a part of the word Sitomagus, the capital of the Iceni-Magni. The beginning of both is the same: and not knowing the precise orthography of the word among the ancient Britons, and with the possibility that one of the letters on the coin may have been transposed or inverted, it may be perhaps received without difficulty as intended for the appellation of that city.

The site of the ancient Sitomagus is pretty generally considered to have been Thetford, in Norfolk; a town advantageously situated on two navigable rivers, the Ouse and Thet; where are to be seen ancient earth-works and a high mound. Bloomfield, in his *History of Norfolk*, dedicates a considerable part of one of his folio volumes to an account of this place; and Martin, in 1779, also published its history. Its importance seems to have continued to Saxon times; as there are Saxon coins extant which were struck here. The Romans, however, are sup-



posed on their conquest to have removed the capital of the Icenimagni from hence to Venta Icenorum, supposed Caistor, near Norwich. They similarly removed the capitals of British states in several instances to other places.

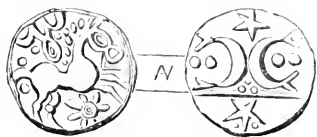
Of these coins of the Icenimagni, we may observe, that the majority of the types appear to have the branch of a tree extended parallel with the arched neck of the horse. This, however, is no certain indication of these coins,—one of the coins of Cunobeline having also a branch extended over a horse. In these coins of the Icenimagni, there seems but little doubt that the branch was only inserted to occupy the place usually filled by various ornaments in Celtic coins; copied, as in the present instance, from the Macedonian type. That, however, they were not immediate copies, but rather remote ones, it is scarcely necessary to say; there having been obviously many intervening copies between them and the originals.

As to the provenance of these coins, that is, respecting the localities where they are found. It seems to appear clearly enough, that types corresponding to the greater part of those in the accompanying plate, were in the hoard discovered about ten years since, at March, in the isle of Ely, though difficult to be recognized, on account of the imperfection of the inscriptions (see the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. i, p. 89), and that some of them have at other times been found in Cambridgeshire, p. 86. In Mr. Akerman's work of the *Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes*, 8vo. 1846, p. 196, this class is attributed to Cambridgeshire, and that part of Britain: which corresponds very well to the purport of the present examinations, that county having been, as before observed, within the territories of the Icenimagni.

That one of this class may have been found in Devonshire—another near Portsmouth—is no proof that these coins have a different appropriation, but must be attributed to accidental circumstances; the greater amount of evidence tending to show that they belong to the Icenimagni.

In regard to a gold coinage, it can hardly be doubtful that the Icenimagni possessed one. Tacitus says of their king Prasutagus, that he was *longâ opulentiâ clarus*, that is,

noted for his opulence for a length of time ; which can only be interpreted, that he was possessed of much money, among which, of course, must have been gold as well as silver coin. Examining the British series, to ascertain whether these views be correct, there appears to be a verification of them. We have, for instance, a fine gold coin found at Oxnead, in Norfolk. Obverse, a horse to the right, altogether in the style of the horse on the silver coins of the Iceni. Reverse, two crescents back to back, with a star above and another below. (See the *Numismatic Journal*, vol. i, p. 224, and *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. i, page 86). The coin is in the British Museum collection, and is here engraved from the original. The gold coins, 40, 41, and 42, in plate II of Ruding, seem to require the same attribution, as probably all, or nearly all, the British coins should have, which have the two crescents on the reverse back to back, which these have, except No. 40, which has a representation somewhat varying from the crescents. No. 41 has fragments of an inscription, both above and below the horse. Specimens of the gold coins of this class with perfect inscriptions will no doubt in time make their appearance.



Some few remarks have been already made on the division of this people into two tribes, on the territories those two tribes respectively occupied, and on the manner in which they were first drawn into a war with the Romans and beaten by Ostorius Scapula. The other few brief particulars known respecting them it is scarcely necessary to recapitulate, namely, of their being originally derived from the Cenomani of Gaul ; of their campaign against Cæsar in his second expedition ; of their supposed negotiations among the other British states with Augustus ; of their sending back the soldiers of Germanicus when shipwrecked on their shores, which seems attributable to them ; of their policy in the first years of the Roman invasion in the reign of Claudius ; of their king Prasutagus making the Roman emperor, conjointly with his two daughters, his heir ; and of the insurrection and making war with the Romans under their queen Boadicea. These are the events which compose their history, which, should ever the

lost books of Tacitus be recovered, it would be highly interesting to know in full. At present we know them only in outline, and partly conjecturally, except indeed the events connected with Boadicea, which have come down to us more particularly detailed. We may only allude to these events to suggest, that it was when their ambassadors visited Rome, in company with those of the other British kings, about B.C. 14, that, in imitation of Roman customs, they first adopted a coinage.

A somewhat unfavourable view is given of this people by Richard of Cirencester, book i, 6, that from being a warlike nation, and neglecting husbandry and the civil arts, they joined the Romans on their invasion in the time of Claudius. Whence he obtained this information is not known; nor does it appear they otherwise joined the Romans except by keeping at peace with them.

The uncertain coins attributed to Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, have been before noticed, vol. ii, p. 12, and vol. iii, p. 235. Both of them have the legend BODVOC. One of them is in gold, with a rudely represented horse on the obverse, and the said legend on a tablet across the field of the coin on the reverse. The other, in silver, has a head on the obverse with the inscription; and on the reverse a horse galloping to the right. It increases the uncertainty respecting these last, that the British word *buddig* signifies "victory." We know not, in fact, how they were intended to be inscribed: whether with the name of a goddess, or of some ruler merely. But these coins one would rather consider as the coins of a chief, and if so they must be those of some leader, who during the wars with the Romans assumed this name, Boduognatus, which apparently would be a name much corresponding with the Latin Victorinus. Camden, who was acquainted with the first of these types, expressed his doubts, as has been stated on a former occasion, whether it referred to Boadicea or to the Dobuni, otherwise called the Boduni. More modern discoveries, however, have partly decided this question, as they generally have the concluding c to the legend, which was not on his specimen. It is, therefore, probably a casual coincidence merely, that one of the most recent discoveries of this type, recorded in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. i, p. 388, occurred at

Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire, which would have been within the territories of this people. B. P.

THE PLATE OF BRITISH COINS.—The coins are engraved from the originals in the British Museum, except figs. 7 and 10, which are from the collection of John Huxtable, esq. Fig. 10 is probably British from its style, though some types attributed to the Ædvi have a certain degree of resemblance.—See Lelewel, plate vi, figs. 54-5.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE VERNON MANUSCRIPT.

THIS celebrated volume was presented to the Bodleian Library soon after the termination of the civil wars, by Edward Vernon, esq. of Trinity college, Oxford. It is described in Bernard's *Catalogue*, 1697, page 181, as "a vast massy manuscript"; and truly so, for it is at once the largest and most valuable relic of the kind that has been preserved. The following notices of its contents are printed from memoranda made some years ago for reference, and without any view to publication. They must, therefore, be accepted as imperfect; but, in the absence of any better, they will enable the student to form an estimate of the nature of the contents of this remarkable collection.

The manuscript is written on vellum, and must be ascribed to the earlier part of the fourteenth century. It numbers ff. 412 and 8 *ab init.*; ff. 311-318, 403-412, not foliated; ff. 337-340, 369-372, interchanged by the foliator, but rightly bound; ff. 273, 276, interchanged in the binding; f. 406, torn; ff. 57-64, 81-88, 102, 106-113, 127-166, 248, 389-392, 402, wanting. The first part contains eight leaves not foliated with the remainder:—"Here bygymen the tytles of the book that is cald in Latyn tonge *Salus Anime*, and in Englyshs tonge, *Sowle-Hele*." It com-

mences: "Nou let hure here and understonde ententyf-lyche myne wordes"; and concludes with the words,— "That he and I mowe come to that blisse that I unwor- thyly have spoken of, quod nobis misericorditer concedat, qui vivit et regnat in secula seculorum. Amen." In the following list, the Arabic numerals designate the folios; the Greek letters the columns; and the r^o and v^o the sides of the leaf.

1. *A translation of the Old and New Testament into verse.* f. 1, r^o, α.

Warton (i. 21) considers this to have been made before the year 1200, but I think erroneously.

Beg.—(ακϵφ) "hit cometh in my thouht."

Ad finem,— "Jon hire was a trewe feere, and nolde nouȝt fro hire go; He loked hire as his ladi deore, and what heo wolde, hit was i-do."

2. *How the martyrs be God's knights.* f. 9, r^o, β.

Beg.—"Now bloweth this newe fruyt that late bigon to springe."

Fin.—"And fro on to othur so arowe the while the ȝer wol leste."

3. *Of new year's day.* f. 9, r^o, β.

Beg.—"ȝeres day the holy feste heiȝ day is and good."

Ad fin.—"The day is good to holde heiȝe of men that beth wyse."

4. *Of twelfth-day (Epiphany).* f. 9, v^o, α.

Begin.—"Twelfthe dai the heȝe feste nobliche is to holde."

And end.—"Wel ouhte we halewe that ilke day and honoure also."

5. *Of St. Hillare.* f. 9, v^o, α.

"St. Hillare the holi mon of Aquitayne was."

Ad fin.—"Now God for the love of hym us bringe thider uchon."

6. *Of St. Wolston, St. Edward, and William of Normandy.* f. 9, v^o, β.

"Seint Wolston Bisschop of Wircestre was her of Engelonde."

Ad finem,— "Now God leeve that we mote with him in the joye of hevene beo."

7. *Of St. Fabian.* f. 10, v^o, α.

"Seint Fabian threttene ȝer was in Roome."

Ad fin.—"And to the joye of hevene from pyne he gon wende."

8. *Of St. Agnes.* f. 10, v^o, β.

"Seint Agnes the holy mayde wel sone heo bygon."

Ad finem,— "And wende to the blisse of hevene aftur hire muchele pyne."

9. *Of St. Vincent.* f. 11, r^o, β.

"Seint Vincent in Spayne was and to a Cristene bisschop com."

Ad finem,— "That we mote to hevene come, and forȝif us ure misdede."

10. *Of St. Julian.* f. 11, v^o, β.
 "Seint Julian, the goode herbogour, of noble kuynde com."
 Ad fin.—"That ur Lord us lete ur sunne bete and hevene have to mede." (Hickes' *Thes.* i. 224.)
11. *Of St. Blase.* f. 12, r^o, β.
 "Seint Blase wel elene lyf ladde withouten hore."
 Ad finem.—"That Seint Blase is inne i-brouzt and that we therof ne misse."
12. *Of St. Agace.* f. 12, v^o, β.
 "Seint Agace that gode maide in Cisyle was i-bore."
13. *Of St. Scolace.* f. 13, r^o, β.
 "Seint Scolace that holy mayde holy was of lyve."
14. *Of St. Valentin.* f. 13, v^o, α.
 "Seint Valentin the martir good mon was i-nouh."
15. *Of St. Juliane.* f. 13, v^o, α.
 "Seint Juliane com of heize men, as we fyndeth i-write."
16. *Of St. Mathi.* f. 14, r^o, β.
 "Seint Mathi Apostel is, as ȝe schule alle i-wite."
17. *Of St. Gregori.* f. 14, r^o, β.
 "Seint Gregori the confessour in Cisyle was i-bore."
18. *Of St. Longius.* f. 14, v^o, β.
 "Seint Longius was a blind kniht, tho God was don on the roode."
19. *Of St. Edward.* f. 14, v^o, β.
 "Seint Edward the ȝonge martir was kyng of Engelande."
20. *Of St. Cuthberd.* f. 15, v^o, α.
 "Seint Cuthberd was i-bore her in Engelande."
21. *Of St. Benet.* f. 16, r^o, α.
 "Seint Benet ladde holy lyf that was so holy mon."
22. *Of St. Julian.* f. 16, r^o, β.
 "Seint Julian the confessor i-bore was at Roome."
23. *Of St. Bride.* f. 16, r^o, β.
 "Seint Bride of wel heze men into Scotlonde com."
24. *Of St. Oswold.* f. 16, v^o, α.
 "Seint Oswold was i-bore heere in Engelande."
25. *Of St. Chadde.* f. 17, r^o, β.
 "Seint Chadde the gode mon was her of Engelande"
26. *Of St. Marie Egipcian.* f. 17, v^o, α.
 "Seint Marie Egipcian in Egipte was i-bore."
- 27.(A) *Of St. Mary's day in Lent.* f. 18, v^o, α.
 "Seinte Marie day in Lente among othur dayes gode."
- 27.(B) *Of the Morecable feasts.* f. 18, v^o, α.
 "Festes meble ther beth i-cleped fyve in the ȝere."

28. *Stories from the New Testament.* f. 19, v^o, α .
 “Bifore six dayes of Ester as a palmesone eve.”
29. *Of St. Alphe.* f. 27, r^o, β .
 “Seint Alphe the martir, good mon was i-nouh.”
 Compare MS. Bodl. 779, for another copy.
30. *Of St. George.* f. 28, r^o, α .
 “Seint George the holi mon, as we fyndeth i-write.”
31. *Of St. Mark.* f. 28, r^o, β .
 “Seint Mark, the Godspellere, wyde wende aboute in londe.”
32. *Of St. Peter.* f. 28, r^o, β .
 “Seint Peter, the frere prechour in the cité of Veronye.”
- 33, 34. *Of St. Phelip and St. Jacob.* f. 28, v^o, α .
 “Seint Phelip and Seint Jacob apostles weoren tweyne.”
35. *How the holy cross was found.* f. 28, v^o, β .
 “The holy Rode, the swete treo, riht is to haven in mynde.”
 The MS. Ashmole, 43, says,—
 “The Holi Rode was i-founde, as 3e witeth, in May,
 And anhansed was in Septembre the Holi Rode day.”
36. *Of St. Quiriac.* f. 30, r^o, α .
 “Seint Quiriac, the Bisschop, prechede Godus lawe.”
37. *Of the miracles of the holy cross.* f. 30, r^o, α .
 “The holi Rooode was i-founde, as 3e witeth, in May.”
38. *Of St. Dunston.* f. 30, v^o, β .
 “Seint Dunston was of Engelonde i-come of goode more.”
39. *Of St. Aldelm.* f. 31, r^o, β .
 “Seint Aldelm the confessor was mon of goode lyve.”
40. *Of St. Augustin.* f. 31, v^o, α .
 “Seint Augustin that Cristendom brouhte into Engelonde.”
41. *Of St. Pernele.* f. 31, v^o, β .
 “Seint Pernele that holi mayde riht is to hebben in mynde.”
42. *Of St. Barnabe.* f. 32, r^o, α .
 “Seint Barnabe the Apostel that good was and hende.”
43. *Of St. Adboruh.* f. 32, r^o, β .
 “Seint Adboruh, that holi maide, was here of Englonde.”
44. *Of St. Albon.* f. 32, v^o, β .
 “Seint Albon this holy mon was here of Englonde.”
45. *Of St. Aylbriht.* f. 33, r^o, α .
 “Seint Aylbriht the holy kyng was of Englonde.”
46. *Of St. Aeldrede.* f. 33, r^o, β .
 “Seint Aeldrede of Heli god mayde was and hende.”

47. *Of St. Botulf.* f. 33, v^o, *α*.
 “Seint Botulf this holy monk and Adulf his brother.”
48. *Of St. Patrik.* f. 33, v^o, *β*.
 “Seint Patrik com thorw^h God to preche in Irelande.”
49. *Of St. John.* f. 35, v^o, *β*.
 “Seint John was the beste bern the holy baptyst.”
50. *Of St. Peter.* f. 36, r^o, *β*.
 “Seint Peter was with ur Lord of alle hise apostles hext.”
51. *Of St. Athelwold.* f. 38, v^o, *β*.
 “Seint Athelwold Bisschop was, and in Engelande i-bore.”
52. *Of St. Swithyan.* f. 39, r^o, *α*.
 “Seint Swithyan the confessour was her of Engelande.”
53. *Of St. Kenelm.* f. 39, v^o, *α*.
 “Seint Kenelm in Engelande was i-come of goode streone.”
54. *Of St. Margarete.* f. 39, v^o, *β*.
 “Seinte Margarete was an holi maide and good.”
 See also a MS. in Heber's Collection, Catal. part xi. MS. Ashm. 43; Trin. Coll. Oxon. 81 (57), idem.—“Seynt Margarete was holi maide and good.” The life of this saint printed by Dr. Hickes (*Thes.* i. 224-231) is different.—See Black's Cat. col. 66.
55. *St. Mary Magdalen.* f. 40, v^o, *β*.
 “Seinte Marie Magdaleyn, that God forȝaf hire sunne.”
56. *Of St. Mildride.* f. 41, v^o, *β*.
 “Seint Mildride the holi mayde of kynges kunne come.”
57. *Of St. Cristine.* f. 42, r^o, *β*.
 “Seint Cristine this holi thing, as I ow telle con.”
58. *Of St. Jem (James).* f. 43, v^o, *α*.
 “Seint Jem, the holi apostel, riht is to hebben in mone.”
59. *Of St. Alix.* f. 44, r^o, *β*.
 “Sitteth stille withouten strif,
 And I wol tellen ou of a lyf
 Of an holy mon,
 Alix was his nome;
 To serven God thhuȝte him no schome:
 Therof never he ne blon.”
60. *Of the father and mother of St. Gregory, and how he was got.* f. 45, r^o, *α*.
 “Alle that ich in word and dede I thonke hit God, al folkes kyng.”
61. *Of the seven sleepers.* f. 47, r^o, *β*.
 “Seve sleepers were seli men, as me hath ou i-told bifore.”
62. *Of St. Dominik.* f. 47, v^o, *β*.
 “Seint Dominik, the noble frere, in Spayne was i-bore.”

63. *Of St. Oswold.* f. 49, r^o, a.

"Seint Oswold the goode kyng of that on ende of Engelande."

64. *Of St. Cristofre.* f. 49, r^o, a.

"Seint Cristofre was a sarazin in the lond of Canaan."

65. *Of St. Laurence.* f. 49, v^o, β.

"Seint Laurence good mon was, and in strong martirdom."

66. *Of St. Perpolyt.* f. 50, r^o, β.

"Seint Perpolit the martir kniht was with gret honour."

67. *Of St. Mary.* f. 50, v^o, a.

"Seinte Marie Godus moder fro the apostles was heo nouht."

See MS. Bodl. 799, Laud. B. 18 (5).

68. *Of St. Bartholomew.* f. 51, v^o, a.

"Seint Bartholomeu3, the holi mon, com of kynges blode."

69. *Of St. Gyles.* f. 52, r^o, β.

"Seint Gyles the holi mon lovede nothing sunne."

70. *Of St. Egwyne.* f. 52, v^o, β.

"Seint Egwyne the holy mon was here of Engelande."

71. *Of St. Mathew.* f. 52, r^o, β.

"Seint Matheu the Evangelist apostel he was i-wis."

72. *Of St. Michel.* f. 53, v^o, a.

"Seint Michel the Archangel and hise felawes also."

73. *Of St. Jerome.* f. 54, v^o, a.

"Seint Jerome was swithe god clerk, and wis thorwh alle thinge."

74. *Of St. Justine.* f. 55, r^o, a.

"Seynt Justine of heize men in Antioche com."

75. *Of St. Leger.* f. 55, v^o, a.

"Seint Leger a bisschop was, an holi mon also i-nouh."

76. *Of St. Fraunceis (αρελ).* f. 55, v^o, β.

"Seint Fraunceis, the ffrere menour, that good mon was i-nouh."

Ending, (αρελ).—"And as hit were men of witte this foules he gon preche."

77. *Of St. Clement (ακεφ).* f. 65, r^o, α.

"Allas! quath this gode mon myne lene children threo."

78. *Of St. Katerine.* f. 65, v^o, a.

"Seinte Katerine of noble kunne com bi olde dawe."

79. *Of St. Andreu.* f. 66, v^o, a.

"Seint Andreu the Apostel was seint Petres brothur."

80. *Of St. Nicholas.* f. 67, r^o, β.

"Seint Nicholas, the holi mon, that god confessor was."

81. *Of St. Lucie.* f. 68, v^o, β.

"Seint Lucie the holy maide in Cicile was i-bore."

82. *Of St. Martha.* f. 69, r^o, β.

“Seint Martha god wommon was, as ȝe schule here telle.”

83. *Of St. Thomas.* f. 70, r^o, α.

“Seint Thomas the gode Apostel i-martred was in Jude.”

84. *Of St. Steven.* f. 71, r^o, β.

“Seint Steven was a Gyeu and of Gywes he com.”

85. *Of St. Jon.* f. 71, v^o, β.

“Seint Jon the Evangelist that apostel also is.”

86. *Of St. Thomas (Cant.).* f. 73, r^o, β.

“Wolle ȝe nou undurstonde hou hit is i-write.”

Very many copies of this that I have examined have been crossed out with a pen. ατελ.

“Ac ur Lord, for seint Thomas love, his grace sone on hem caste.”
f. 80, v^o, β.

87. *De Sacta Paula (ακεφ).* f. 89, r^o, α.

“Eithur othur thus to clothun and fede.”

88. *Of Ambrose, and how he reproved Theodosius the Emperour.* f. 89, v^o, α.

“Herkeneth, sires, for my purpose
Is ou to telle of Seint Ambrose.”

89. *De quadam virgine in Antiochia.* f. 91, v^o, γ.

“At Antioche, as men han sayde,
Dwellede sum tyme a mayde.”

90. *Quedam virgo invite in hupanari posita servavit pudiciciam.* f. 92, r^o, β.

Beg.—“Nou ȝe maidens, alle and sum,
Lerneth the miracles of martirdom;
Lerneth also, with liht faces,
The nomes of such maner places.”

End.—“The beginnyng of this martirdom,
Furst of that mayden com,
But the kniht the effecte folfuld,
For that he was furst i-culd:
But as God wolde for the nones,
Thei toke heor coroune bothe at ones.”

91. *De duobus veris amicis.* f. 92, v^o, γ.

Beg.—“Sumtyme men reden that ther was,
In a cuntré clept Pictogoras,
Dwellynge there twey men
I-clept Sithia and Climonen.”

End.—“This lyf endyted Seint Ambrose
On Latyn; tak hede to his purpose.”

92. *De sancta Theodora.* f. 93, r^o, α.

“At Alisaundre, tel i ow con,
In the Emperours tyme Zenon.”



93. *Of St. Bernard.* f. 93, v^o, γ.

“Seint Bernard born was at Burgoyne.”

94. *Of St. Austin.* f. 96, r^o, γ.

“Seint Austin was nempned that name.”

95. *Of St. Savyn.* f. 100, r^o, β.

“Sum tyme ther was an hethen man,
That men called Savyn than.”

96. *The story of Barlaam and kyng Josafaph (imp.).* f. 100, v^o, β.

A MS. of this in old German verse of the 13th century in British Museum, MS. Addit. 10288; Warton's H. E. P. iii. p. 167; MS. Laud, C. 72; MS. Bodl. 72, f. 288, v^o.

Beg.—“A good mon ther was and a clene,
A clerkmen callen Jon Damascene
Compiled the stori in good faath,
Of Barlaam and kyng Josafath.”

And wanting between these—

“Confus a wei then gon he wende,
Til he come to his secunde frende.”

“I schal lete set up verreyliche
An ymage of gold al to the liche.”

End —“Miracle is wrouht thorw Godus love.”

97. *Life of St. Euphrosine of Alexandria.* f. 103, r^o, γ.

Beg.—“In Alisaundre, that grete citee,
Ther was a mon of much pousté;
Pathmicius forsothe he hiht,
He kepte wel the heste of God almiht.”

This is probably derived from the Greek. See MS. Bodl. Bern. 277.

End.—“The abbot and the convent with good chere,
Worschipeden God al i-feere;
And so do we Him that sit above,
That he wolde, for that maydenes love,
Graunten us hevене withouten eende,
With him therin for to leende;
God graunte us grace that hit so be!
Amen! amen! for charité.”

98. *A translation of “la estorie del Evangelie” in English verse (ατελ).* f. 105, r^o, α.

With illuminated pictures. This should contain a full account of the life of our Saviour, and many other copies exist in manuscript. One, I think, is in the Harleian collection. A rubric informs us that it was translated from the Latin.

“Sum while ich was with sunne i-bounde.”

It ends (ατελ) at the end of the story of the Nativity. f. 105, v^o, γ.

99. *Hymns* (ακεφ). f. 114, r^o, α.

One of these hymns, beginning, "Hail beo yow, Marie," has been printed by Warton, *Hist. Engl. Poet.* ii. 108.

100. *The miracles of our Lady* (ατελ). f. 124, r^o, γ.

101. *The Gospels in verse*. f. 147, r^o, α.

102. *How a kyng fred hys brothur wyt mynstralsie*. f. 115, v^o, β.

"As hit bifel of a riche kyng."

- 102.* *On the feasts of holy Church*. f. 115, v^o, γ.

103. *De festo corporis Christi*. f. 116, r^o, α.

104. *Septem miracula de corpore Christi*. f. 197, r^o, γ.

105. *The story of Lazarus and other Gospel stories*. f. 199, r^o, β.

Among these is a very curious poem on the story of Esther and Ahasuerus, or of Amon or Hamon and Mardocheus or Mordecai, formed into a fabulous romance. It commences:—

"Mony wynter witerly,
Or Crist weore boren of ure ladi,
A rich kynge, hiȝte Ahaswere,
That stif was on stede and stere."

Another curious piece may also be noticed. It is entitled, "The visions of Seynt Poul wan he was rapt into Paradys," and is quoted by Warton, i. 19.

106. *The Pater noster*. f. 231, v^o.

107. *The ten commandments*. f. 233, r^o, γ.

108. *Credo*. f. 233, v^o, α.

109. *The prick of Conscience*. f. 265, r^o, γ.

A very good copy of this poem is in MS. Ashm. 60, entitled, "Incipit Stimulus Conscience a Ricardo Heremita de Hampole compositus." Few works of this class are more numerous in manuscript collections.

110. *The Prick of Love*. f. 284, r^o, α.

"Her beginneth the Prikke of Love,
That profitable is to soule behove.

Beg—God that art of miȝtes most,
Fader and Sone and Holi Gost,
Thow graunte hem alle thi blessing,
That herken wel to this talkyng."

Ad finem,—

"Nou thou him knowest and his bounté,
Love him wel for charité,
Evermore to thi lyves ende;
To joye and blisse then schalt ou wende,
That he bath ordeyned for ure solace;
Lord bring us thider for thin grace! Amen.
Thus endeth the Spore of Love,
God grant us the blisse of hevene above."

111. *A disputacion bytwene the bodi and the soule.* f. 286, r^o, γ.
 Printed in Wright's edition of Walter Mapes, App., p. 340-346.
 (Another copy of this in MS. Digb. 102.)
 Ad finem,—
 “ And Jehu, that us alle hast wrouȝt,
 Lord, after thi feire face,
 And mid thi precious blod i-bouȝt,
 Of amendement ȝef us space,
 So that thin hondewerk leose nouȝt
 In so deolful stude and place ;
 Ae the joye that thou hast wrouȝt
 Graunte us, God, for thyn holy grace. Amen.”
112. *Her is a gret lamentaacion between our Ladi and St. Bernard of Christes passion.* f. 287, r^o, γ.
113. *A disputacyon between the god man and the Deril.* f. 288, v^o, γ.
114. *The Castle of Love.* f. 293, r^o, γ.
 Init.—“ Her byginnet a tretys that is y-clept Castel of Love, that
 bisschop Grosteyȝt made y-wis for lewede menmes byhove.”
 “ That good thenketh good may do,
 And God wol helpe him therto :
 For nas never good work wrouȝt
 Withoute beginninge of good thouȝt.”
115. *Ypotis.* f. 296, v^o, α.
 Tit.—“ Her biginneth a tretys
 That me clepeth Ypotys.”
 Beg.—“ Alle that wollet of wisdom lere,
 Lustneth nou and ȝe may here
 Of a tale of holy writ,
 Seint Jon the Ewangelist witnesseth hit.”
 End.—“ Thus endeth this spellyng
 Of Jhesu, ure hevenly kyng ;
 God graunt us all his swete blessing,
 Schrift, and hoesel, and good endyng. Amen.”
 Other copies may be seen in MS. Cotton. Calig. A. ii. f. 77 ; Titus
 A. xxvi ; MS. Douce 323, art. 4 ; MS. Arundel 140, latter part
 of the xv cent. ; MSS. Ashm. 61 and 750.
116. *Her beginneth a tretis of three messengers of death.* f. 297, v^o, γ.
117. *Short religious poems.* f. 298, r^o, β.
118. *Kyng Robert of Cicyle.* f. 300, r^o, γ.
 Tit.—“ Her is of kyng Robert of Cicyle,
 Hou pride dude him begyle.”
 Beg.—“ Princes proude that beth in pres,
 I wol ou telle thing not lees.
 In Cisyle was a noble kyng,
 Fair and strong and sundel ȝyng.”

Ad fin.—“ Evermore to ben above,
 Ther is joye, comfort, and love. Amen.”

There are copies of this romance at London and Cambridge. It is printed in Halliwell's *Nuga Poetica*, 1841, p. 49.

119. *Disputacyon betwene Child Jehu and Masters of Lawe of Jewri.* f. 301, v^o, γ.

120. *Disputacyon betwene a Christen man and a Jewe.* f. 304, v^o, γ.
 Printed by Warton, in *Hist. Eng. Poet.* ii. 413.

121. *How a man schuld here masse.* f. 302, v^o, α.

122. *Story of St. Gregory.* f. 303, v^o, γ.

123. *Story of St. Bernard.* f. 304, r^o, γ.

124. *King of Teran and Soudan of Dammas.* f. 304, v^o, β.

Printed by Ritson, in his *Metrical Romances*, from this MS.

Tit.—“ Her bigenneth of the kyng of Tars and of the Soudan of Dammas; and how the Soudan of Dammas was i-cristened thoru Godus gras.”

Beg.—“ Herkneith now, bothe olde and ȝyng,
 For Marie love that swete thyng.”

End.—“ Graunt us alle in hevene liht,
 To see thi swete face. Amen.”

125. *Proverbs.* f. 307, r^o, β.

126. *Litel Caton.* f. 309, v^o, α.

127. *Liber Catonis.* f. 310, r^o, β.

128. *Short religious poems.* f. 314, r^o, β.

129. *Stimulus amoris.* f. 319, r^o, α.

130. *A tretis that techeth to love God.* f. 334, r^o, α.

131. *The form of perfect living, by Richard Hampole.* f. 334, v^o, β.
 Cf. MS. Tanner, 375.

132. *A treatise of contemplative life.* f. 343, r^o, α.
 In ninety-three chapters.

133. *The mirour of St. Edmound.* f. 356, r^o, β.

134. *The Abbey of the Holy Ghost.* f. 359, v^o, β.

Tit.—“ Heer bigimeth a tretis that is clept the Abbey of the Holy Gost, that is Conscience of monnes herten schulde ben in this Abbey most.”

Incip.—“ Mi deore brethren and sustren.”

This treatise has been generally ascribed to bishop Alcock, but erroneously. See Tanner, p. 24, and Syr Gawayne, *Introd.*

135. *Spiritum Guidonis.* f. 363, v^o, β.

136. *Of the love of God.* f. 367, v^o, β.

137. *Piers Plowman* (ατελ). f. 394, v^o, β.

Passus primus, f. 395, r^o, α; passus secundus, f. 395, v^o, β; passus tertius, f. 396, r^o, β; passus quartus, f. 397, r^o, α: passus quintus, f. 397, v^o, α; passus sextus, f. 398, v^o, β; passus septimus, f. 399, v^o, β; passus octavus, f. 400, r^o, β; passus nonus, f. 400, v^o, β; passus decimus, f. 401, r^o, β.

138. *The history of Pilate, in prose and verse* (ακεφ). f. 403, r^o, α.

139. *How mercy surpasseth all things*. f. 407, r^o, α.

“ Bi West under a wylde wode syde.” (16 st. of 12.)

140. *Deo Gracias*. f. 407, r^o, γ, and f. 407, v^o, γ.

“ In a chirche ther I con knel.” (10 st. of 8, and 6 st. of 8.)

141. *Against my will I take my leave*. f. 407, v^o, α.

“ Nou bernes buirdes bolde and blythe.”

Alliterative (8 st. of 8). Printed by Ritson, in his collection of *Ancient Songs and Ballads*, p. 44.

142. *Deus caritas* (7 st. of 8). f. 407, v^o, β.

“ Deus caritas est and deore God omnipotent.”

143. *Each mun ought himself to know* (9 st. of 12). f. 407, v^o.

“ In a pistel that Poul wrougt.”

144. *On zester-day* (15 st. of 12). f. 408, r^o, α.

“ Whon men beoth muriest at heor mele.”

145. *On the good keeping of Christ's commandments* (13 st. of 8). f. 408, v^o, α.

“ I warne uche leod that liveth in londe.”

146. *For hos seith the sothe, he schal be schent* (8 st. of 12). f. 408, v^o, β.

“ The mon that luste to liven in ese.”

147. *Fye on a false friend* (9 st. of 8). f. 408, v^o, γ.

“ Frenschipe faileth and fullich fadeth.”

148. *Thank God of all*; an antient poem beginning thus: “ *By a wey wandryng as I went*” (17 st. of 8). f. 409, r^o, α.

The Ashm. copy (343) is written on two leaves of vellum, early in the 15th century; the last stanza is defaced by stain and friction. See Mr. Black's Catalogue, col. 248.

149. *The World a phantasy* (11 st. of 12). f. 409, r^o, γ.

“ I wolde witen of sum wys wiht.”

150. *Mercy to God* (12 st. of 8). f. 409, v^o, α.

“ As I wandrede her bi Weste.”

151. *Truth is best* (9 st. of 8). f. 409, v^o, γ.

Beg.—“ Hose wolde him wel avyse.”

152. *Charity no longer cheer* (14 st. of 8). f. 410, r^o, α.

“ Hose wolde be thenkei him weel.”

153. *Women the good of the world* (14 st. of 8). f. 410, r^o, β.

“ In worschepe of that mayden swete.”

154. *Prayer to the Virgin*. f. 410, r^o, γ.
 " Off all floures feirest falle on."
155. *The Virgin's Flourdelys*. f. 410, v^o, β.
 " Marye mayden, moder mylde."
156. *Selden seyze is soon forȝete*. f. 410, v^o, γ.
 " O dere God, what inai this be."
 This is an elegy on the death of Edward III, printed by Conybeare in *Archæol.* vol. xviii, p. 22-26 (14 st. of 8).
157. *A warning to beware*. f. 411, r^o, β.
 " Yit is God a curteis Lord."
 A poem on the disturbances and calamity of the earlier part of the reign of Richard II, printed by Conybeare, in *Archæol.* vol. xviii, p. 26-28 (11 st. of 8).
158. *A short poem*. f. 411, r^o, γ.
 " Crist ȝive us grace to love wel holi chirch."
159. *Say the best* (7 st. of 8). f. 411, v^o, α.
 " Quene of Hevene, moder and may."
160. *Make no tarrying till the morrow*. f. 411, v^o, α.
161. *Amend thy sins* (12 st. of 8). f. 411, v^o, β.
 " By a wode as I gon ryde."

J. O. HALLIWELL.

AN ACCOUNT OF A HOARD OF NORTHUMBRIAN STYCAS DISCOVERED IN YORKSHIRE.

THE hoard of stycas, of which the subjects of this paper formed a part, was found in a field near Ullerskelf,¹ adjoining the York and North Midland railway, and within a short distance of the river wharf. The discoverer is one William Foster, a labouring man in the employ of colonel Thompson. He states his impression that the treasure was brought towards the surface during the autumn of 1846, when some deep trenches for draining were in progress near the spot where the plough laid it bare in March following.

¹ Parish of Hornington, West Riding, Yorkshire.

The coins, amounting probably to several thousands, were compacted with verdigris into one mass. When making examination of the place in June last, I found with a few scattered stykas some pieces of leather, the material, in all probability, within which they had been originally enclosed.

While making the present collection from different persons into whose hands they fell, I must have rejected at least an equal number, and still have fifty duplicates of common type. The parcel under notice contains coins of:

Eanred	70	EV+DIREX	4
Ethelred	267	(?) EV+DIVIFF	5
Redulf	5	(?) VENRV	5
Osberht	18	(?) ENDLAOE	2
Vigmund	47	(?) VLLHELHFF	2
Vulphere	5	(?) ALKRED	1
Heardvulf	14	EDELHELM-VULFRED	1
(?) Erdulfon }	1	Uncertain	7
HOAVDRE }		In original state, say	4
Total,		458.	

The moneyers run thus:

EANRED.		REDULF.		
Aldates	1 Eurduulf	1	Cocired	2
Brother	6 Eurduulfi	1	Cudberch	1
Badigils	1 Oudigils	Total, 5.		
Dintred	5 Fordred	VIGMUND.		
Daegberht	1 Ful & Folenod 3	Coenred	19 Evemed	1
Eadvini	4 Gadutes	Conered	1 Edilveard	12
Eanred	2 Gaduteis	Edelhelm	4 Hunlaf	10
Eordred	3 Vulfred	Total, 47.		
Edelveard	1 Monne	OSBRECHT.		
Total, 70.		Banmic	1 Edulhu	2
ETHELRED.		Edelhelm	5 Eanvulf	1
Alghere	9 Fordred	Monne	5 Eanulf	1
Brother	5 Leofdegn	Vineberht	2 Vulfisixt	1
Dintred	7 (?) Mutedelm	Total, 18.		
Cunemuxd	1 Monne	VULPHERE.		
Coenred	1 Odilo	Vulfred	5	
—euber	1 (?) Odun	(?) HEARDVULF.		
Eanred	32 Vulfred	Hutrd	1 Edelhelm	1
Earduulf	63 Vendelbearht 6	(?) Eanred	1 Idulo	2
Edelread	1 Vulpic	Deroc	1 (?) Edvini	1
Edelhelm	2 (?) Vieten	Aother	1 (?) Egmond	1
Erdvini	6 Vidulco	Edelhuled	1 Monne	1
Eordrid	6 LORERDM	Earduli	2 Euvude	1
Eadvini	2 obv. EDILREVD 2	Total, 14.		
Herreth	4 Uncertain			
Total, 269.				

On attention being first drawn to this kind of coinage, one cannot but be arrested by the variety of metals used to represent one common value, and afterwards by the more extraordinary variety of lettering with which they are impressed, and by the license taken in the construction of words, in the way of adding, withdrawing, and transposing their component letters. I venture to suggest that these deviations are by no means invariably the result of carelessness or of ignorance, for in many instances examination proves that, with regard to several moneyers, there has been a "method in their madness." It may seem unimportant, but perhaps not wholly irrelevant to notice some of these peculiarities in the case of two or three mint-masters, who appear to have followed their own devices with a degree of freedom, limited only by the confines of their own ingenious or eccentric turn of mind. While the Roman graver never deviated from a form established for each letter of his alphabet, and while the mintmaster of our day is equally firm in upholding the form by Roman hands prescribed, which we all call capital, thus acted not the freemen of Northumbria; in certain cases, to be named, they followed so little in a settled line of lettering and spelling, and so much the run of individual fancy, that a character, like that which manuscript possesses (to a degree reflecting some mental or moral features of the writer), is imparted to their minting. We say, then, that some of the mint-masters wrote as it were a free hand upon these tablets, which have braved a thousand years; further, that they took strange liberties with letters, turning them topsy turvy, or placing them back to back, *ad libitum*, occasionally permitting two or three to follow *ordine recto*, but starting the rest in retrograde from the + set up at the opposite end of the field. Again, many are the liberties taken with their own names; so many by one, Earduulf, that to detect and identify the man after his own representation of *alias* upon *alias* is difficult; indeed we might challenge the "modern instances" of our police courts to produce his equal. But last, not least, we bring a charge of unwarrantable liberties taken with the king's name: in case of king Ethelred preferring an indictment against any of his subjects, the lawyers of that day had filled a folio or more in summing up the prosecutor's titles.

We may next endeavour to elicit a few mental features from the artist's mode of handling.

Among the men who minted for king Ethelred, Earduulf and Leofdegn stand conspicuous. On the grounds following, I would suggest that there were two who owned the former name. That one, Earduulf, having a perception of order, brought it to bear upon the coinage above his compeers, and that, this regularity attained, he never gave himself to change in the main features of the work; he but occasionally put forth a stroke of fancy in the ornamental dots and dashes of the obverse legend, and chiefly on the centre ornament of the reverse.

Contra, Earduulf, the eccentric, has coins of very irregular shape—still greater irregularity of lettering and legend—so great, indeed, that in twenty-eight coins he places the letters of his obverse legend in seventeen different ways, while his own name is so ingeniously dealt with, that in these twenty-eight coins, but four repetitions of the same spelling occur. Are we to attribute this to chance and bungling, or to a rude endeavour after variety, with diligence pursued? This fixity of purpose *may* have been exerted on variations, as that of Alghere and Herreth was upon our mode of spelling their own and their sovereign's name.

These differences of minting in Earduulf may otherwise be reconciled by supposing that he grew more orderly in his old age, though that is not a common case; or while orderly himself, he may have had unlettered or mischievous apprentices (such as have earned a name among printers of our day), who luxuriated in playing tricks with his types. Pass we on to Leofdegn, a man of order, though fond of variety, who never retrogrades his monarch's name, nor *his own*, and (in this collection of types) makes but one change in spelling it, but ligates the letters of his reverse, and there introduces the letters F and G to us in well chosen variety; his centres on either side being regular and ornate to a degree, in all respects giving him good claim to the honourable title of MONET (*monetarius*).

In conclusion, we may observe, how Osbrecht has experienced on all hands the grossest orthographical misrepresentation, while Vigmund the archbishop seems wholly to have escaped it.

Before leaving this subject of the orderly or transposed position of letters, I am led by the circumstance of Runic characters having been found upon the styecas, to make a quotation from the *Northern Antiquities* of M. Mallet, leaving it to the learned to determine whether his remarks may be considered pertinent to the present matter in general. Speaking of the Scandinavians, as to the superstitious view in which Runic characters were by them regarded, he observes (page 118 of Bohn's late edition, *Antiquarian Library*):—"Impostors easily persuaded a credulous people that these letters, disposed and combined after a certain manner, were able to work wonders, and in particular to presage future events. There were letters, or runes, to procure victory—to preserve from poison—to cure bodily diseases—to dispel evil thoughts from the mind, etc. They employed nearly the same characters for all these different purposes; but *they varied the order and combination of the letters, they wrote them either from right to left, or from top to bottom, or in form of a circle, or contrary to the course of the sun,*" etc.

If the case applies, the altered reading of a name, persisted in beyond the probabilities of chance, *may* be more meaningful than we suppose; and, under these externals, be like the Victoria Aug. Salus Aug. Pax Aug. of those who went before. But this unwarrantable stretch of fancy brings me back to sober particulars. Touching the coins which appear referable to the monarch Hearduulf, specially those in the catalogue;—the strange variety of spelling, the general aspect of the coins, and their respective mint-marks, suggest, at first sight, a connexion with Earduulf, whom I have denominated the eccentric moneyer of Ethelred; but it is singular that, while in his case, twelve coins only out of twenty-eight are distinguished by retrograde lettering, the fourteen above named are *all* characterized by being thus disarranged from their propriety.

If the monarch Hearduulf is not numismatically ascertained, demonstrative evidence may now perhaps be found on some of the coins, and in a somewhat less degree on others, where, in the former instances, is plainly found the termination REX, and in the latter RX. A further corroboration may be drawn from the circumstance of several known moneyers to other monarchs occupying these



reverses, while the rest seem peculiar to this king. The sagacity of Mr. C. Roach Smith, in attributing to him the retrograde coin HOHVDTRE-HVLTRED, is admirably seconded by a conjunction of the name HVILTRED with the clearly regal EARDVVREX of the present series.

Following the arrangement of Mr. C. Roach Smith, four coins, bearing EVXDIREX, are placed next, and five others, reading EVXDIVIFF, follow,—all of which bear a peculiar mintmark, but are reversed by known moneyers.

Subjoined is a register of four examinations of stycas from different hoards, to give a notion of the similarity prevailing in them all with respect to numerical proportion in the coins of the various princes and prelates. The first column is from the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. vii, p. 104; the second from the *Journal* of the Association, vol. ii, p. 233; and the third is from a notice of 511 of the 1847 hoard, published by Mr. Wellbeloved of York. The last column is my own, which appears proportionably the richest in Osbert's and Vulphere's, poorer in Redulf, and less cumbered with Eanred, than the others,—the average is struck *after*, including those which I possessed. The proportions are remarkably equal:—

	Eanred.	Ethelred.	Redulf.	Osbert.	Vigand.	Vulph.	Total.
York Hoard } of 1843 }	157	446	19	45	94	13	774
Hargrove } 1847 }	531	919	63	61	237	23	1835
Wellbeloved	102	304	15	23	59	8	511
Fennell	66	252	8	23	57	8	414
	<hr/> 836	<hr/> 1921	<hr/> 105	<hr/> 152	<hr/> 447	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 3534
Of the total about	<hr/> 1-4th.	<hr/> more than $\frac{1}{2}$	<hr/> 1-34th.	<hr/> 1-23rd.	<hr/> 1-8th.	<hr/> 1-68th.	<hr/>

WILLIAM FENNELL.

Wakefield, York, May 1, 1848.

Proceedings of the Association.

APRIL 12.

MR. SYER CUMING communicated a paper on the *couvre-feu*, of which the following is an abstract:—

“There are few points in the ancient jurisprudence of England which are enveloped in more doubt and obscurity, or which have given rise to more conflicting opinions as to their origin and intention than the *Couvre-feu* law.¹ Some have regarded it as a cruel devise of our first William to coerce and enslave his newly acquired Saxon subjects; whilst others have seen in it a wise and thoughtful provision for the prevention of fires, and have endeavoured to trace its nativity to an age antecedent to the Norman conquest, and place it among the wise enactments of the Great Alfréd.

“Although there is no evidence to show that the *couvre-feu* law originated with the Norman conqueror, yet it appears certain that in the year 1068 he ordained that all people should put out their fires and lights at the eight o'clock bell, and go to bed. This law was rigidly observed during his own reign and that of his successor. But that it was not intended as a badge of infamy, is, however, evident, from the fact, that the law was of equal obligation upon the foreign nobles of the court as upon the native-born Saxon serfs. And yet we find the name of *curfew* law employed as a bye-word, denoting the most odious tyranny; and many historians, poets, and lawyers, speaking of it as the acme of despotism levelled alone at the vanquished English. Polydore-Vergil tells us that William, ‘In order that he might convert the native ferocity of the people into indolence and sloth, he deprived them of their arms, and ordained that each head of a family should retire to rest about eight o'clock in the evening, having raked the ashes over the fire; and for this purpose a sign should be made through every village, which is even now preserved, and called in the Norman, *coverfeue*.’

“Hutchinson, in his *History of Durham*, vol. i, p. 101, alludes to the *couvre-feu* in the following dolorous strain; speaking of William, he says:—‘In a little time the king displayed a new exertion of tyrannical power, in depriving the people of the custody of arms, seizing the same into his hands, and laying them up in arsenals, formed in the several castles he was building, or had erected throughout the land. And then, under severe penalties, he prohibited the use of fire or candles when the *curfew*-

¹ In old French, *carre-feu*, or *cerre-feu*; now changed into *curphour*, *couvre-feu*, and *curfew*. In the low Latin of the middle ages it was called *ignitegium* or *peritegium*.

bell should ring, to prevent associations and conspiracies. *This bell was heard by the English as the knell of their departed liberty, and a repeated testimony of slavery.*

“We learn from Du Cange that the ringing of the *couvre-feu*, *ignitegium*, or *peritegium* bell, as it was called in low Latin, prevailed generally in Europe during the middle ages as a precaution against fire: and this fact is alone sufficient to justify William in reviving and extending the law in this country.

“In the *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. i, page 4, it is stated upon the authority of monsieur Pasquier, that the ringing of the curfew-bell was a custom long established in particular towns in France, and originated, as he supposes, in times of tumult and sedition. But the earliest instance he gives, is no further back than the year 1331, when the city of Laon, which had forfeited its privileges, was reinstated therein by Philip de Valois, who directed that for the future a curfew-bell should be rung in a certain tower in that city, at the close of the day. Pasquier adds, that under the reigns of Charles VI and VII it came much into use.

“In the *Statuta Massiliensis*, v. 4, all persons are forbidden from going out without a light after the sounding of the bell called *Salvaterra* (*quâ a furtis nocturnis salvarentur*); and a still harder injunction is given in a Parisian statute, A.D. 1291, namely, that none were to draw wine after the bell had rung (*Nul ne traite vin, plus que couvre-feu sera sonnez*). In some places the parishioners were to say, on their knees, the *Angelus ad Virginem*, for which they were to have ten days of pardon.¹

“So late as the latter part of the seventeenth century a fire-bell was rung at a certain hour in the evening at Vienna, as a signal to the inhabitants to extinguish their fires within door, and to hang up lanterns in front of their houses.

“Voltaire, in his *Universal History*, ridicules the notion of the *couvre-feu* being a badge of degradation; he observes, that ‘The law, far from being tyrannical, was only an ancient police, established in almost all the towns of the north, and which had been long preserved in the convents.’ And he adds this reason for it: ‘That the houses were all built of wood, and the fear of fire was one of the most important objects of general police.’

“However well intentioned the *couvre-feu* law may have been, it probably met with some opposition in this country, from either the natives or the Norman intruders: for in the year 1103, we find Henry I repealing the enactment of his father. Blackstone says (vol. iv, p. 420), that Henry ‘abolished the curfew;² for, though it is mentioned in our laws a full century afterwards,³ yet it is rather spoken of as a known time of night

¹ Du Cange, v, *Ignitegium*.

² Stat. Civ. Lond. 13 Edw. 1.

³ Knight's Life of Dean Colet, p. 6.

(so denominated from that abrogated usage) than as a still subsisting custom.' Although the *couvre-feu* law was abrogated by Henry I, yet the custom of ringing the bell at eight o'clock long continued; and is not only mentioned in several old documents, but even to the present time in some parts of the country—

“ ‘The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.’ ”

“ In the second mayoralty of sir Henry Colet, knight (father of dean Colet), A.D. 1495, and under his direction, this solemn charge was given to the quest of wardmote in every ward, as it stands printed in the *Customary of London* :—

“ ‘Also yf there be anye paryshe clerke that ryngeth curfewe after the curfewe be ronge at Bowe chyrche, or Saint Brydes chyrche, or Saint Gyles without Cripelgat, all such to be presented.’ ”

“ In Stripe’s edition of Stow, 1721 (vol. i, b. 3, p. 542), speaking of St. Mary-le-Bow, it is stated, that ‘The parish clerk’s office, belonging to this church, was to ring the curfew-bell; as it was to be rung at three other churches in London at a pretty distance from each other. That so, this notice, all the curfew-bells in other parishes might be rung in due season; viz.—Barking church, St. Bride’s, and St. Giles’s without Cripplegate.’ ”

“ The *couvre-feu* is still rung at eight o'clock at St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street. At Bishopgate; Shoreditch; Spitalfields; St. Michael, Queenhithe; St. Mildred, Bread-street;² St. Antholin’s, Budge-row; and in some other city churches there are evening bells, which are popularly known as the *couvre-feu*; but some of which are, I believe, really prayer-bells.

“ On the southern side of the Thames the *couvre-feu* was, till within these six or seven years, nightly rung at St. George’s church, Borough.

“ At St. Peter’s hospital, Newington, better known as the Fishmongers’ Almshouses, there is a bell rung every evening from eight o'clock till nine, which the old parishioners were wont to denominate the *couvre-feu*; but it is now said that it is rung to warn all strangers from the premises, and the alms-people to their several apartments. The sign and spirit in fact of the old *couvre-feu* is continued, although the name is now forgotten by the ignorant inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

“ We may gather from Polydore-Vergil that the custom of ringing *couvre-feu* prevailed pretty generally throughout England in the early part of the sixteenth century: and to show that this inference is not altogether without foundation, I have grouped the few notices which I have met with concerning it into counties, by which it will be perceived that in every quarter of the island the *couvre-feu* bell has been continued to a late period. First then of—

¹ Spelm. Cod. LL. W. I. 288. Hen. I. 299.

² The bell at this church was silenced by order of vestry, December 1847.

“BERKSHIRE.—It is stated in the *Mirror*, vol. xix, p. 275, that ‘At Saint Helen’s church, Abingdon, the curfew is still continued; the bell is rung at eight o’clock every night, and four o’clock every morning, during the winter months. There are eight bells in Saint Helen’s tower, but the fifth or sixth is generally used at the curfew, to distinguish it from the death-bell, for which purpose the tenor is used, and is rung at the same time at night if a death has happened in the course of the day, and for that night supersedes the necessity of ringing the curfew.’

“CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The nightly tolling of the couvre-feu bell at Great St. Mary’s must be well remembered by every fellow of the university.

“DORSETSHIRE.—In Hutchins’s *Dorset*, vol. ii, page 267, the author, speaking of Mapouder church, mentions land given ‘to find a man to ring the morning and curfew-bell throughout the year.’ In the same work (p. 422), under Ibberton, is mentioned one acre given for ringing the eight o’clock bell, and four pounds for ringing the morning bell.

“A writer in the *Mirror*, vol. xxii, p. 405, says that “The custom of ringing the curfew is still kept up at Dorchester. The curfew (or seventh of a peal of eight bells) is rung at eight o’clock every night, for about a quarter of an hour, and afterwards as many strokes are told, as are necessary to denote the day of the month;’ and he adds, that ‘A bell has been rung, from time immemorial, in the same tower (that is, St. Peter’s), every morning at six o’clock, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and at seven o’clock from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and at one o’clock at noon every day. This was instituted, unquestionably, for the purpose of calling the different labourers to work; for which, the sexton is paid a yearly salary by the churchwardens.’

“DURHAM.—Hutchinson, in his *Hist. and Antiq. of the County Palatine of Durham* (Newcastle, 1785), vol. i, p. 102, says ‘The curfew-bell is still rung in many towns in the county of Durham.’

“ESSEX.—There is still standing at Barking the ancient ‘fire-bell gate’, wherein the couvre-feu was formerly rung.

“GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—At the close of the last century, the couvre-feu was still continued at St. Michael’s church, Gloucester.

“HAMPSHIRE.—It is mentioned in the *Mirror* (vol. xix, p. 307), that ‘the curfew is still rung every night at eight in the town of Winchester, and the bell, a large one, weighing 12 cwt., is appropriated for the purpose (not belonging to a church), but affixed in the tower of the guildhall, and used only for this occasion, or on an alarm of fire’: and it is also stated, ‘that it formerly was the custom to ring the bell every morning at four o’clock, but the practice being found annoying to persons living near, the corporation ordered it to be discontinued.’

“HERTFORDSHIRE.—It is stated in Hone’s *Every-day Book* (p. 242), that at Hoddesdon, ‘the old curfew-bell, which was anciently rung in that

town for the extinction and relighting of 'all fire and candlelight' still exists, and has from time immemorial been regularly rung on the morning of Shrove Tuesday at four o'clock, after which hour the inhabitants are at liberty to make and eat *pancakes*, until the bell rings again at eight o'clock at night. This custom is observed so closely, that after that hour not a pancake remains in the town.

"KENT.—In the articles for the sexton of the parish of Faversham, agreed upon and settled in 22 Henry VIII (preserved in Jacobs' History of that town, p. 172), we read: 'Imprimis, the sexton, or his sufficient deputy, shall lye in the church steeple; and at eight o'clock every night shall ring the curfewe by the space of a quarter of an hour, with such bell as of old time hath been accustomed.'

"Boys, in his *Hist. of Sandwich*, says that the sexton 'rings the tenor bell every night at eight o'clock, unless there be a burial at the church, and again in the morning at four o'clock, from a fortnight after Michaelmas to a fortnight before Old Lady-day, except on Sundays and in the twelve days after Christmas: for which he has from the corporation annuallly £3, and an allowance of 6s. 8d. for candles and oil.' A correspondent to the *Mirror* (vol. xxii, p. 210) states, that 'the bell is still rung at Sandwich, at St. Peter's the Apostle, every night for the space of six to ten minutes, excepting on the day of a funeral, when the sixth, seventh, and eighth bell is rung at seven o'clock in the morning, according to the circumstances or payment of the deceased. The tenor, or curfew-bell, weighs 15cwt. 2qrs. 9lbs. A bell also rings here at four in the morning from Michaelmas to Christmas.'

"Hasted, in his *History of Kent* (vol. ix, p. 416, 2nd ed.), speaking of St. Margaret at Cliffe, in the hundred of Bewsborough, says: 'There are five roods of land given for tolling the bell at night, called Curfew-land.'

"LEICESTERSHIRE.—Macaulay, in his *Hist. and Antiq. of Claybrook in Leicestershire* (8vo. Lond. 1791, p. 128), says, 'The custom of ringing curfew, which is still kept up at Claybrook, has probably obtained without intermission since the days of the Norman conqueror.'

"NORFOLK.—In 1567 Thomas Walle, mayor of Norwich, among various things relative to the Dutch and Walloons who had settled in that city, ordered that they should not walk in the streets after the eight o'clock bell at St. Peter's of Mancroft had gone.¹ It is stated in the *Mirror* (vol. xxii, p. 210), that the curfew still rings at St. Peter's church, Norwich, and also at Yarmouth.

"NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—In Bridges's *History of Northamptonshire* (vol. i, p. 110), speaking of Byfield church, the author states that: 'A bell is

¹ History of the French, Walloon, Refugees settled in England. By John Dutch, and other Foreign Protestant Southerden Burn, 1846, p. 64.

rung here at four in the morning, and at eight in the evening, for which the clerk hath 20s. yearly, paid him by the rector.'

"NORTHUMBERLAND.—Brockett, in his *Glossary of North-country words* (8vo. London and Newcastle, 1829), tells us that: 'The purpose, as well as the name, of the curfew-bell is still retained in Newcastle, where it is rung at the original time—eight o'clock at night.' In Brand's *Popular Antiquities* (ii, p. 138), it is stated that a bell also rung 'at four in the morning.'

"The couvre-feu bell of Otterburn is probably the one alluded to in the noble old ballad of *Chery Chace*, wherein it is said—

'This fight did last from break of day,
Till setting of the sun ;
For when they rung the *evening-bell*,¹
The battle scarce was done.'

"NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—So late as the close of the last century, the couvre-feu bell was regularly rung at Mansfield.

"OXFORDSHIRE.—The origin and continuation of the custom of ringing the couvre-feu bell at Carfax has already been alluded to. Peshall, in his *History of the City of Oxford* (p. 177) states, that 'the custom of ringing the bell at Carfax every night at eight o'clock (called curfew bell, or *cover fire bell*), was by order of king Alfred, the restorer of our university, who ordained that all the inhabitants of Oxford should, at the ringing of that bell, cover up their fires and go to bed, which custom is observed to this day, and the bell as constantly rings at eight as Great Tom tolls at nine. It is also a custom, added to the former, after the ringing and tolling this bell, to let the inhabitants know the day of the month by so many tolls.'

STAFFORDSHIRE.—In the *Statuta Leichestadiensis Ecclesiæ*, occurs the following notice:—'Est autem ignitegium quolibet nocte per annum pulsandum horâ septimâ post meridiem exceptis illis festis, quibus matutinæ dicuntur post completorium, in quibus ignitegium ex consuetudine non pulsatur.'

"SUFFOLK.—Till within these few years, and perhaps even now, the couvre-feu was rung at St. Mary-at-the-tower, Ipswich.

"SURREY.—In Lysons' *Environs of London* (vol. i, p. 232), is the following extract from the churchwardens' and chamberlain's accounts of Kingston-upon-Thames:—'1651. For ringing the curfew bell for one year, £1 : 10s.'

"SUSSEX.—The couvre-feu bell is still rung at Horsham.

"WILTSHIRE.—The custom of ringing the couvre-feu is still continued at St. Peter's church, Marlborough.

"YORKSHIRE.—In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for August 1799 (vol. ix,

¹ In the more ancient form of this *even-song* bell was rung": i. e. the vesper-bell.
ballad the line runs thus—"And when

p. 719), it is stated, that ‘at Ripon, in Yorkshire, at nine o’clock every evening, a man blows a large horn at the market cross, and then at the mayor’s door.’ This custom is evidently connected with the *couvre-feu*, which was not always rung at eight o’clock, for the sexton in the old play of *The Merry Devil of Edmonton* (4to. 1631), says :

‘Well, ’tis *nine a cloke*, ’tis time to ring curfew.’

“Thus we find that long after the law ceased to be obligatory, the custom of ringing the *couvre-feu* bell was continued in London and more than half the counties ; and I doubt not an application to our local secretaries on the subject would greatly swell the list of places where the practice is still retained.

“The *couvre-feu* law was not confined to South Britain ; for we find David I, king of Scotland, in his *Leges Burgorum*, enjoining his subjects to extinguish their fires and lights at a certain hour. Lord Hailes has the following remark : ‘The *couvre-feu*, and by corruption, *curfew*. This bell was rung in boroughs at nine in the evening. (Act 144, Parl. 13, James I.) The hour was changed to ten, at the solicitation of James Stewart, the favourite of James VI.’

“In *Muses’ Threnodie* (note, p. 89) it is stated, that there is a narrow street in the town of Perth, in Scotland, still called *Couvre-feu-row*, leading west to the Black Friars, where the *couvre-feu* bell gave warning to the inhabitants to cover their fires and go to rest when the clock struck ten.

“In the middle ages so much regard was paid to ringing the *couvre-feu*, that land was occasionally left to pay for it. This feeling appears to have been not altogether extinct even so late as the close of the sixteenth century, for in bishop Hall’s *Fourth Satire* occurs the following :—

‘Who ever gives a paire of velvet shoes
To th’ Holy Rood, or liberally allowes
But a *new rope to ring the couvre-feu bell*,
But he desires that his great deed may dwell,
Or graven in the chancel-window glasse,
Or in his lasting tombe of plated brasse.’

“In winter, and in flat and dangerous localities, the ringing of the bell in the evening has often been the means of safely guiding and sometimes saving the lives of travellers ; and there are instances on record of persons so saved leaving a sum for ringing this bell.

“But it is time to allude to the instrument by which the fires were extinguished—the *couvre-feu*.

“The first representation of a *couvre-feu* appeared as an illustration to a communication from Francis Grose, in the *Antiquarian Repertory* (vol. i). It is there stated that, ‘this utensil is called a curfew, or *couvre-feu*, from its use, which is that of suddenly putting out a fire : the method of apply-

ing it was thus,—the wood and embers were raked as close as possible to the back of the hearth, and then the curfew was put over them, the open part placed close to the back of the chimney; by this contrivance, the air being almost totally excluded, the fire was of course extinguished. This curfew is of copper, riveted together, as solder would have been liable to melt with the heat. It is ten inches high, sixteen inches wide, and nine inches deep. The Rev. Mr. Gostling, to whom it belongs, says it has been in his family from time immemorial, and was always called the curfew. Some others of this kind are still remaining in Kent and Sussex.’

“The ornamentation upon the specimen engraved in the *Antiq. Rep.* is rather of a conflicting character, consisting of a broad ring with a cross in the centre, somewhat like the sculptured terminations of the cusps of late Gothic buildings; then occurs a belt of zigzag or chevron pattern, reminding us of early Norman work, and outside this is a vignette border of grapes and vine leaves, which is a well-known decoration upon the continent as early as the middle of the fifteenth century, and in England at the close of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries.

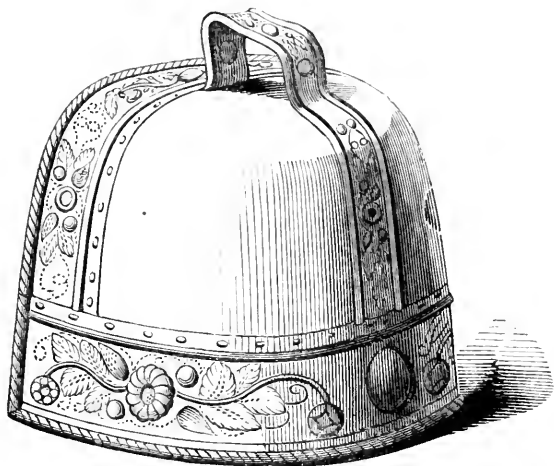
“The above specimen passed into the possession of Horace Walpole, who, in his catalogue, speaks of it as ‘an ancient curfew, or couvre-feu, from Mr. Gostling’s collection.’ The specimen formed part of lot 83 of the nineteenth day’s sale of the Strawberry Hill collection, and was purchased by William Knight, esq. In the prefatory remarks of the sale catalogue (p. xi), it is alluded to as ‘a singular relic of the Norman rule, an ancient couvre-feu.’

“The print given in the *Antiquarian Repertory* has furnished the authority of every representation of the couvre-feu which has appeared, although but a faint resemblance can be traced between many of the copies.

“In spite of the statement in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, that some couvre-feus were ‘still remaining in Kent and Sussex,’ it was a popular belief that the *only* specimen in existence was the one preserved among the treasures at Strawberry Hill; but the fallacy of this belief was made manifest a few years back, for in passing through Chancery-lane in February 1842, the specimen now before you caught my eye in the shop of a curiosity dealer. Where the specimen came from I know not; all the information I could obtain respecting it was, that it was ‘bought of a man with two or three other old things.’

“The specimen under consideration, like that formerly at Strawberry Hill, is of stout *Nürnberg latten*. It is formed of three pieces and the handle; not soldered, but riveted together, and gilt. Its dimensions differ but little from the couvre-feu described in the *Ant. Rep.*, being $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $14\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide at the base, and $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches deep. The en-chased ornamentation upon the border and handle of this specimen is of a much richer and bolder character than that of the Strawberry Hill couvre-

feu, consisting of pomegranates, bunches of grapes, vine leaves and tendrils. The edge, which is strengthened by an iron wire, is decorated with a cable pattern. The most marked difference between the two specimens is the absence on this one of the zigzag and circular ornaments, which have led some knowing antiquaries to pronounce the Strawberry Hill couvre-feu to be of the age of the Norman dynasty. Both specimens are evidently of the same age, and are of the close of the fifteenth or early part of the sixteenth century.



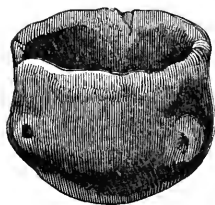
“ It may be important to add, that the interior of the specimen before you shows evident marks of its having *covered the fire*.

“ A third example of the couvre-feu exists in the Canterbury museum. It is of brass, slightly ornamented, and was long an heirloom in the Dering family. Hasted (vol. v, p. 434, 2nd ed.) speaks of it while it was in the hands of its original possessors. He says,—‘ At New Shelfe house, in 1755, I saw a curfew, or covre-feu, much of the same sort as that lately belonging to Mr. Gostling, of Canterbury, and of which a plate may be seen in the *Antiquarian Repertory* (vol. i, p. 89), which had been in the manor-house here time out of mind, and had always been known by this name.’

“ I have been informed that in the Boulogne museum is preserved a very ancient couvre-feu of earthenware, covered with brown glaze. The latest catalogue of this museum that I have at hand was printed in 1836, and as there is no mention made of a couvre-feu in it, the specimen must have been added since that date.”

The following letter from Mr. Pretty, of Northampton was read:—
“ I communicate for the information of the Association some particulars

I have further obtained from Mr. Weston, of Brixworth, respecting a discovery made a few years since on land in his occupation. The drawing forwarded represents an unbaked cup, used probably as a thuribulum. It was discovered with several cinerary urns, apparently British, on the manor of Wolphage, south of the church in the parish of Brixworth. Mr. Baker obtained some of the urns, having had the choice of them, except the one at present described, which Mr. Weston wished to keep in his own possession. It is round at the bottom, and appears to have been suspended over a fire, as the bottom is stained black from the smoke ;



there are perforated projections at the side to receive the cord or chain which suspended the vase. At two places the edge of the top has been broken or worn away by the chain or cord which suspended it. It is two inches and a half in height, and averages about three inches and a half in diameter. The bronze sword (of which I forwarded a drawing some time since, and which is alluded to at p. 356,

vol. ii, of the *Journal*) was found further to the west, and nearer to the river (the northern branch of the Nen), which divides this lordship from Spratton. The vicinity of Brixworth, as well as the village, is extremely interesting for the remains of tumuli and a small camp, now nearly obliterated, called Burrow (or Borough) Dykes, as you will observe in the slight sketch sent of the locality.

“South of Lamport are tumuli, one at the corner of the road to Hanging-Houghton, and another in the park grounds to the east. At Rothwell-well are traces of a camp or settlement on the right of the road and running across the Scaldwell road ; interments have been found on the right side of the road indicated by the dots. A sword and helmet (?) found here. North of Brixworth church a tumulus, smaller than the other tumuli, was opened by the Rev. — Hume ; the result unfavourable. In the large four-sheet map of Northamptonshire, apparently tumuli are indicated (but now removed), opposite to Wolphage. At the turning to Pitsford are the remains of a tumulus, called in the four-sheet map Lyman's Hill tumulus, probably a corruption from Lich-man's—Saxon for Dead Man's ; and when part of the hill was cut away for the road to Pitsford, remains of skeletons were found, and old people now call it Dead Man's hill. To the west is the camp named Burrow Dykes. Opposite to Boughton is lord Vaux's Mount, so named in an old view of Boughton, by Badeslade. Lord Vaux probably planted the elm trees upon it ; the mount has every appearance of a barrow. Query, if the size and age of the elms would agree with the time of lord Vaux ? I need not allude to the church at Brixworth, as every archaeologist must have been fully acquainted with its antiquity ; but Bridges states—‘ To the north of the church are the vestigia of trenches.

and to the east of it butts or hillocks. . . . South-west of the town are the ruins of Wolfage-house, to which belongs part of the manor.' In Morton's *Natural History of Northamptonshire*, and in the *Ordnance Map*, the tumulus is called Longman's hill, instead of Lyman's, and Mr. Baker has so named it in the *History of Northamptonshire*, vol. i, p. 65 ; but I am more inclined to follow the map published in 1779, which was revised by the gentlemen of the grand jury in 1775, and corrections made by them in their respective hundreds."

An illustrative map accompanied this communication.

Mr. Inskip forwarded the following list of potters' stamps on Roman red glazed ware found at Shefford, Beds., and in its immediate vicinity :

SILVVS	TENEVM	NVTIS	OFPRIMVS
OF COE	LYPPA	VIRTIVAS	OFMYSERA
MACCIVS	MATVCVS	FETI	OFMACCIA
CALVINVS	REGINVS	OVIDI	CYCALIM
LIBERALIS	SCOLVS	CVIM	SCORVS
OFFAGER	OFALBIN	DONVM	

Mr. W. Meyrick communicated an extract of a letter he had recently received from Mr. G. F. Girdwood, relative to an ancient burial place in Orkney. Mr. Girdwood writes : " While thus employed in writing to you, I have received a little box from a friend (an old army doctor by the way), which I forward to you, informing you that this gentleman, some half-dozen years ago, left the army and bought a small property in Orkney, about seven miles from the town of Kirkwall. On this property, about a month ago, he discovered what he imagines to be an old Scandinavian place of burial ; it covers more than an acre of ground (about an acre and a quarter), and consists of a grey-coloured greasy-looking mass of ashes of bone and peat and wood charcoal, the bones very much burned or triturated into quite small bits ; in some places there are stones much marked with fire ; the whole is covered with about two feet of vegetable matter round the outside edges ; the ashes are found to the depth of not quite three feet ; in the centre, the water rose on them at eight feet, when they were not at the bottom. My friend thinks it must have been used for a long period, as the remains of 10,000 men and beasts (allowing there were numbers burnt at the funerals of the human beings) would not make the body of ashes he has found. The contents of the box are some of the bits of bone and ashes taken from this singular mound. On looking into the box, I find they are quite dry, like dust, and I have not moistened them, or taken any in fact, as I would like you to put them into the hands of any of your friends curious in such matters. I know the place where the great deposit exists : it is in a green field or meadow about four hundred yards from the sea, slightly sloping to the south, facing the Pentland Firth, nearly opposite to John o' Groat's house. There is nothing

in the name of the place, or any local tradition, that can throw the slightest light on the subject."

A note from Mr. Wire, of Colchester, was read:—"Enclosed is an impression in wax of a copper coin, found here a short time since. On the obverse is a beardless head to the left, with the horn of Ammon in front of it and faint traces of letters, but what they are has eluded my attempt to make them out, from that part of the coin being corroded. On the reverse is a winged(?) horse galloping to the right, under it CAM. Believing that numismatists have agreed to assign to Cunobeline those coins that have Camulodunum, either at length or abbreviated, on them, this may be fairly given to that series. There has been found, not far from the Balkon Fort, or grand Roman western entrance to this town, a skeleton lying with the head to the south (unusual position here); at the feet was discovered, in an urn of coarse black earth, partly broken (no doubt entire when deposited), thirteen brass bead-like ornaments, five-eighths of an inch in length and nearly half an inch in diameter, encircled by grooves cut in the whole length. From their fabrication, and the quality of the material of which the urn was composed, they may possibly be referred to the early Saxon or late Roman period." The coin described by Mr. Wire is assigned, as he conjectures, to Cunobeline. Two analogous specimens are figured in Ruding, pl. 5, figs. 20 and 21.

Mr. Rolfe exhibited some Saxon and Roman fibulæ found in the isle of Thanet, and a silver coin of Carausius; reverse, ROMANO.RENOVA; in exergue, RSR., from the neighbourhood of Richborough.

APRIL 26.

Mr. Warren presented an impression of a circular brass seal, found, he understood, at or near Ixworth, reading S.HINRIK.TRIBES round a merchant's mark.

Mr. Bell presented a sketch of a stone statue of Mercury, lately found at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in digging the foundations for the railway High Level bridge.

Mr. Sandys informed the Council that the rev. N. B. White, of Cashel, is desirous of restoring a portion of the western tower of the "Rock of Cashel," one of the most ancient structures in Ireland, adjoining the archiepiscopal palace in that city. A large portion of it fell down about a month since, and the remainder will in all probability soon follow, unless efforts be made to stop the progress of decay. Mr. White is very laudably making a collection for the projected restoration.

The rev. S. Isaacson addressed a communication to the Council:—"In No. xiii of the *Journal*, p. 78, I perceive Mr. G. R. Corner presented a tracing from an incised slab, with the following communication:

'I send you, etc. The inscription round the cope of the stone is as follows: 'Here lyeth the bodies of Anthonic Woolley and Agnes his wyfe, wch Anthonic dye the iiii dae of September in the yere of our Lord M^o D^o lxxiij (aged) lxii, on whose soules God hathe taken mercy on.' And he adds: 'I have not time to look for an account of Anthonic Woolley. Perhaps some of your Derbyshire correspondents may think the stone sufficiently interesting to send us a history of him, as I believe he was a man of some note in his day and locality.'

The above slab has been engraved many years, and a copy is inserted amongst the Woolley MSS. in the British Museum (Additional MS. 6667, p. 275). The inscription, however, reads 'dyeth', not 'dye'; the date also is M^o D^o lxxvj, and no age is mentioned. The arms of Woolley are engraved below, viz.: *Sable*, a chevron *vaire*, *or* and *gules*, between three maiden's heads couped at the shoulders, *proper*.

"The Woolley manuscripts relating to Derbyshire are very extensive, and contain numerous allusions to the family, deeds, correspondence, pedigrees, parochial registers, etc.; from which I collect that the Woolleys were persons of consideration. The name, however, appears to have been a corruption of W. Oley. For in a letter of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Pegge, addressed to Mr. Adam Woolley, dated 25th October, 1783, occurs the following passage:—

"My extract from y^e will of Wm. Oley de Riber, made 3rd April, 1507, is in English, but the original was Latin. The words you want run thus: 'And if it shall happen y^t Margaret his wife dies, then his executors to have the ordering of his lands, etc.; so that there be hearty supplications and prayers of charity in the parish church of Matlock offered and made, what priest soever for the time celebrates at the blessed altar in the said church, especially that constant prayers be made for the soul of him, y^e said Wm. Oley, and Margaret his wife; John Oley, and Joan his wife, his parents; and for John Robotham, and Mary his wife, his wife's parents, etc.'—*A volume of family prayers*.

"This William Oley was the grandfather of Anthony, to whom the slab refers.

"Roger Woley was one of the burgesses in parliament for the borough of Derby, 3 Henry V, and 4 Henry VI.

"The Cotton MS., *Titus*, b. iv, p. 108, contains 'an acknowledgment of Thomas Woley, the king's eleymsyner (almoner), of having received from lady Margaret Pole £1000, for the king's eury, May 25, 1509.'

"Edward Woolley, vicar of Crick, buried there 25th June, 1628. John Woolley, M.A., fellow of Christ's college, was rector of Keyworth, Leicestershire, 1777.

"The family appear to have been distinguished for their loyalty; for in 1662, a book was published entitled *Wolley's Loyalty amongst Rebels*.

This Woolley was Adam, son of Anthony of the Slab, and was buried in the same vault about 1619.

“In a letter from Mr. Adam Wolley, dated February 16th, 1820, he speaks of ‘William Wolley of Derby, the historian of the county.’ Of this history, I find no traces in the British Museum; nor does his name occur amongst the authors in Watt.

“Should these *notulæ* of the family be worth perusal, they are much at your service, and shall be concluded with the graphic preamble of the will of Adam the son of Anthony, dated September 28, 1616 :

“In the name of God, Amen. The 28th day of September, Anno Dom. 1616. I, Adam Woley, of Riber, in the parish of Matlocke, in the countie of Derby, gentleman, beinge in sounde and perfect memorie, praised be Almightye God, doe make, ordayne, and declare, my last will and testament in manner and fforme followinge, viz.:—Ffirst and most willinglie, and wth a free harte, I render and give againe into the hands of my Lord God and Creator my spiritt, w^{ch} hee of his ffatherlie goodnesse gave unto mee when hee first fationed mee in my mother’s wombe, makeinge mee a liveinge and reasonable creature, nothinge doubtinge but that, for his infinitt mercies set forth in the precious bloud of his deerlie beloved sonne Jesus Christe, our Saviour and Redeemer, hee will receive my soule into his glorie, and place it in the companie of his heavenlie and blessed saints. And as concerning my bodie, wth a good will and free harte I give it, on commendinge it to the earth, whereof it came, to be buried in the church of Matlocke, in the same place where my ffather Anthoney Wolley was buried, nothinge doubtinge but at the great day and general resurrection of all flesh, when wee shall appear before the judgment-seat of Christ, I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God, whereby hee is able to subdue all things to himselfe, not a corruptible, mortal, weake, and vile bodie, as now it is, but an incorruptible, immortall, stronge, and perfecte bodie, lyke unto the glorious bodie of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christe.’ Then follow the usual dispositions of property.

“I would merely add, that the additional manuscripts in the British Museum, numbering from 6666 to 6718 inclusive, were bequeathed to that national institution in 1827, by Adam Wolley, of Matlock, county of Derby, esquire, and contain a collection of matter of the highest interest to the archæologist, the historian, and the general inquirer.”

Mr. Price made the following communication, which was accompanied by an exhibition of the antiquities described:—“I have the pleasure of exhibiting to the Association, through the kindness of Mr. Harris, of Bath, an ancient British or Celtic bronze sword or spear blade. It is about sixteen inches in length, and leaf-shaped, terminating in a fine point, which is still perfect. In the lower part are four strong rivets for

securing it to the shaft or handle. It was discovered last September, by some labourers at Tiverton, about two miles from Bath, at a depth of thirty feet. Near it was also found some human remains and stags' horns.



From the fact of Bath and its neighbourhood having from time to time proved so prolific in Roman remains, it has been assumed that this weapon is a relic of that period. It has been, moreover, a question whether the bronze leaf-shaped weapon was in use among the Celtic tribes previous to their intercourse with the Romans. I venture to think, however, that the balance of evidence is in favour of the opinions of sir S. Meyrick and Mr. Planché, who term it the Celtic 'Llaonawr'. We have, I think, every reason to believe, that the weapons of the Roman invaders were of steel; and judging from the sculptures yet extant, we are certainly not warranted in assuming them to have been leaf-shaped. From a communication to the Association in 1845, by Mr. J. Bell, it seems that weapons precisely of this description are of frequent occurrence in Ireland. They have been also found in Scotland, in Cornwall, in Wales, and in the river Thames (at Kingston and Vauxhall). About twelve months ago, Mr. Kirkmann exhibited to the Association some fine specimens taken out of the Thames near Vauxhall, and which are engraved in the *Journal*, vol. iii, page 60.

"A valuable communication which accompanied the exhibition afforded, I think, additional evidence in favour of the supposition, that the leaf-shaped bronze sword belonged to the British or Celtic races. From the circumstance of these weapons being found also in Phœnicia, it certainly seems far more feasible to assume them to have been derived from the Phœnicians rather than the Romans. In support of their supposed Roman origin, reference is made at page 265, vol. i, of the *Journal*, to an engraving of the monument of a Roman warrior with a leaf-shaped sword. This reference is unfortunate, and illustrates the importance of being sure of our premises ere we draw our conclusions. I saw this monument during our Gloucester congress, and can vouch to the fact of the sword bearing no resemblance to the engraving. The question, however, is one worthy of still further investigation; for it is somewhat curious that the leaf-shaped sword is of frequent occurrence upon Etruscan vases, as will be sufficiently evident upon a few minutes' examination of the splendid collection in the British Museum.

"The red or Samian pottery exhibited is also kindly forwarded by Mr.



Harris. Some of these specimens are of an unusually interesting character. They were found in excavating for Bath park in 1831.

“With respect to local antiquities, perhaps no city in England could by this time have produced so interesting and extensive a collection as Bath, had its citizens cared for such matters. It seems curious that out of a population of 60,000 there should be so few to take the slightest interest in the numerous memorials which have from time to time presented themselves, and which tend so greatly to illustrate the Roman occupancy of this splendid city. But now, amid all its modern grandeur, who of its citizens would care to know that the many colossal fragments yet preserved bespeak a grandeur long prior to the days of Beau Nash? and that these massive and highly-sculptured fragments indicate the existence, some fifteen centuries ago, of temples which must have far outshone all the modern architectural magnificence which this beautiful city can boast of?

“It is certainly matter for regret that when the Bath corporation assigned these numerous and interesting Roman remains to a proprietary institution, they should have omitted to stipulate for a room suitable for their reception. The numerous relics of antiquity which lie scattered over the building are well worthy of better accommodation; and I venture to suggest to the authorities of the Bath Institution, that somewhat less apathy with regard to such matters would by no means detract from the fame and general utility of their institution. That such apathy does exist, was abundantly proved in the result of some inquiries I made, and which ultimately led (after much difficulty) to my being conducted below stairs by the porter into what I presume was intended by the architect of the building as a back kitchen. Some highly-curious Roman sculptures and tablets line the walls, and seem to indicate a subsequent intention of converting it into a museum; but at present it is used really and truly as a lumber room. A more chaotic scene I never beheld. Heaps of books, manuscripts, bills of parcels, plaster casts, fragments of sculpture, boxes of Samian ware, encaustic tiles, pieces of Roman amphoræ and mortaria, canvas screens, and disabled furniture, were all thrown together in the most admired disorder, rendering the construction of a foot-path a work of some labour.

“The most interesting object was an immense piece of sculpture representing a Roman warrior; this was almost concealed by a series of heavy screens and frames, the removal of which, without more assistance, seemed to involve the probability of a broken head or some other bodily mishap. From the partial view I had, I think this monument is not among the collection of elaborate engravings published by Lysons. Near this lay, half-buried, a large collection of fragments of Roman pottery, which, I understood, had probably not been touched for fifteen years:—

indeed, the thick layer of dust upon everything seemed to indicate that undisturbed repose had reigned throughout this subterranean museum for a very considerable period. In another corner laid a huge heap of encaustic church-tiles—all apparently of very curious character—not one of which but would have an honourable place in the collection of any one interested in mediæval art or ancient ecclesiastical decoration; but there they laid half-smothered in dust, presenting a quiet leaning-post for the ponderous cast of a gigantic head and shoulders of a Hercules or Jupiter, who seemed to the imagination to recline his head as if dismayed at the surrounding chaos—looking like Caius Marius mourning over the ruins of Carthage.

“This encaustic pavement is probably from the abbey church; but I find nobody knows; and it seems equally clear that nobody cares. I must in justice to the institution, state that the really valuable library which thus lies scattered in heaps all over the floor, does not belong to that body, but I understand is the property of some gentleman who has had permission to deposit his goods in this room. It is to be hoped, for the sake of his books, as well as the credit of the institution, that his tenancy will soon expire.

“I cannot conclude without offering my acknowledgments to Mr. Harris, for his kindness in allowing me to freely inspect his extensive and valuable collection of local antiquities.”

Mr. Milner, of Hull, communicated some remarks on the ancient custom of blowing a horn at Ripon, in Yorkshire:—“An interesting paper on the *couvre-feu*, or curfew law, was read by Mr. Cuming before this Association last month. Mention was made of a singular custom at Ripon, in Yorkshire, of a man sounding a horn at the market cross and at the mayor's door, every evening at nine o'clock. Mr. Cuming appears to consider this remarkable ceremony as in some way connected with the curfew-bell; I cannot agree in this opinion, and my reasons for not doing so are as follow. Some years ago I spent several nights in this ancient city, and had an opportunity of observing this strange custom, a relic of olden times; a horn was blown every night, three times at the cross and three times at the mayor's door. I made every inquiry as to the origin of this, and forward you such information as I was able to obtain on the subject, in the hope that my remarks may prove interesting, or at least convey information to some members of the Association.

“Ripon is a place of considerable antiquity; a monastery was founded there in 661, and in 663 St. Wilfred was appointed abbot, from thence he was translated and raised to the see of York. According to Dugdale, in his *Monasticon Anglicanum*, king Athelstan granted a charter to the monastery at this place, constituting it a sanctuary for one mile round. I merely mention this to show that bells must have existed there at a very early date,

and that the curfew might have been rung in that town the same as in other places. According to tradition, in Saxon times the government of Ripon was vested in the hands of twelve elders, twenty-four assistants, and one chief magistrate, called *vigilarius*, or wakeman; the duty of the *vigilarius* was to cause a horn to be blown every night at nine o'clock in the centre of the town. After this signal had been given, the whole property of the town was considered to be under the care, or in the keeping of the municipal authorities, and if any inhabitant suffered loss from having his house or premises broken into and robbed during the night, the community were bound to render compensation for the injury sustained, and a tax was levied upon each and all to meet any claims that might thus be made. This appears a remnant of a very primitive and patriarchal form of government; each member being bound by interest, as well as brotherhood, to protect the property of his neighbour; no doubt such regulations would have a salutary effect on the honesty and integrity of the community; accordingly we find that in king Athelstan's charter to the monastery before alluded to, it states: "that the men of Ripon should be believed by their yea and na." In the cathedral is a marble monument with an effigy of Hugh Ripley, the last wakeman. He is represented kneeling on a cushion, with a book in his left hand; he is habited in civic robes, with frill and ruffs, and above is suspended on each side a warder's horn; the inscription runs as follows:—'Here lieth entombed the body of Hugh Ripley, late of this towne, and merchant, who was the last wakeman, and thrice mayor, by whose good endeavours this town first became a maioralite. He lived to the age of 84 years, and died in the year of our Lord 1637.' And below,—'The former monument having been defaced in the time of the civil wars, this was erected by the corporation, A.D. MDCCXXX.' A charter was granted to this place by James I, in 1604, when Hugh Ripley became the first mayor.

"Brand, in his *Popular Antiquities*, p. 138, merely mentions the fact of a horn being blown every evening at Ripon, and refers to the *Gent. Mag.* for August 1790, vol. lx, p. 719. In the magazine thus alluded to, the correspondent simply states, amongst other singular customs at Ripon, that 'at nine o'clock every evening a man blows a large horn at the market cross, and then at the mayor's door;—if any of your ingenious correspondents can inform us of the meaning, or origin, it will oblige, etc.' I have referred to several later numbers of the magazine, but cannot find that any reply to the query was ever given.

"Mr. Wright, in a very able paper read before the Society of Antiquaries, and published in the thirty-second volume of the *Archæologia*, gives an outline of municipal government under the Anglo-Saxons. I am inclined to think we have in the custom above alluded to, another link in the chain of evidence, proving the antiquity of local governments.

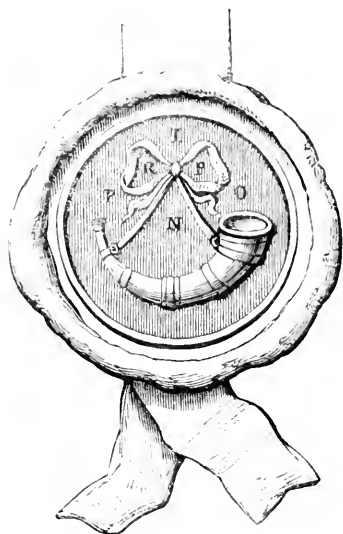
“ARMS OF RIPON.—*Gules*; a bugle horn, stringed and garnished, *or*; the word RIPON of the last, the letters forming an orle; viz.: in pale the letters *r* and *s*, in chief the letters *r* and *p*, and the letters *po* in fesse; the mouth-piece of the horn, dexter.”

MAY 10.

Mr. Wright exhibited some denarii, found on the property of the earl of Beauchamp at Hall End, Polesworth, Warwickshire, — a portion, it was stated, of a large hoard recently ploughed up. Those received by Mr. Wright were of Vespasian, Hadrian, Pius, and Faustina Junior. Every exertion was used to obtain an inspection of the bulk, but without success.

Mr. Smith laid before the meeting a paper by Mr. W. Fennell, of Wakefield, on some stycas found in Yorkshire (printed in the present number of the *Journal*). With the paper was a catalogue of the coins, prepared with great care and elaborately arranged, so as to show the peculiarities of all the types and legends. It is a valuable compilation, and will be referred to with advantage by the Saxon numismatist in connexion with previously published papers on the Northumbrian stycas, among which may be cited those by Mr. Adamson, on the hoard found at Hexham (*Archæologia*, vol. xxv, with 25 plates); by Mr. Lindsay (*Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. vi); by Mr. Smith (*Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. vii, and vol. ii of the *Journal* of the Association). The late Mr. H. Brandreth, F.S.A. printed an essay on the Anglo-Saxon stycas, in which he shows that the letters upon the coins appear to have been constructed with moveable types.

Mr. J. Brown directed attention to discoveries made during the restoration of the old church of St. Pancras. Among these is a stone upon which are carved five crosses (possibly emblematical of the five wounds of the Saviour); a piscina (early English); sedilia, of later date; and at the east end of the church, a most beautiful specimen of moulded brickwork; all of which had been preserved by Mr. Gough, the architect. Subsequently, the Council received a communication on the same subject from Mr. Purland, who observes:—“Our forefathers were wont to think that ‘ale and cakes’ at Pancridge-in-the-Fields made leisure pleasant, and Dr.

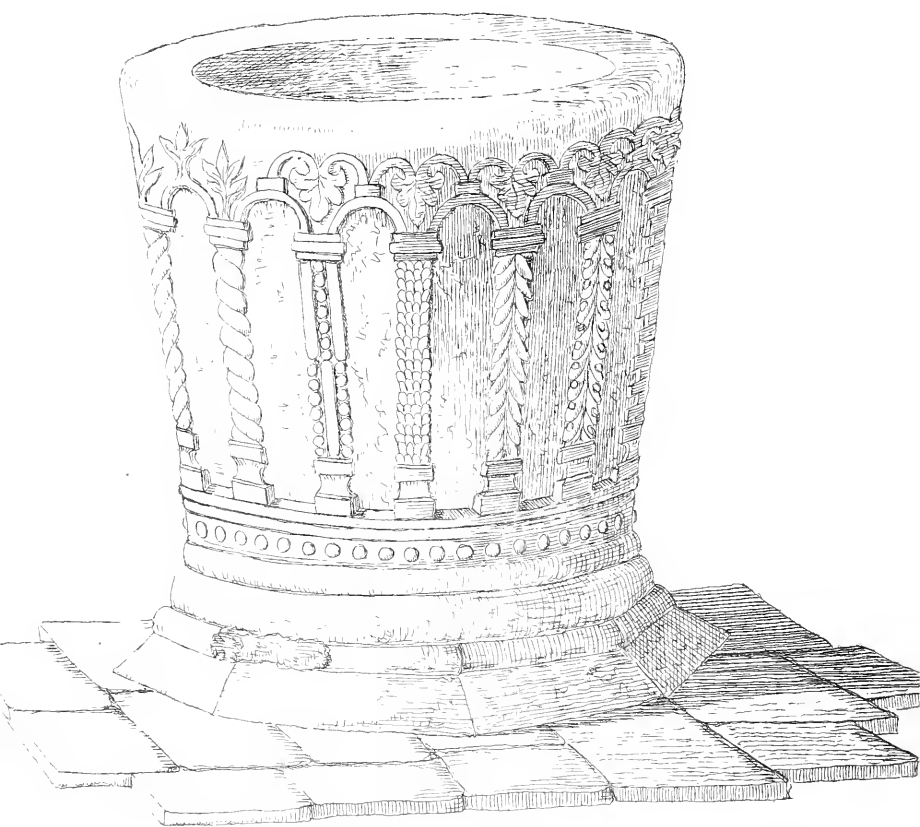


Stukeley, in the same locality, made Roman camps spring up like mushrooms after a growing shower. ‘Cæsar’s camp’ (or, perhaps it were safer to say, Stukeley’s camp), is, however, no more, and the sallow people that congregate about the gas-works, dwell unconsciously upon its site. The Pancridge well, too, once famous for its healing virtues, is an unknown thing, and has probably given place to the chapel belonging to the cemetery of St. Mary-le-bone. St. Pancras is one of the churches mentioned in the Domesday survey, and it is recorded that ‘William de Belmeis gave the tithes of its manor, containing four hides of land, and yielding a rent of twenty pence, to the canons of St. Paul’s, which conveyance was confirmed by bishop Gilbert, in 1183. The church has gone through all the gradations of *beautifying*, until at length even a churchwarden was unable to improve it further, and it is now undergoing a course of restoration, or rather, rebuilding, for with the exception of a portion of the wall, most of the church will be new. There was until lately a very beautiful arch of about the thirteenth century standing, through which was the entrance to the choir, but the spirit of improvement decreed its destruction, and it is now gone. In fact, everything of interest has been swept away,—the sedilia and piscina are bricked up, and a very early and beautiful specimen of carved brickwork, which might have been covered with a door, has been cut down and destroyed! On the other hand, the very ugly roof, with the monstrous tie-beams encased in lath and plaster, are to remain, thus spoiling what would be (if the architect could have his way) a very seemly building. The sages of the parish also contemplate a spire, as soon as they can persuade the parishioners to supply funds. In the churchyard are many memorials of the Catholic priesthood, the church deriving a character of great sanctity from the circumstance of its being the last in which mass was celebrated at the time of the Reformation. Here also rest Pascal, Paoli, Walker the lexicographer, and the chevalier d’Eon. The celebrated Mary Woolstonecroft Godwin lies with her husband and his second wife, under a very chaste monument. Many others of note might be named, but Woollet the engraver, Cooper the artist, and count O’Rourke (famous in the fashionable world of 1785), will suffice to show that much interest attaches to ‘Old St. Pancras-in-the-Fields.’”

Mr. Purland also exhibited a flint arrow-head, picked up on the beach at Ramsgate, and a seal of St. Giles’s or Emanuel hospital at Norwich, founded in 1249. The seal appears to present some interesting peculiarities, which will probably be described and commented on in a future number of the *Journal*.

Mr. R. Windle presented a copper plate, etched by himself, accompanied by the following note:—“The font, an etching of which I have given to the Association, is in All Saints’ church, Claverley, Shropshire, an extensive parish situate about five miles east from Bridgenorth. The





FONT CLAVERLEY, SHROPSHIRE.

RW 1848.

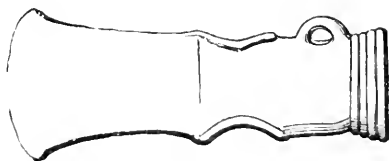
substance of the font, I am informed by the churchwardens, is the red rock of the county, which is found in great abundance in the neighbourhood, and of which the church is built; the font I consider of the Norman period, most probably belonging to a church which has in great part disappeared, but of which vestiges may be found in the present structure, viz., in the basement of the tower, where the Norman round-headed massive arches are clearly traceable, and in the arches and pillars which separate the aisle from the nave, which are clearly Norman; the eastern window I should consider decorated, and some of the north windows; here are also windows of the perpendicular period. The church has doubtless been built at different periods, as is evidenced by the different styles of architecture. It was a source of much regret to me to find, that some few years since, the font had been painted to represent marble by order of the churchwardens, previous to which it was covered with whitewash; had there been an active member of our Association in the parish at the time, these enormities might have been prevented. In the church are some interesting monuments to members of the Gatacre family, which has been located in the parish since the days of Edward the Confessor; these tombs have incised slabs on them, but apparently they are not very ancient, perhaps of the period of Henry VII. There is also an altar-tomb to the memory of — Broke, who was speaker of the House of Commons, recorder of the city of London, and one of the judges of the Common Pleas, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and on the tomb are recumbent figures of the judge and his two wives. In the church are also a piscina and sedilia."

MAY 31.

Mr. Goddard Johnson, of Norwich, and Mr. Barton, of Thexted, near Walton, Norfolk, exhibited a considerable quantity of early British, Roman, and Saxon antiquities, discovered at various times in Norfolk:—

The British remains, exhibited by Mr. Johnson, consisted chiefly of flint and bronze celts (as these weapons or implements are termed), discovered at Marham, Fransham, Pulham St. Mary, Oxborough, etc. One in bronze, of novel shape, was found in a tumulus on Frettenham Common.

Among the celts was one found in a tumulus on Frettenham Common, which being of a type very unusually met with in England, is here engraved. Its length is four inches. But although this form be rare in England, it is common in Ireland; and Mr. Croker has many specimens of



it in his collection. The same observation will apply to the celt engraved in vol. ii, p. 280, of the *Journal*.

In such abundance has the county of Norfolk produced these primeval remains, that one item of Mr. Johnson's collection is "ten spear-heads found at Stibbard, with seventy celts, in a meadow, by a man who was making an under-drain." The Saxon remains were equally interesting, and included many objects of great rarity; but it was observed, that their value to the historical and scientific antiquary was much lessened by the want of detailed facts connected with their discovery. Among these were numerous beads of coloured glass, clay, and amber; fibulæ and other objects in metal. In one of the barrows near Northwold Mill, were palpably the remains of a circular target or shield, the shape being clearly defined. Owing, however, to want of prompt measures to secure drawings, this interesting object was allowed to crumble to dust almost without record.

One of the most remarkable objects exhibited by Mr. Johnson was a very perfect bronze Roman vessel, with an elaborately-ornamented handle, found at Prickwillow, a hamlet to Ely. It had been carefully drawn and figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii, but its artistic peculiarities had not been sufficiently pointed out and described. Some persons had considered it of mediæval date, from the resemblance in the style of the decorations to works of the *renaissance* period; but Mr. Smith adduced reasons for assigning it to the Roman times, and laid stress on the authority of Pliny, and on the name of the artificer, Boduogenus, for appropriating it to Gaul. He also drew comparison to a somewhat similar vessel found in Norfolk, a drawing of which had been forwarded by Mr. Dawson Turner.

A note from Mr. W. Harry Rogers stated that he perfectly agreed with Mr. Smith, that a first glance at the vessel in regard to its ornamentation seemed to refer it to the period of the *renaissance*, but thought that on the following grounds it ought to be viewed as a genuine Roman production. The colour of the metal is eminently in its favour, strongly resembling that of a similar vessel, known as Roman, formerly in the collection of sir J. Banks, who subjected it to the analysis of Dr. Pearson, from which it was found to be composed of copper and tin in a proportion of six to one, a combination not used in the sixteenth century. The character of the oxide which remains approaches that of all Roman works discovered under the same circumstances. The decorative vine, executed in *nigellum*, is, in its character of drawing, purely Roman; the stems of the leaves first rising out of the branch at right angles, and then proceeding in a parallel direction to it; whereas, in the sixteenth century, the stems always originated from a gentle and gradual curve. The texture of the *nigellum* itself more strongly approximates that on the celebrated prætorian chair, and other cotemporary works, than the Italian *nillo* of

later date. Some of the leaves, again, are formed of pure copper,—a species of arrangement never practised in the sixteenth century, but frequent in classic times; for that the Romans were pleased with the contrast of brass and copper may be shown by the numerous existing brass coins encircled with copper rims. The silver insertions for the dolphins' eyes and other portions, partly confirm its Roman origin; as does also the timing on the interior, mentioned by Pliny, and found upon all vessels like the present. After some further observations on the ornamentation of the handle, Mr. Rogers gave good reasons for showing that its peculiarities tended to prove the vessel to be a provincial specimen of Roman art,—an opinion in which Mr. Planché concurred, and supported by the name “Boduogenus”, stamped upon it.

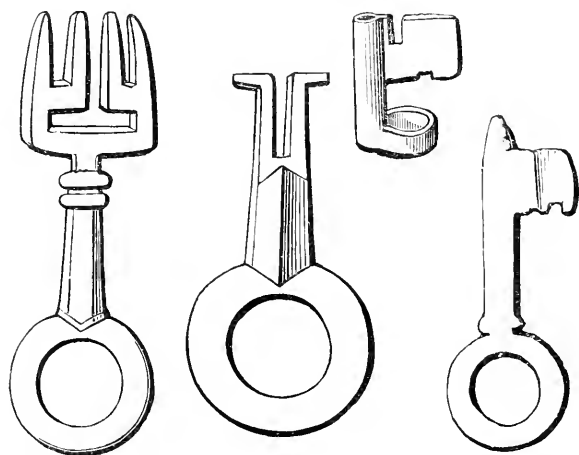
A drawing of a very similar vessel, but not so highly ornamented, was exhibited by Mr. D. Turner. This specimen was dug up in making a ditch in a marsh bordering the river Waveney, in the parish of Herringfleet, Suffolk, the property of Mr. Leathes; on the handle, in a label, QV.ATTENVS.F. Mr. H. M. Leathes has since presented the Association with an enlarged drawing of the handle, and a painting in oil of the entire vessel, executed by Mr. Leathes, jun.

Mr. Smith laid before the Council some notes on recent discoveries in Essex:—

BILLERICAY.—In the immediate vicinity of the spot which produced the urns figured in vol. iii, Mr. W. Shaw has excavated a pit, twenty five feet deep, from which he procured a large quantity of fragments of pottery. Somewhat similar pits have been repeatedly noticed in the vicinity of Roman towns and stations. Lately Mr. Diamond has opened several near Ewell, in Surrey (see *Archæologia*); and his opinion is, that they were burial-places for the common sort of people. Those opened at other localities, such as Winchester, Springhead (Kent), Richborough, Chesterford, and, more recently, at Billericay, do not seem to support this conjecture. The more general notion is, that they were merely receptacles for rubbish and refuse. They generally are found filled with earth different from that of the soil in which they are sunk, and impregnated with animal and vegetable matter, and, more or less, of broken pottery. The pit at Billericay is situated in a district which was evidently extensively used as a burial-ground, and near a grave adjoining it Mr. Shaw found three coins, one of Hadrian, and two of Constantine. In and near it were also fragments of house tiles, which are particularly interesting, as proving, in connexion with the extensive cemetery, that the locality was well populated, notwithstanding no record has ever been made to establish the fact. From inquiries instituted by Mr. Shaw, the existence of subterranean masonry has been ascertained, which, by the description given by workmen who had in past years laid it open,

appears to belong to the hypocaust of a house. It is the intention of Mr. Shaw to excavate these remains, provided he can obtain permission of the owner of the field.

COVILLE MANOR, NEAR WHITE ROTHING.—To the Rev. S. Isaacson, the Association is indebted for the communication of the discovery of Roman remains on the land occupied by Mr. Judd, who very kindly has permitted them to be examined. They consist of a number of urns (some containing burnt bones), found in the circuit of half a mile round the manor house, with coins extending from Nero to Gratian, fragments of tiles, and other objects, among which some Roman keys are especially curious, for their close resemblance to some of presumed novelty of invention of the present day.



Actual Size.

HARLOWE.—The lands in the possession of Mr. J. Barnard, of Harlowe Mill, have also furnished numerous coins, Roman and British. Among the latter are several of Cunobeline in brass (one or two unpublished) and one in gold, of the type figured in the *Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes* (pl. xxii, fig. 4), but the inscription on this specimen reads TASCIOVRIGON, in two lines; pottery, on two fragments of which are the marks CALCIO . F, and VELEHNIV (Veternius or Veterinus.)

In a field near the railway station, are the *vestigia* of a building; broken tiles and the tesserae of a pavement strew the surface of the ground.

RAWRETH.—In a field the property of Mr. Joseph Pease, about two years since, were dug up a considerable quantity of broken urns and bones. Subsequently, other urns containing bones were dug up in a bank in a field half a mile distant from the other. Recently, also, further discoveries of the same kind have been made. The various deposits referred to appear to be of a sepulchral nature.

The rev. S. Isaacson exhibited an adze of stone, brought from the Feejee Islands by his nephew, Mr. S. R. Lock, and drew a comparison between the rude instruments universally found amongst the uncivilized people of those distant regions, and those recognized as the domestic and warlike implements of our Celtic forefathers. This adze, he observed, was used in polishing the inside of their canoes, which were generally excavated from the solid wood by the action of intense heat—a custom which, he had observed, extensively prevailed amongst the Warows, a race of boat-building Indians on the banks of the great rivers of Guiana, South America. Mr. Lock believes the handle, from its evident want of adaptation to the instrument for all practical purposes, to have been, as is not unusual, thus elaborately ornamented for the purpose of displaying their taste and skill in wood-carving, and securing a ready purchaser amongst the Europeans who casually touch there; an idea supported by analogy amongst all nations, from the earliest periods.

Mr. Fairholt exhibited a drawing of the remains of a stone cross, in the street of Ludgershall, Hants. It is of the fifteenth century, and has been elaborately sculptured in compartments with subjects which, from their mutilated condition, cannot now be identified with certainty. Two appear to have been intended to represent the Crucifixion and the Ascension. The injury this monument has suffered was certainly not wholly perpetrated at a very remote period. Only a few years ago it was pulled to pieces by the people of the place, and would have been speedily annihilated, but for the energetic interposition of the late rev. A. B. Hutchins, of Appleshaw, who replaced the stones, and rebuilt the structure, at his own expense.

Mr. G. Nichols forwarded an impression of a gold British coin, found on the line of railway near Romsey, Hants. One of the same type is figured in Akerman's *Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes*, fig. 15, pl. xxi, obv. CO.F. A horseman, bearing an oval shield, galloping to the right; rev. VIRI, across the field; the letters divided by a leaf. Mr. Akerman remarks that, with the exception of one coin of this class (picked up at Bognor, Sussex), we have no account of the finding of the coins inscribed VIR and VIRI, and that it is probable future discoveries may shew they were issued by some prince whose territory comprised the counties of Sussex and Hants.

Mr. Smith exhibited casts of two gold British coins, recently found in the neighbourhood of Steyning, Sussex. The one reads, obv. COM.F. in a label, rev. VIR.REX., a horseman galloping to the right, the right arm raised (*Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes*, fig. 1, pl. xxii); the other is slightly different from fig. 13, pl. xxi, of the same work, with the letters TIN over a horse of rude workmanship.

Mr. Huxtable and Mr. Webster forwarded casts of some British gold

coins found at Wonersh, near Grantley, in Surrey. Some of these were unedited, but specimens have recently been published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. ix, p. 92, where it is stated that the bulk of the hoard was melted by a silversmith at Guildford.

Mr. H. L. Long drew the attention of the Council to discoveries of foundations of Roman buildings, coins, a potter's kiln, etc. at Farley Heath, near Albury, in Surrey. A detailed account has been furnished to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. M. F. Tupper, and will be probably published in the next part of the *Archæologia*.

Mr. Smith exhibited drawings by Mr. Fairholt of the following interesting objects. A Roman vessel in dark clay, with white ornamental patterns (fig. 1), seven inches in height, discovered near Chichester during the railway excavations, and now deposited in the museum of that city.



Fig. 1.

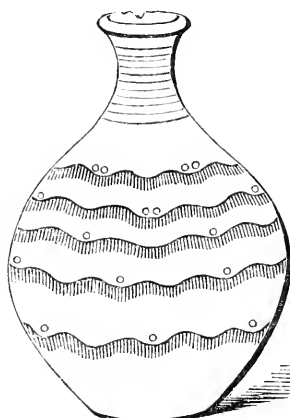


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Anglo-Saxon vase in dark earth, with indented pattern (fig. 2), eight inches and a half in height, with a goblet in green glass (fig. 3), two inches and half high, discovered at Belle Vue, in the parish of Lympne, Kent, upwards of twenty years since; with spear-heads and a sword in iron, found

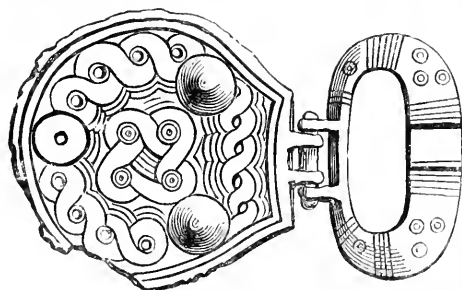


Fig. 4.

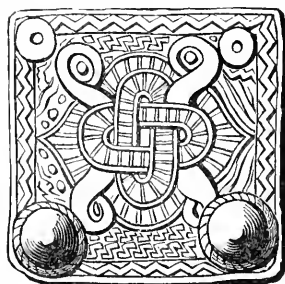
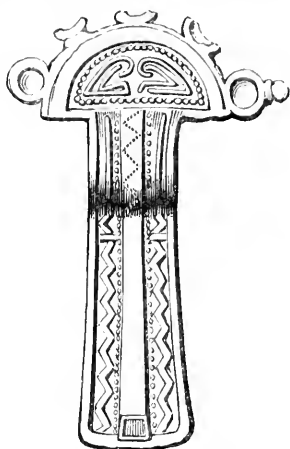


Fig. 5.

in digging stone in a quarry, together with the ornamented appendages to belts, here represented (figs. 4 and 5) half the original size. The second of them has been gilt. They are in the possession of Mr. W. Hills, of Chichester.

A Saxon fibula, found some years since near the turnpike road at Folkstone Hill, between Folkstone and Dover. The body is of bronze gilt, the central band has been ornamented with slices of garnet, one of which remains at the bottom in a silver rim; the upper part has also been set with stones or some kind of glass. It precisely resembles one found at Osengal, in the collection of Mr. Rolfe. This is also in the possession of Mr. Hills.

Mr. H. Norris exhibited a fragment of sculpture of the fifteenth century, intended probably for a portion of a shrine, found in an old quarry near Ilchester.



Notices of New Publications.

MEMORIALS OF EDINBURGH IN THE OLDEN TIME. By Daniel Wilson, F.R.S.S.A., Acting Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Edinburgh: Hugh Paton, Adam-square. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1848.

THE darkness of time, which, in spite of the hypotheses of ingenious speculators, still envelopes the land of the Picts and its capital city, has

proved favourable, as usual, to that kind of interest, which, like some particular plants, flourishes naturally in the absence of light.

Hence, in the early history of the Scottish metropolis, we find in the entire absence of historical material, a plentiful succedaneum in the shadowy array of mythic kings and heroes, whose renown, according to the questionable authority of the early chroniclers, dates from a period as



remote as 989 years before the Christian era.

In the names of persons and of places which appear in those relations, there may be noted certain coincidences which seem to have emanated from a stock common alike to the northern and southern portions of Britain,—the former occurring under the title of Albany, the latter Albion; and of the one we have Mandubrace, of the other Membritius—both claiming Trojan origin; each probably springing from the mythic record of an original fact, handed down with certain oral departures. Meanwhile, as regards Pict and Celt, so far as real evidence extends, the one is represented only by a few instruments of flint or brass; and the other

by those vitrified forts, concerning which our speculations lead not to conclusions much more definite than the peasant lore which ascribes to them their origin severally, as things shot from the moon, and raised by the spells and labour of elfin dwarves. But although Dun-Edin fails to present aught tangible to our research, we find, however, something more intelligible under the title of Edwins-burgh, by which the Scottish metropolis was designated after the inroad of the Saxons of Northumberland, when Edwin, their leader, rebuilt the fortress on the site now occupied by the castle in the beginning of the seventh century. Passing from this event, over a space of upwards of four unchronicled centuries, we arrive at a period when Scottish history commences its teeming narration of stratagems, treasons, and escapes. In 1093, "Donald Bane laid siege to the castle in an unsuccessful endeavour to possess himself of Edgar, the youthful heir to the crown, then lodged within its walls. In that year also, queen Margaret, the widow of Malcolm Canmore, and the mother of Edgar, to whose wisdom and sagacity he entrusted implicitly the internal polity of his kingdom, died in the castle, of grief, on hearing of his death, with that of Edward, their eldest son, both slain at the siege of Alnwick castle." The practice of fighting over the border was by this time an affair of old standing; and indeed a mere continuation of the earlier discussions of a like nature between Pict and Celt from time immemorial. "While the usurper, relying on the general steepness of the rocky cliff, was urgent only to secure the general accesses, the body of the queen was conveyed through a postern gate, and down the steep declivity on the western side, to the abbey church of Dunfermline, where it lies interred; while the young prince, escaping by the same egress, found protection in England, at the hand of his uncle Edgar Atheling.

The above is the first recorded escape of the kind; but subsequent accounts furnish notable instances in which the same steep path has been found available both for the purpose of flight, and likewise as a means of effecting a private entrance to the fortress. Of the former there is a traditionary parallel to the rescue of Edgar, in the story of the infant prince James VI, having been secretly let down over the rock in a basket, into the hands of the Catholic adherents of the queen, in order to be educated according to their faith. This story is, however, apocryphal; but there is better authority for an exploit of the gallant viscount Dundee, when on his way to raise the highland clans in favour of king James, while the convention were assembled in the parliament-house, and were proceeding to settle the crown upon William and Mary. "With only thirty of his dragoons he rode down Leith Wynd, and along what is called the Long Gate, a road nearly on the present line of Princes-street, while the town was beating to arms to pursue him. Leaving his men at the Kirk-brae head, he clambered up the rock at this place, and urgently

besought the duke of Gordon to accompany him to the highlands. The duke, however, preferred to remain, and hold out the castle for the terror of the convention, and Dundee hastily pursued his way to Stirling. The entrance to the castle by which Dundee obtained this interview, is presumed to have been by means of the same postern through which the remains of queen Margaret were secretly conveyed in the year 1093, while the fortress was besieged by Donald Bane the usurper. Alexander I made Edinburgh a royal residence at the beginning of the twelfth century, and founded the abbey of Holyrood, or *monasterium Sanctæ Crucis de Crag*, at the same time putting forth the muns, from whose establishment within the castle that fortress is said to have derived the title of *Castrum puellarum*, and introducing in their place the canons regular, as better suited for the office of imparting ghostly counsel to the soldiers therein lodged. The place called Canon-mills is understood as being the site of the mills appropriated to the use of those canons, and still displays some tokens of antiquity. "The charter of foundation of the abbey of Holyrood,—besides conferring valuable revenues derivable from the general resources of the royal burgh of Edinburgh,—gives them a right to dues to nearly the same amount from the royal revenues at the port of Perth, the more ancient capital of Scotland, justifying the quaint eulogy of his royal descendant, that '*he was a sair sanct for the crown.*' By another grant of this charter, liberty is given to the canons to erect a burgh between the abbey and the town of Edinburgh; over which they are vested with supreme rule, with right of trial by duel, and by fire and water ordeal. Hence, the origin of the burgh of Canongate, afterwards the seat of royalty, and the residence of the Scottish nobility, as long as Scotland retained either to herself. In the same charter also, the first authentic notice of the parish church of St. Cuthbert, and the chapelries of Corstorphine and Libberton are found, by which we learn that that of St. Cuthbert's had already, by this early date, been endowed with very valuable revenues; while it confirms to its dependency at Libberton certain donations which had been made to it by Macbeth of Libberton in the reign of David I, erroneously stated by Arnot as Macbeth the usurper.

The well known legend of the White Hart is quoted by our author, with reference to the foundation of the abbey of Holyrood, as a thing which "most probably had its origin in some real occurrence, magnified by the superstition of a rude and illiterate age."

David I having constituted the castle a royal residence, it was afterwards successively occupied by Malcolm IV, Alexander II, and by William surnamed the Lion, until after his defeat and capture by Henry II of England, when it was surrendered, with other principal fortresses of the kingdom, in ransom for the king's liberty.

In our author's copious and graphic description of the castle, we find

the usual changes and substitution of modern appurtenances according to the alterations which have taken place in the means of defence, and other requirements of the garrison. Although careful investigation has succeeded in the discovery of antique remains of the former citadel, "the main portion of the fortifications, however, must be referred to a period subsequent to the siege in 1572, when it was surrendered by sir William Kirkcaldy, after it had been reduced nearly to a heap of ruins." In a report furnished to the Board of Ordnance, from documents preserved in that department, it appears that in 1574 (only two years after the siege) the governor, George Douglas, of Parkhead, repaired the walls and built the half-moon battery, on the site, it may be presumed, of David's tower, which was demolished in the course of the siege. "The most interesting buildings, however, in the castle, are to be found, as might be anticipated, on the loftiest and least accessible part of the rock on which it is built. Here, on the very edge of the precipitous cliff, overhanging the old town several hundred feet below, the ancient royal palace is reared, forming the south and east sides of a large quadrangle, called the Grand Parade. The chief portion of the southern side of this square consists of a large ancient edifice, long converted into an hospital for the garrison, but which had been originally the great hall of the palace. Notwithstanding the numerous changes to which it had been subjected in adapting it to its present use, some remains of its ancient grandeur have been preserved. At the top of the principal staircase may be seen a very finely sculptured stone corbel, now somewhat mutilated, representing in front a female face of very good proportions, and ornamented on each side with a volute and thistle. On this still rests the original oak beam, and on either side of it there are smaller beams let into the wall, with shields carved on the front of each. The whole are now defaced with whitewash, but they afford evidence of the existence, formerly, of a fine open timbered roof to the great hall, and it is probable that much more of it still remains, though concealed by modern ceilings and partitions. From the occasional assembling of the parliament here, while the Scottish monarchs continued to reside in the castle, it still retains the name of the Parliament House." Many features of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries appear in the part of the building where the royal apartments are situated, but their order and symmetry have been utterly deranged by the inelegant requirements of the garrison, and of the more antique vestiges there are no more than mere indications of the former state of the venerable and royal edifice. But passing the dungeon, curiously vaulted and partly cut out of the solid rock, whose rugged plainness bespeaks only indefinite antiquity, we proceed to notice a portion of the edifice which, notwithstanding the modesty of the author, appears to have been brought into notice by his research. After describing the church, whose site is now occupied by a range of barracks, the author

says :—"We have been the more careful in describing the site and general character of the ancient church of the castle, in order to prevent its being confounded with a singularly curious and interesting ecclesiastical edifice still remaining there, immediately to the west of the garrison chapel, the existence of which seems to have been totally lost sight of. Its external appearance, though little calculated to excite attention, leaves little reason to doubt that the original walls remain. It is still in a tolerably perfect condition, consisting of a very small building, measuring sixteen feet six inches by ten feet six inches within the nave, probably the smallest as well as the most ancient chapel in Scotland. At the east end, there is a neatly carved, double, round arch, separating it from a semicircular chancel, with a plain alcoved ceiling. It is decorated with the usual Norman zigzag mouldings, and finished on the outer side by a border of lozenge-shaped ornaments, the pattern of which is curiously altered as it approaches the spring of the arch. No traces of ornament are now apparent within the chancel, a portion of the building usually so highly decorated, but the space is so small, that the altar, with its customary appendages, would render any further embellishment immaterial. There have been formerly two pillars on each side supporting the arch, with plain double cushion capitals, which latter still remain, as well as two of the bases, but the shafts of all the pillars are now wanting, and the opening of the arch is closed in with a rude brick partition in order to adapt the chancel to its modern use as a powder magazine. The original windows of the chapel have all been built up or enlarged, but sufficient remains can be traced to show that they have been plain, round-headed, and very narrow openings. The original doorway is also built up, but may still be seen in the north wall, close to the west end, an arrangement not unusual in such small chapels, and nearly similar to that at Craigmillar castle. This interesting edifice is now abandoned to the same uses as the larger church was in Maitland's time, and is divided into two stories by a floor which conceals the upper portion of the chancel arch.

"This chapel is, without doubt, the most ancient building now existing in Edinburgh, and may with every probability be regarded as having been the place of worship of the pious queen Margaret, during her residence in the castle till her death in 1093. It is in the same style, although of a plainer character, as the earliest portions of Holyrood abbey, begun in the year 1128; and it is worthy of remark that the era of Norman architecture is one in which many of the most interesting ecclesiastical edifices in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh were founded, including Holyrood abbey, St. Giles's church, and the parish churches of Duddingstone, Ratho, Kirkliston, and Dalmeny, all of which, with the exception of St. Giles's church, still contain interesting remains of that era."

The edifice above described, and which perhaps had been more appro-

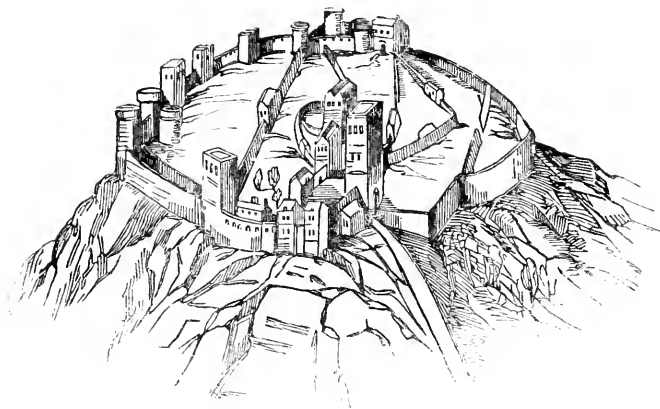
priately styled an oratory, or place for private devotion, may probably still contain many details overlaid by the barbarous disfigurements of modern innovation, and should be well worthy of being further revealed, but its situation in a garrison mast, we presume, be an insurmountable obstacle to such restoration. It is a noticeable circumstance, that consecrated places appear to be deemed peculiarly appropriate as receptacles for the combustible matter in which "villainous saltpetre" is the active ingredient. We have in mind at this moment a most exquisite bit of interior decoration in the shrine of St. Oswin, at the east end of Tynemouth priory, which is crammed with the same devil's compound, not only preventing all access to the edifice itself, but ready, at the first spark dropped by the carelessness of a powder-monkey, to send into the air the adjacent ruins, containing some of the fairest remains of early English work in existence. We may likewise instance the Norman chapel in the White Tower of London, containing invaluable records; this sanctuary may be considered as guarded by the two opposite elements, the chamber below being till late, if not still, appropriated as a magazine for gunpowder, while over the chapel is an extensive water cistern. We know not if it may have occurred to the Ordnance authorities that, in case of sudden invasion, the parchment rolls there stored might be found useful in the construction of cartridges on emergency.

Returning to the historical portion of the work, we find, that of the eight monasteries founded by Alexander II in the early part of the thirteenth century, one for Blackfriars was situated in Edinburgh. It stood on the spot now occupied by the Royal Infirmary and near to the collegiate church of St. Mary-in-the-Fields, or more commonly as the Kirk-of-Field, associated with an extraordinary deed of violence in the murder of Darnley, the boyish husband of the unhappy queen of Scots, which fearful event took place in the provost's house on the 9th of February 1567.

In reference to the iconoclastic transactions of the pullers down of the "rook's nests," we find it recorded by bishop Lesley, 1558, that "the erle of Argyle and all his cumpanie entered in the toune of Edinburgh without anye resistance, quhair they were well received, and suddentlie the Black and Gray frieris places wer spulyeit and cassin doune, the hail growing treis plucked up be the ruttis, the Trinitie college and all the prebendaris houses theirof lykewise cassin down, the altaris and images within saint Gelis kirk and the Kirk of Field destroyed and brint." Such was the righteous zeal of the reformers of the congregation!

After the surrender of Edinburgh into the hands of Edward I, in June 1291, the castle underwent a succession of assaults, during which it changed hands more than once, and in 1334 the castle was rebuilt by Edward III, and put in a state of complete defence, as one of a chain of fortresses, by which he hoped to hold the nation in subjection. David II,

having been ransomed by the adjustment of a parliament held in Edinburgh in 1357, returned from England and continued to reside in the castle, to which he made considerable additions, and adding in particular the building known as David's Tower, which, two hundred years after, was battered down in the regency of James VI. Here David died in 1370, in the forty-second year of his age, and with him terminated the direct line of Bruce. He was buried in the church in the abbey of Holyrood before the high altar. "He was a brave and gifted prince, who in happier times might have elevated the character of his people. Tradition represents him as beguiling his tedious captivity in England with his pencil, and Barnes relates that he left behind him, in a vault in Nottingham castle, the whole story of our Saviour's passion, curiously engraved upon a rock with his own hand.



The castle, from a map engraved in 1575 shewing king David's tower.

At this time, according to Abercromby, "Edinburgh was but a small burgh, or rather, as Walsingham calls it, 'a village, the houses of which, because they were so often exposed to incursions from England, being thatched for the most part with straw and turf, and when burnt or demolished, were with no great difficulty repaired. The strength of the castle, the convenience of the abbey, the fruitfulness of the adjacent country, and its no great distance from the borders, made after kings choose to reside for the most part, to hold their parliaments, and to keep their courts of justice in this place."

"With the accession of Robert II, the first of the Stuarts, a new era begins in the history of Edinburgh. From that time may be dated its standing as the chief burgh of Scotland, though it did not assume the full benefits arising from such a position till the second James ascended the throne. It may indeed be emphatically termed the capital of the Stuarts; it rose into importance with their increasing glory; it shared in all their

triumphs, it suffered in all their disasters, and with the extinction of their line, it seemed to sink from its proud position among the capitals of Europe, and to mourn the vanished glories in which it had taken so prominent a part. The ancient chapel of Holyrood, neglected and forgotten by their successors, was left to tumble into ruins, and grass grew on the unfrequented precincts of the palace, where the Jameses had held high court and festival, and the lovely but unfortunate Mary Stuart had basked in the brief splendour of her first welcome to the halls of her fathers, and endured the assaults of the rude barons and reformers with whom she waged so unequal a contest.

“ During the reigns of the earlier Stuarts, the relative positions of Scotland and England continued to preserve more the character of an armistice in time of war, than any approach to settled peace, and in the constant incursions which ensued, Edinburgh experienced the same evils formerly resulting from its exposed position.”

In 1384 the town is found in the hands of the English, and in the following year the first edifice of St. Giles was destroyed. In 1390, we find the ambassadors of Charles V at the Scottish court, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of mutual aid and defence against the English; and shortly afterwards Henry VI of England invested Edinburgh, “ till (the usual consequences of the Scottish reception of such invaders) cold and rain, and absolute dearth of provisions, compelled him to raise the inglorious siege and hastily recross the border, without doing any notable injury either in his progress or retreat.” The nineteen years of captivity endured by the royal poet, James I, in England, was probably favourable in many respects to the country he was afterwards called to govern, although eventually fatal to himself, as one in advance of his time, and in this particular his fortunes offer, to a certain extent, a parallel to those of the ill-fated Mary Stuart. “ On the 21st of February, James I, the poet, the soldier, and the statesman, fell by the hands of his rebellious subjects, in the convent of the Dominicans at Perth, spreading sorrow and indignation over the kingdom.” King James II was not above seven years old when he was brought from the castle, his birth-place, and being conducted in state to Holyrood Abbey, was there crowned with great magnificence—the first of the Scottish kings thus united in birth and royal honours with the capital of the kingdom.

In Scottish history the undercurrent of treasons, stratagems, and surprises, seldom flags; and with the Stuarts such unquiet details appear to usurp the place of ordinary events. Among such reprisals of treachery was the ominous presentation of the bull's-head, and the immediate execution of the Douglas while enjoying the hospitality of the king in Edinburgh castle. “ In the year 1753, some workmen digging for a foundation to a new store-house within the castle, found the golden handles and



plates of a coffin, which are supposed to have belonged to that in which the earl of Douglas was interred." In reference to the above deed, the following "rude rhymes" are quoted by Hume of Godscroft:—

"Edinburgh castle, towne, and tower,
God grant thou sinke for sinne,
An that even for the black dinner
Earle Douglas gat theiren."

"The increasing importance which the royal capital was now assuming, speedily drew attention to its exposed situation. In the reign of Robert II, the singular privilege had been conceded to the principal inhabitants, of building dwellings within the castle, so as to secure their families and wealth from the inroads of the English; but now, in the year 1450, immediately after the battle of Sark, the ancient city was enclosed within fortified walls—traces of which still exist. They extended along the south declivity of the ridge, on which the older parts of the town are built; after crossing the West Bow, then the principal entrance to the city from the west, and running between the High-street and the hollow, where the Cow Gate was afterwards built, they crossed the ridge at the Nether Bow, and terminated at the east end of the North Loch. Within these ancient limits the Scottish capital must have possessed peculiar means of defence; a city set on a hill, and guarded by the rocky fortress—'There watching high the least alarms'—it only wanted such ramparts, manned by its burgher watch, to enable it to give protection to its princes, and repel the inroads of the southern invader.

About 1460, the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity and the hospital attached to it, were founded by the queen dowager, Mary of Guelders, and here the royal foundress was interred in the year 1463. After a rest of nearly four centuries, the remains of the queen have been disturbed by a power little dreamt of in her time; the church of the Holy Trinity has succumbed to the demands of a railway company, and the remains of Mary of Guelders having been discovered by the research of the Edinburgh Society of Antiquaries, remain carefully guarded by the authorities until the place of their re-interment shall have been determined.

In 1488, James III was slain by his rebellious nobles at Stirling. This monarch who, according to our author, "contributed more than any other of the Stuart race towards the permanent prosperity of the Scottish capital, stands charged on the record of Drummond, with a 'love for building and trimming up of chapels, halls, and gardens,' as a taste that usually pertains to the lovers of idleness." James should have lived in the nineteenth century, and have been a member of the Camden Society.

Immediately after the coronation of the young king (James IV), his heralds were sent to demand the restitution of the castle in his name; and

this, with other strongholds, being promptly surrendered to his summons, he assumed the throne without further obstacles. Towards the close of the same year (1488), his first parliament assembled within the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. A royal experiment of this time is thus recorded: "The king caused a dumb woman to be transported to the neighbouring island of Inchkeith, and there being properly lodged and provisioned, two infants were intrusted to her care, in order to discover by the language they should adopt what was the original human tongue. The result seems to have been very satisfactory; as, after allowing them a sufficient time, it was found that 'they spake very guid Ebrew.'"

The Scottish nobles began now to distinguish themselves by knightly feats of arms; and the space near the king's stables, just below the castle wall, became the scene of the most splendid displays in joust and tourney.

Poetry, learning, and the arts, now resorted to the Scottish capital. The *Palace of Honour*, and a translation of Virgil's *Æneid* into Scottish verse, were dedicated by Gawin Douglas, afterwards bishop of Dunkeld, to the—

"Maist gracious Prince our Souerain James the Feird,
Supreme honour renoun of cheualrie."

And Dunbar, the greatest poet Scotland has produced, was in close attendance on the court; and with him, Kennedy, his kindly foe, and sir John Ross, and Gentill Roull of Corstorphine; as well as others enumerated by Dunbar in his *Lament for the Makaris*.

Up to this time the residence of the Scottish kings at Holyrood was only as guests of the abbot; but now the king set earnestly to work "for the bigging of a palace beside the Abbay of the Holy Croce"; the only part of which still in existence is the "for yet", or vaulted gateway to the abbey court; the south wall and other remains of which may yet be seen in the court-house of the abbey, the indications of the arches of its groined roof being still visible on the outer wall.

The union of James IV with the princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII of England, opened the court to many who had previously been withheld by political jealousy; and the association appears to have been favourable to the Scottish capital in the introduction of such examples as the peaceful and established character of the English court had now assumed. This bright period of Scottish history was prematurely closed when James, seduced by the romantic challenge of the queen of France, "to ride, for her sake, three feet on English ground," paid dearly for his chivalry on Flodden Field.

After the fatal field of Flodden, the dread of invasion stirred the government to an immediate extension of the city walls of Edinburgh,

and the extended bounds of the Cowgate were now enclosed with the utmost energy, "so that, in an incredibly short time, the extended city was enclosed within defensive walls, with ports, and battlements, and towers, an effective protection against the military engineering of the age." Considerable portions of this wall have remained to the present time, exhibiting abundant tokens of the haste with which it was erected, as well as preserving in the name of the Flodden wall, by which it is still known, another proof of the deep impression that disastrous field had left on the popular mind.

1515. The nation now experienced all the evils of a long minority; and we hear of such events as are characterized by the expressive Scotch word *bickering*. On one occasion we are told of an affair "with long spears and pikes," a part of the town invested and barricadoed; the result of which is, that the master of Montgomery, sir Patric Hamilton, with almost four score more, are left dead upon the place; and some days after, the Humes, well banded and backed with many nobles and gentlemen of their lineage, took the lord Hume's and his brother's heads where they had been fixed, and with the funeral rites of those times interred them in the Blackfriars. Again, soon after, James Beatoun, archbishop of Glasgow, and chancellor of the kingdom, "fled to the Black Frier Kirk, and their was takin out behind the alter, and his rockit rivin aff him, and had beine slaine, had not beine Mr. Gavin Douglas requested for him, saying it was shame to put hand on ane consecrat bischop. It was at the commencement of this bicker, that Douglas made the following repartee,—having appealed to the archbishop to use his influence with his friends to compromise matters, and prevent, if possible, the bloodshed that otherwise must ensue; the archbishop excused himself, on many accounts, adding:—"Upon my conscience, I cannot help it": at the same time striking his breast in the heat of his asseveration, he betrayed the presence of a concealed coat of mail; whereon, Douglas retorted: "How now, my lord, methinks your conscience clatters." This was the affray known by the popular name of "Cleanse the Causey." Burning and trial by ordeal followed, and the state of the Scottish capital wore the aspect of a lapse into rude barbarism; the only marvel being, that amid such events, the king should have been suffered to die without violence at Falkland, on the 14th of December 1542.

With a sad presentiment of the future, the father of the unfortunate Mary exclaimed, when he heard on his death-bed that the queen had given birth to a daughter: "It came with a lass, and it will go with a lass." The sad presage of the dying king, followed by such a course of chequered events,—the factions which divided the Scottish nobles; the threats of England; the offered conciliation, accompanied by conditions so obnoxious to the cardinal, and to the queen dowager Mary of Guise, who

saw in the proposed marriage between prince Edward and the young queen, a death-blow to their church; the deadly enmity which followed the refusal of this alliance, and all its disastrous consequences,—these, together with the rancorous struggle between the old and the new faith which distracted Scotland; the bright interval of the French court; and something like a troubled reflex of its gay splendours, which shone on the return of the young queen to her native dominions, dashed, however, by significant passages, such as mingled with the pageants designed to welcome her, yet ominously threatening the faith in which she had been nursed, and to which she finally became a martyr; when the destruction of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, was renewed in mockery before her; and the patron St. Giles torn out of the town standard, and the thistle inserted in its place; the rude counselling of Knox; the inauspicious alliance with the boyish and imbecile Darnley; the murder of Rizzio at the very feet of the pregnant queen; the wild catastrophe of the Kirk of Field; the forced union with the traitor Bothwell,¹ and the train of disastrous events ending in the gloom of long and weary captivity; the head blanched by sorrow, yet still singularly beautiful,² finding no rest at last, but such as was offered by the block of the executioner,—these constitute a picture such as—



— “when some mighty painter dips
His pencil in the gloom of earthquake and eclipse.”

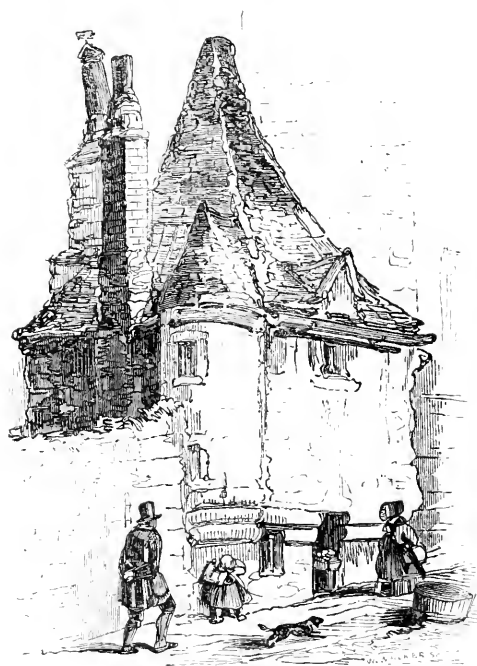
And if it is not without some bright passages, yet such occur but as flashes of lightning amid the depths of the tempest,—splendour and terror mingled for an instant, but ending in darkness only the more appalling from the brief and fitful contrast.

¹ Late revelations have shewn that Mary had scarcely a choice in the ill-omened match.

² In the collection at Abbotsford, there is a picture of a decollated head, said to have been painted from the head

of Mary Stuart immediately after her execution; which, in spite of the rigid expression consequent upon a violent death, still presents lineaments of extraordinary beauty.

Although the events which we have merely touched have become familiar by repetition in all the various forms which history, poetry, and art, can bestow, their interest has never become exhausted ; while fact after fact has arisen tending to disabuse the memory of the unhappy queen from those darker imputations which have appeared against it ; so that while we cannot wholly acquit, still we pity more than we blame her. Meanwhile, every locality with which her memory is associated, appeals to the imagination only the more strikingly, from the indefiniteness of some of the facts which they illustrate. Of such illustrations, our author has furnished some interesting examples ; one of which, a building, called



“Queen Mary’s Bath”, we borrow for these pages, especially on account of a striking corroboration which is given in the accompanying text, relating to the escape of the conspirators after the assassination of Rizzio.

“The queen was kept a close prisoner in her apartment, while her imbecile husband assumed the regal power, dissolved the parliament, and commanded the estates immediately to depart from Edinburgh, on pain of treason. The earl of Morton, who had kept guard, with one hundred and sixty followers, in the outer court of the palace, while the assassins entered to complete their murderous purpose, was now commanded to keep the gates of the

palace, and let none escape ; but the chief actors in the deed contrived to elude the guards, and leaping over a window on the north side of the palace, they fled across the garden, and escaped by a small outhouse or lodge, still existing, and known by the name of Queen Mary’s Bath.”

We have been told by the proprietor of this house, that in making some repairs on the roof, which required the removal of the slates, a rusty dagger was discovered sticking in one of the planks, and with a portion of it more deeply corroded than the rest, as though from the blood that had been left on its blade. This, the discoverers, not unreasonably,

believed to have remained there from the flight of the murderers of Rizzio.

The following cut represents a very curious building, which stood on the west side of the Kirk-gate, at Leith, and was taken down in 1845. It had an inscription over the doorway, cut in old English letters,—**Ihesus Maria**,—and a niche, in which there had doubtless been a statue of the Virgin and child. Local tradition pointed it out as a chapel founded by Mary of Guise, but apparently without any sufficient evidence.

On the west side of Blyth's close, part of a series of ancient buildings under the castle rock, called the King's Stables, there existed a remarkable building, some portion of which still remains. This, the concurrent testimony of tradition and internal evidence, pointed out as having been the mansion of Mary of Guise, the queen of James V, and mother of queen Mary. Over the main doorway which still remains, there is the inscription in bold Gothic characters, — **Laus Honor Deo**, with

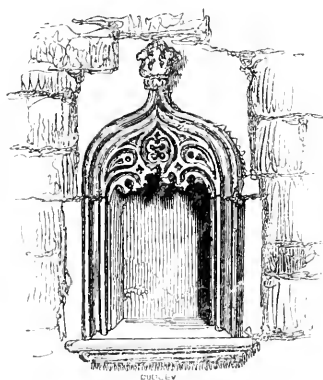


I. R., the initials of the king, at the respective ends of the lintel. On a shield, placed on the right side, the monogram of the Virgin Mary is sculptured; while a corresponding shield on the left, now entirely defaced, most probably bore the usual one of the Saviour. On the first landing of the principal stair, a small vestibule gave entrance to an apartment, originally of large dimensions, though for many years subdivided into various rooms and passages. At the right-hand side of the inner doorway, on entering this apartment, a remarkably rich Gothic niche remained till

recently, to which we have given the name of a *piscina*, owing to its having a hole through the bottom of it; the peculiar mark of that ecclesiastical feature, and one which we have not discovered in any other of those niches we have examined. The name is at least convenient for distinction in future reference to it, but its position was at the side of a very large and handsome fire-place; one of the richly clustered pillars of which appears in the engraving, on the outside of a modern partition; and no feature was discoverable in the apartment calculated to lead to the idea of its having been at any time devoted to other than domestic uses. We may further remark, that there were in all, seven of these sculptured recesses, of different sizes and degrees of ornament, throughout the range of buildings known as the Guise Palace and Oratory—a sufficient number of “baptismal fonts”, we should presume, even for a Parisian *Hôpital des Enfants trouvés*.”

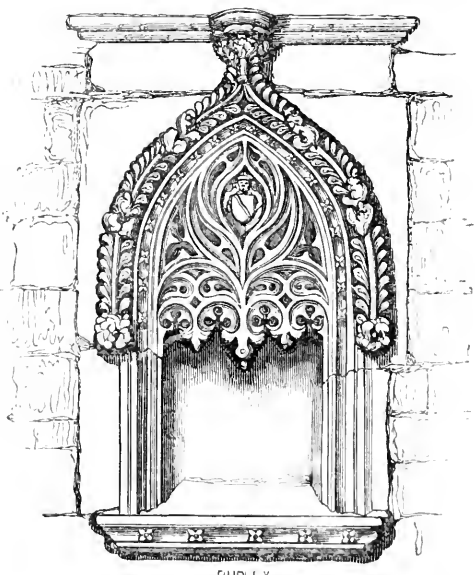
The number and variety of such niches which are to be found among the ancient remains of Edinburgh, is a circumstance worthy of note, but we do not agree with our author in considering them to have served, in some cases, no other purpose than that of mere “ornamental recesses or cupboards,” neither does Arnot’s method of classing them as baptismal fonts seem more satisfactory. In the first place, we find no corroboration in the use of decorations, purely ecclesiastical, for any inferior purpose, moreover there is no occasion for going out of the way to conceive such appropriation. Font, *piscina*, and stoup, had each its distinct use, and none of the examples quoted can be considered as belonging to the first article in the above classification, while the *piscina* was peculiar to the priestly office and proper only to ecclesiastical uses, such as those in which the clergy might officiate; but the stoup (a recess for consecrated water contained in a movable vessel) may be found alike in churches, hospitals, and on staircases and other parts of the dwellings of the laity. On examining the engraving, we should conceive the building it represents to

be of the character of a domestic chapel, in which the *piscina* might be appropriate, though it is very probable that it may have lapsed, soon after the time of Mary of Guise, through the change of opinions which ensued, into the condition proper to a domestic apartment. Of the different recesses mentioned by our author, we conceive they have served variously the purpose of *piscina*, holy-water stoup, and of ambre for the keeping of ecclesiastical utensils belonging to the host and the service of mass. The annexed cut



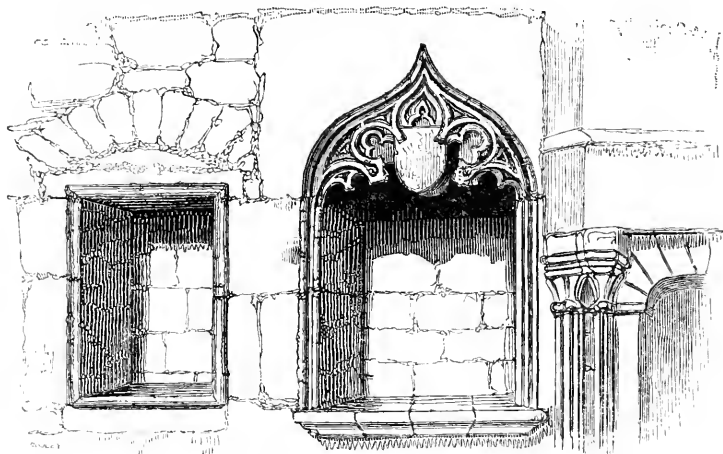
represents a richly decorated niche, indicating the prevalence of a pure taste in Gothic architecture continuing in Scotland, at a time when it had ceased to exist in England. This our author considers, "in all probability, served as a credence table, or other appendage to the altar of the chapel," but we are inclined to think it comes under the category above-mentioned. The apartment in which this niche occurs "was occupied as a schoolroom, about the middle of the last century, by a teacher of note named Mr. John Johnson. 'When he first resided in it, there was a curious urn in the niche, and a small square stone behind the same, of so singular an appearance, that, to satisfy his curiosity, he forced it from the wall, when he found in the recess an iron casket, about seven inches long, four broad, and three deep, having a lid like that of a caravan trunk, and secured by two clasps falling over the keyholes, and communicating with some curious and intricate machinery within.' This interesting relic was obtained from a relative of the discoverer by Robert Chambers, esq., the author of the *Traditions of Edinburgh*, by whom it was presented to sir Walter Scott. It was empty at the time of its discovery, but is supposed to have been used for holding the smaller and more valuable furnishings of the altar [or perhaps rather as a reliquary]. It is now in the collection at Abbotsford, and has all the appearance of great antiquity.

"In the east wall of this building, which still stands, there is a curious staircase built in the thickness of the wall, which afforded access from the chapel to an apartment below, where there was a draw-well of fine clear water, with a raised parapet of stone surrounding it. Immediately to the north of this, on the same floor, another room existed with interesting remains of former grandeur; the fire-place was in the same rich style of Gothic design already described, and at the left side there was a handsome Gothic niche with a plain one immediately adjoining it.



The entrance to this portion of the palace was locked, and cemented with the rust of years, the door leading to the inner staircase was also built up,

and it had remained in this deserted and desolate state during the memory of the oldest of the neighbouring inhabitants, excepting that 'ane sturdy beggar' lived for some time rent free in one of the smaller rooms, his only mode of ingress or egress to which was by the dilapidated window. The same difficulties had to be surmounted in obtaining the sketch from which the accompanying vignette is given." It appears highly probable that this chamber may have appertained originally to an ecclesiastical functionary, and that, in fact, the predecessor of the "sturdy beggar" was no



other than the domestic chaplain of Mary of Guise. The decorated niche may have contained a vessel of consecrated water for the purpose of saining the ecclesiastical domicile, as well as for the aspersion of penitents and other visitors; while the plain niche as probably contained the missals, hours, breviaries, etc., belonging to the good man, whether properly, or *ex officio*.

"With the memorials appertaining to Mary's time the higher associations in the history of the Scottish capital may be considered to end. During this time likewise the various outbreaks of the reforming party, or rather of those whom the intemperate zeal of their divines stirred up to mere indiscriminate acts of destruction, effectually wasted the fairest and most venerable remains of Edinburgh's ecclesiastical antiquity, in the course of the 'work of purification' (as it was called) which ensued; and the consequence is, that only such fragments remain as happily escaped their notice, and which appear but as monuments of the violence which assailed the sacred edifices whereof they were appurtenances.

"During the minority of James VI, Edinburgh was little favoured by the royal countenance, and but little occurs in the way of intercourse between the king and his capital, except the summons of a parliament

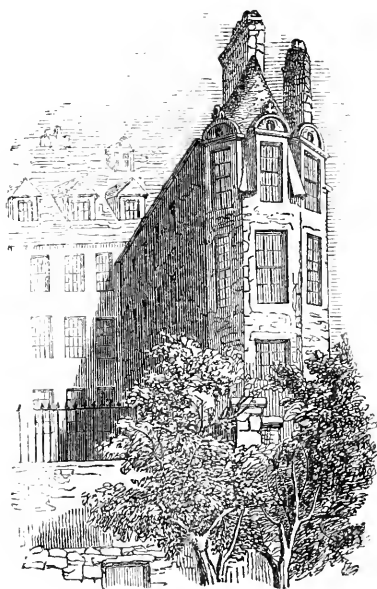
soon after his assumption of the reins of government, when the sovereign entered the city by the West Port, where he was received by the magistrates under a pall of purple velvet, and an allegory of '*king Solomon with the two women*' was exhibited as a representation of the wisdom of Solomon, after which the sword and sceptre were presented to him. At the ancient gate in the West Bow the keys of the city were given to him in a silver basin, with the usual device of a cupid descending from a globe, while 'dame Music and hir scollars exercisit hir art with great melodie.' At the Tolbooth he was received by three gallant virtuous ladies, to wit, Peace, Plenty, and Justice, who harangued him in the Greek, Latin, and Scotch languages [*i. e.* we presume, in the three learned tongues], and as he approached St. Giles's church, dame Religion showed herself, and in the Hebrew tongue [the original, sec. exp.] desired his presence, which he obeyed by entering the church," etc. We have advanced that much of the higher associations ended with queen Mary's reign, but where these end, there begins much that is both curious and interesting, as well as regards minor events as likewise in illustration of manners and domestic habits. The great bulk of the old ecclesiastical edifices had been swept away or otherwise "purified," and in addition to this, repeated siege and assault had done their work of destruction, especially the disastrous onslaught by the English in 1544, when baffled in their attack upon the castle they proceeded to wreak their vengeance upon the city, setting it on fire in numerous quarters, and after being compelled to quit by the continual firing from the castle, together with the smoke and flames which they themselves had raised, still renewing the process of destruction on the following day, and for three successive days, till they had completely effected their purpose.

"This disastrous event forms an important era in the history of Edinburgh: if we except a portion of the castle, the churches, and the north-west wing of Holyrood Palace, no building anterior to this date now exists in Edinburgh. The siege of the castle by Cromwell, and an accidental fire which destroyed the chief part of Holyrood Palace, while that edifice was occupied by the parliamentary troops, added to these successive means of destruction, caused the introduction of a new feature in the architectural character of the city, which appeared towards the close of the reign of the second Charles. Of this the Golfer's land is a good and early specimen, consisting of an engrafting of the mouldings and some of the principal features of the Italian style upon the forms that previously existed. The gables are still steep, and the roofs of a high pitch, and while the front assumes somewhat of the character of a pediment, the crow-steps are retained on the side gables; but these features soon after disappear and give way to a regular pediment, surmounted with urns and the like ornaments, a very good specimen of which remains on the south side of

the Castle Hill, as well as others in various parts of the old town. The same district still presents good specimens of the old wooden-fronted lands, with their fore stairs and handsome inside turnpike from the first floor, the construction of which Maitland affirms to be coeval with the destruction of the extensive forests of the Borough Moor in the reign of James V."

Of all these characteristic features the author gives excellent examples among the numerous etchings and wood-cuts, from drawings by his own hand, which embellish the book. But to follow the mere outline of these particulars would require much more than our space admits, neither can we do more than heartily recommend a perusal, in the work itself, of the numerous anecdotes, sketches of character, fragments of poetry, traditions,

and other interesting details with which it abounds, and we must conclude by calling the reader's attention to some few of the characteristic wood-cuts which we have selected for the purpose of illustrating this notice. The annexed is one of the edifices in the "steep and narrow Closes of Edinburgh, once appertaining to the noble and gentle of the good city, and which belonged to the celebrated Adam Bothwell, bishop of Orkney, who officiated at the ominous marriage service, in the chapel of Holyrood Palace, that gave Bothwell legitimate possession of the unfortunate queen Mary, whom he had already so completely secured within his toils. That same night the distich of Ovid was affixed to the palace gate :



‘ Mense malas Maio nubere vulgus ait,’

and from the infamy that popularly attached to this fatal union, is traced the vulgar prejudice that still regards it as unlucky to wed in the month of May. The character of the old bishop is not one particularly meriting admiration. He married the poor queen according to the new forms, in spite of the protest of their framers, and he proved equally pliable where his own interests were concerned. He was one of the first to desert his royal mistress's party, and only two months after celebrating her marriage with the earl of Bothwell, he placed the crown upon the head of her infant son. The following year he humbled himself to the kirk, and

engaged 'to make a sermon in the kirk of Halierudehous, and in the end thereof to confesse the offence in marieng the queine with the erle of Bothwell.' The interior of this ancient building has been so entirely remodelled, to adapt it to the very different uses of later times, that no relie of its early grandeur, or of the manners of its original occupants remains; but one cannot help regarding its chambers with a melancholy interest, disguised though they are by the changes of modern taste and manners." Here "we may believe both Mary and James to have been entertained as guests, by father and son (the bishop and the earl), while at the same board there sat another lovely woman, whose wrongs are so touchingly recorded in the beautiful ballad of *Lady Ann Bothwell's Lament*."

"In the alley called Sandiland's close, a large and remarkably substantial stone tenement forms the chief feature on the east side, and presents an appearance of great antiquity. The ground floor of this building is vaulted with stone, and entered by doorways with pointed arches; and over the lower of these is a neat small pointed window, or loop hole, splayed and otherwise constructed, as in early Gothic buildings. We present a view of one of the most interesting pieces of ancient sculpture in Edinburgh, which forms part of the internal decoration of this old edifice. It



seems to be intended to represent the offering of the wise men,¹ and is well executed in bold relief; although, like most other internal decorations in the old town, plentifully besmeared with white-wash. It appears to form the end of a very large antique fire-place; the remainder of which is concealed under panelling and partitions of perhaps a century old.

"Such of the title deeds of this property as we have obtained access to, are, unfortunately, quite modern, and contain no reference to early proprietors; but one of the present owners described a sculptured stone containing a coat of arms, surmounted by a mitre, that was removed from over the inner doorway some years since, and which appear to have been

¹ We cannot detect any signification of the subject ascribed by our author to this piece of sculpture, which, to our

seeing, appears to convey a moral and not a scriptural meaning, probably implying temptation.

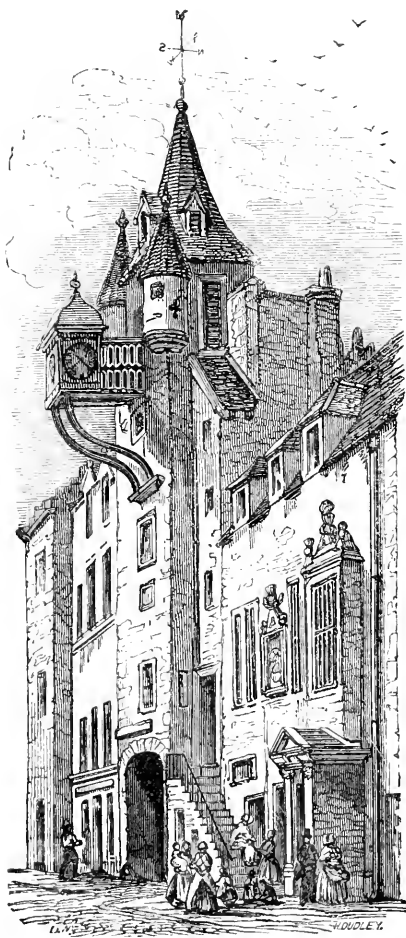
the Kennedy arms. If it be permissible to build on such slender data, in the absence of all other evidence, we have here, in all probability, the town mansion of the good bishop Kennedy, the munificent patron of learning, and the able and upright councillor of James II and III. The whole appearance of the building is perfectly consistent with this supposition. The form and decorations of the doorways all prove an early date; while the large size and elegant mouldings of the windows, and the massive appearance of the whole buildings, indicate such magnificence as would well consort with the dignity of the primacy at that early period.

“The ancient burgh of Canongate may claim as its founder the sainted

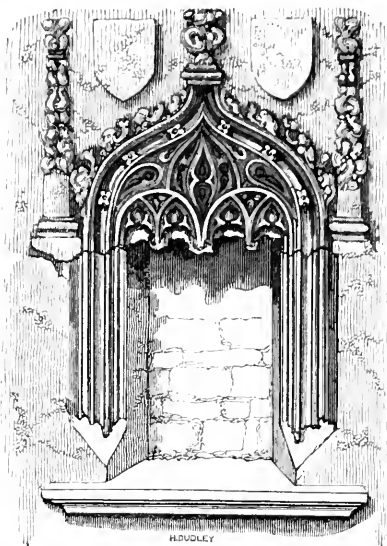
David I, by whom the abbey of Holyrood was planted in the forest of Drumselch early in the twelfth century, as a shrine for the miraculous cross which the royal hunter so unexpectedly obtained within its sylvan glades. It sprung up wholly independent of the neighbouring capital, gathering as naturally around the consecrated walls of the monastery, whose dependents and vassals were its earliest builders, as did its warlike neighbour shelter itself under the overhanging battlements of the more ancient fortress. Something of a native-born character seems to have possessed these rivals, and exhibited itself in very legible phases in their after history,—each of them retaining distinctive marks of their very different parentage.”

Here we have in juxtaposition the distinct holdings of church vassals, and vassals of the crown; and “the magistrates of the Canongate still claim a feudal lordship over the property of the burgh, as the successors of its spiritual superiors; most of the title-deeds running thus:—‘To

be holden of the magistrates of the Canongate, as come in place of the monastery of Holy-cross.’”



The annexed representation is one of the niches ; several specimens of which are described by our author as occurring in different parts, especially in the Guise Palace. The present example is such as, had it occurred in a church, might have been supposed to have appertained to a chantry ; but from its situation, we are disposed to look upon it as part of the decoration of a priest's residence. The house in which it appears, is situated in the Canongate, and was formerly known as the "Parliament House", and is surmised by the author to be that of William Oikis, wherein the regent Lennox, with the earls of Morton, Mar, Glencairn, Crawford, Menteith, and Buchan, the lords Ruthven and Lindsay, and others assembled, and after pronouncing the doom of forefaulture against William Maitland, younger of Lethington, and the chief of their opponents, adjourned

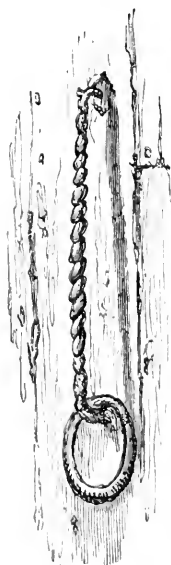


the parliament to meet again at Stirling. The house is now in a mean and ruinous condition ; but an inspection of its interior reveals many particulars of its former magnificence.

We borrow a specimen of the "antique precursors of the knocker and bell, which are still frequently to be met with in the steep turnpikes of the old town, notwithstanding the cupidity of antiquarian collectors. The ring is drawn up and down the notched iron rod, and makes a very audible noise within." The risp, or tirling pin, is frequently alluded to in Scottish song, as in the fine old ballad,—

"There came a ghost to Margaret's door,
Wi' mony a grievous groan,
And aye he tirl'd at the pin,
But answer made she none."

The present specimen is on a stair belonging to the ancient mint in the Cowgate.



Among the traditions in which Edinburgh is peculiarly rich, the section which relates to the mysteries of ghosts, wizards, and supernatural appearances, especially abounds. Of such as relate to—

“Sotil enchauntours and eke negrymauncers”

few are so grim and other-worldlike as the attributes and transactions ascribed to major Weir.

No relation of the kind ever left so general and deep-rooted an impres-

sion, “nor was any spot ever more celebrated in the annals of soreery, than the little court at the head of the (west) Bow, where the wizard and his sister dwelt.” The spot is approached by a labyrinth of ancient tenements and mysterious alleys, with whose inhabitants the ghosts and warlocks long disputed the possession of their crazed domiciles.

“This curious zig-zag steep was undoubtedly one of the most ancient streets in the old town, and probably existed as a roadway to the castle, while Edwin’s-burgh

was comprised in a few mud and straw huts, scattered along the higher slope. Enough still remains of it to shew how singularly picturesque and varied were the tenements with which it once abounded.

“At the corner of the Lawn-market is an antique fabric, reared ere Newton’s law of gravitation was dreamt of, and seeming rather like one of the mansions of Laputa, whose builders had discovered the art of constructing houses from the chimney-tops downwards! A range of slim wooden posts sustains a pile that at every successive story shoots further into the street, until it bears some resemblance to an inverted pyramid.



“It is, nevertheless, a fine example of an old burgher dwelling. The gables and eaves of its north front, which appear in the engraving of the Weigh-house, are richly carved, and the whole forms a remarkably striking specimen, the finest that now remains, of an ancient *timber land*. Next comes a *stone land*, with a handsome polished ashlar front and gabled attics of the time of Charles I. Irregular string courses decorate the walls, and a shield on the lowest crow-step bears the initials of its first proprietors, I. O, I. B., with a curious merchant’s mark between. A little lower down, in one of the numerous supplementary recesses that added to the contortions of this strangely crooked thoroughfare, a handsomely sculptured doorway meets the view, now greatly dilapidated and timeworn. Though receding from the adjoining building, it forms part of a stone turnpike that projects considerably beyond the tenement to which it belongs; so numerous were once the crooks of the Bow, where every tenement seemed to take up its own independent standing with perfect indifference to the position of its neighbours. On a curiously formed dormer window, which surmounts the staircase, the city motto appears to have been cut, but only the first word now remains legible. Over the doorway below, a large shield in the centre of the lintel bears the Williamson arms, now greatly defaced, with this inscription and date on either side, SOLI . DEO . HONOR . ET . GLORIA . D . W . 1 . 6 . 0 . 4. The initials are those of David Williamson, a wealthy burgher in the time of James VI. But the old stair once possessed—or was believed to possess—strange properties, which would seem to imply that these sacred legends were not always effectual in guarding the thresholds over which they were inscribed as charms against the approach of evil. A low vaulted passage immediately adjoining it leads through the tall tenement to another court behind, and a solitary and desolate abode, once the unhallowed dwelling-place of the notorious major Weir. The wizard had cast his spell over the neighbouring stair; for old citizens, who have ceased to tempt such giddy steepes, affirm that those who ascended it of yore felt as if they were going down. We have tried the ascent, and recommend the sceptical to do the same; happily the old wizard’s spells have defied even an improvement commission to raze his haunted dwelling to the ground.” But we must quit this last remaining fragment of the most picturesque of Edinburgh’s old remains, referring our readers to the book itself for the full particulars of the uncanny personage, whose restless ghost is said still to haunt the Bow and those unsavoury precincts called variously, as superstition or the olfactory sense may happen to prevail, by either of its denominations of the Haunted or the Stinking Close. However, the name of major Weir is a good name to conjure withal, and one that still inspires terror in the spirit of many a belated wayfarer as he recalls the tradition of the “tall black man” with “grim countenance and a big nose,” who, ere he stood

confessed a wizard, had so beguiled the “Bow-head saints” and the “holy sisters,” as to have been denominated *Angelical Thomas* in their peculiar phraseology; and if the scared passenger be spared a vision of the major himself, there are apparitions appertaining to him equally weird and ugly, especially in the long-legged spectre of the wizard’s sister, who walks the Bow, appearing as tall as two *ordinary* women, and whose habit is to make night hideous with “great immeasurable laughter,” rolling her long body to and fro, and finally disappearing among flames in the Stinking Close. Neither is the major’s enchanted staff without its especial terrors,—the black staff which he invariably grasped when he would be strong among the saintly congregation, and which was burned along with the wizard, and of which the persons present did aver, “yt gave rare turnings, and was long a burning, as also himself.” The wretched original of the *long spectre* is supposed to have been driven mad by the cruelty of her brother, and is said to have borne on her forehead the mark of the fiend in the manner of an “exact horseshoe shaped for nails in her wrinkles, terrible enough, I assure you, to the stoutest beholder. She was condemned to be hanged, and, at the execution, conducted herself in the same insane manner, struggling to throw off her clothes, that, as she expressed it, she might die with *all the shame she could*. The magical black staff, which, in the major’s life time, it was no uncommon thing for the neighbours to see step in and tap at their counters on some errand of its master, or running before him with a lanthorn, as he went out on nocturnal business and gravely walked down the Lawnmarket behind his mysterious link-boy; this supposed gift of the evil one is said likewise to walk or to wait as porter at the door, while the hum of Grisel Weir’s necromantic spinning-wheel is heard at dead of night, and the deserted mansion is seen blazing with the lights of some eldritch festival, when the major and his sister are supposed to be entertaining the prince of darkness.”

The legend of major Weir is a fair specimen of the harsh and austere character of Edinburgh demonology, and of the numerous traditions with which various nooks of the old town are associated, but which are dying out with the changes of the times as well as through the demolition of the crazed and fantastic tenements to which, as a sort of spiritual title deeds, they appertained. But quitting such tempting themes, and not even allowing ourselves to touch upon the philosophical and more Roger Bacon-like glamourie of Napier of Merchiston, we must take leave of the *Memorials of Edinburgh*, repeating our recommendation of a perusal of the work to our readers and recording our estimate of the success of the industrious and sensible author in the production of two most satisfactory volumes. We cannot bring our notice to a close without pointing to the varied accomplishments which have been exercised in this production; not only in the striking and lucid descriptions of historical and local events, the true

antiquarian spirit in which traditionary assignment has been collated with actual fact, in the laborious investigation of title-deeds, charters, and other sources of authentic information, and the admirable order and arrangement of dates; but likewise in the graphic illustrations from drawings by the author's own hand, the result of long and earnest research; and we sincerely trust that such talent and application will be honourably distinguished and duly rewarded.

J. W. A.



AN ATTEMPT TO DISCRIMINATE THE STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE REFORMATION. By the late Thomas Rickman. Fifth edition. 1848.

THE true perception of the beauties of the Gothic architecture of England, which we now happily observe in the restorations of old, and in the designs for new buildings, may justly be said to date its origin from the publication of Mr. Rickman's book. Previously to this era the Gothic styles were a perfect chaos to the architect, who, understanding nothing of their peculiarities, blended together heterogeneous forms, producing thereby a vile travesty of the elegant arrangements and appropriate ornaments of his Gothic predecessors. The mischief, however, did not stop here, for in the "repairing and beautifying" our ancient edifices, many an admirable specimen of art was removed or concealed, cruelly defaced or wantonly destroyed. Many zealous antiquaries did indeed protest against the defacements and barbarisms of their day, but their exertions had little if any effect; they could not interest the public in the preservation of these works of art, for they could not point out the means by which the laws of

Gothic architecture might be investigated. Though many valuable illustrative works were published, the clue to unravel the mystery which hung over the history of the architectural skill of our forefathers was wanting: the public might indeed admire, but could not understand. The merit of this discovery belongs to Mr. Rickman, who first pointed out clear and unmistakable lines of demarcation between the three styles which had been previously assumed to exist, and assigning to each an intelligible and appropriate name, led inquirers into the right path to acquire information. But Mr. Rickman did more; he traced the peculiarities of each style in the arches, doors, windows, niches, and other members of the Gothic edifice, and thereby thoroughly demonstrated his theory. The volume which he published was indeed deficient in pictorial illustrations, but perhaps the appendix, which pointed out examples in every part of England, gave a wider range of interest to his work, and by fixing attention on realities, secured a more than transient attention to the science of the art. Gothic architecture henceforth became a popular study, and through Mr. Rickman the beauties of many a village church became for the first time known and appreciated. However, the want of pictorial illustrations was considered an objection; the few introduced by Mr. Rickman were not sufficiently explanatory of his text, and were objectionable from not being taken from actual buildings. The present edition is put forth to supply this desideratum. It comes before the public in a most attractive form; every part of the book presents us with some pictorial object, and the number and variety of them give the volume a very elegant appearance. Many of them are very beautifully executed and appropriately introduced: but there are exceptions. We think there should have been a little more attention given to the examples cited by Mr. Rickman, as well as a selection made of those with which the public is least familiar. Thus a plate of the north transept of Hedon church would have been a more acceptable illustration of an early English front, than the well-known view of the transept of Beverley minster. Some of the illustrations are inappropriate, for instance, at page 213, where Mr. Rickman is speaking of the internal decoration of a perpendicular building, and a view is given of an exterior compartment of Yelvertoft church. The example of a decorated wood screen from St. John's, Winchester, is not sufficiently marked in its character, and it would have been easy to have found a better specimen. We should also have been glad to see an example of the large decorated windows, but even in the present collection the choice has not been very felicitous. In fact, throughout the book, some of the engravings appear to have been inserted because they were already at hand for the printer, and some to have been copies of others previously published. As an instance of the danger of trusting to a copy, we notice the plate of the Eleanor's cross, at Northampton, in which the foliation of the statuary niches is incorrectly drawn.

It would, we think, have been more judicious to have given Mr. Rickman's text without the interpolations which the editor has thought fit to insert. The errors, if they be errors, which are thus indirectly hinted, are few and unimportant, and the additional information might have been more fitly introduced as a supplemental paragraph, in a distinctive type, at the foot of each of Mr. Rickman's divisions of his subjects. Although we confess the present edition does not come up to the expectations we had formed, still we cheerfully admit that it has great recommendations, and is a great improvement upon the former editions. J. S.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ROMAN THEATRE OF VERULAM. By R. Grove Lowe, Esq., pp. 18, with two plates, 8vo. London and St. Alban's, 1848. Published for the St. Alban's Architectural Society.

THE public should feel much indebted to Mr. Lowe and the St. Alban's Architectural Society for their exertions to bring to light remains not exceeded in interest by any which are extant in this country. Indeed, they are here quite without a parallel; and one is struck with conviction, that a genuine taste for the preservation of our national monuments has yet to be propagated, when such a discovery excites but little attention, and, for want of extended sympathy and support, the active investigators are forced to suspend, if not to abandon, their praiseworthy researches. The disclosures made were sufficient to have justified the government in supplying funds towards the excavations and contingent expenses, which, after all, would have been insignificant in comparison with the success which must have ensued. But while the principle of preserving our national monuments as a means of public instruction seems universally admitted, it is only acted upon in so partial and restricted a manner, and with such an utter want of discrimination and sound judgment, that objects of the highest historical value are often suffered to perish, while memorials of comparative worthlessness are collected and treasured up to serve no ostensible end or object. No one can dispute the utility of grants from government for the National Museum, for the publication of records, etc.; but it seems contradictory to the spirit of those grants, that their application should be so prescribed and restricted, as to be wholly unavailable to meet emergencies, such as that which recently occurred at Old Verulam. To take every occasion which may present itself to solicit the attention of the government to the conservation of our national monuments, is one of the chief objects of this Association, as it should be of the numerous institutions established upon its model;—for every year's experience fatally proves it is only by an united and general effort that this desirable end can be attained.

Some remarks on the remains of Verulamium have appeared in the preceding volume of the *Journal*, followed by brief notices of Mr. Lowe's discoveries. The essay before us is illustrated by an excellent plan, which will enable us to compare this theatre,—the first that has ever been brought to light in England,—with those preserved on the continent, by the good taste and feeling of people and rulers. The theatre of Verulam, Mr. Lowe states, was 190 feet 3 inches in diameter. "The two outer walls are on the plan of the Greek theatres; they comprise 240 degrees of a circle; between them was a corridor 9 feet wide. The stage contained only the limited space of 46 feet long and 8 feet 9 inches deep. At the east part was a room with a coarse tessellated pavement. This was one of the rooms usually found at the sides of the stage of ancient theatres for the use of the performers. Many varieties of sandstone and limestone appear to have been used in the construction of the theatre, as well as slabs of white marble 13-16 inch thick. The outer wall was 5 feet 10 inches thick; the second wall 3 feet 6 inches; the scena 2 feet 6 inches; and all the other walls 2 feet thick."

There are good grounds for believing that the destruction of the Roman buildings in Britain did not take place so early as is generally supposed. They have been, it is well known, less subjected to sudden violence than to long pilfering and stealing; and in our own days we have known Roman walls and buildings resorted to as quarries for building materials and for repairing the public roads. Mr. Lowe remarks:—"As is usual round all ancient buildings in England, there had been an accumulation of earth round the walls of the theatre previous to their demolition. For when, on that occasion, the workmen removed the lowest layer of tiles, which was about the natural level of the site, the earth immediately fell in, or was thrown over the foundations, which had not subsequently either been trodden upon, or exposed to the weather, the mortar being left quite sharp and uninjured. From these facts we may safely infer, that many centuries had elapsed between the desertion and demolition; though from the good preservation of the painted mortar on the walls, we might have inferred that they had not, for so long a period, been exposed to the severe frosts of this latitude."

In the list of 171 coins, discovered during the excavations, it will be noticed that three only are antecedent to the reign of Gallienus; while the bulk are of the Constantine family; and the last, of Arcadius. It is, however, generally supposed that a considerable number of coins and objects of minor interest were purloined from time to time by curiosity-hunters, who, on such occasions, abound to the great annoyance of the scientific inquirer. It only remains to be observed, that the low price of this essay should, in conjunction with its merits, ensure its admission into the library of every lover of our national antiquities.

C. R. S.

ANCIENT SEA-MARGINS, AS MEMORIALS OF CHANGES IN THE RELATIVE LEVEL OF SEA AND LAND. By Robert Chambers, Esq., F.R.S.E.

MR. CHAMBERS is already familiar to most of our readers as a diligent writer on many branches of historical, topographical, and literary antiquities. In treating of these, he has successfully engrafted the picturesque style of romantic narrative on the domains of severer scientific observation; and had the accuracy of his statements stood the test of criticism as well as the attractive vehicle in which they are embodied, his reputation would have been second to none in this branch of literature. Unfortunately for his fame, literature was his profession in earlier years; and like his more celebrated precursor, in the picturesque treatment of archæology—sir Walter Scott—he has frequently been tempted to risk future fame for present profit.

In the work now under review, the same pleasant style is employed to impart to the reader a series of geological and historico-antiquarian observations, which appear to be characterized by a degree of accuracy and care, such as promises to redeem the faults of the author's earlier literary productions. How far his deductions and generalizations merit to be ranked among the cautious contributions of inductive reasoning to the furtherance of science, we leave geologists to determine, while we recommend the volume most cordially to the perusal of the archæologist, as treating in a singularly attractive style, and with well-arranged method, a series of hitherto isolated facts in British archæology, of the utmost value to its study as a science.

"Taking", says the author in his introduction, "observed facts for our data, we know that there was a time subsequent to the completion of the rock formations, when this island (not to speak of other parts of the earth) was submerged to the height of at least 1700 feet." He then proceeds to lay before the reader an extensive series of observations, all tending to establish the fact, that a series of distinctly marked "ancient sea-margins" at various definite elevations, and similar in character to the celebrated "parallel roads" of Glenroy, may be observed not only throughout Great Britain, but on the European and American continents. From this he proceeds to inquire as to the time probably embraced by the whole series of phenomena; and following out his detail of local observations, he comes to a series of discoveries evidently within the historic era, and belonging equally to the domain of the geologist and the archæologist.

An extract or two will best illustrate this section of the work. "There is some evidence", he remarks (p. 18), "certainly not satisfactory, but yet claiming to be not wholly overlooked, leading to the conclusion that the last movements of emersion have taken place since the island became a seat of human population. The few remnants of a higher plateau through-

out the Carse of Gowrie almost all bear names in which the Celtic word for island forms a part: thus Inchyra, Megginch, Inch-michael, Inch-martin, Inchsture, etc., as if a primitive people had originally recognized these as islands in the midst of a shallow firth. . . . The minister of Errol reports the finding of the remains of a small anchor, about fifty years ago, in a piece of low ground on the estate of Megginch. In the same district, which is fully a mile from the margin of the firth, a boat-hook was discovered eighteen feet below the surface sticking among the gravel, as if left by the tide on the sea shore. . . . These particulars would, perhaps, not be deserving of notice, if they were not in conformity with some others that are better authenticated. In 1819, in digging in the carse land at Airthrey near Stirling, where the surface is nearly twenty-five feet above high-water of spring-tides in the river, which flows at a mile's distance, there were found the bones of a large whale. No doubt can be entertained that this animal had perished at a time when the sea stood at some unknown point upwards of twenty-five feet above its present level. About five years afterwards, the bones of another large whale were found on the estate of Blair-Drummond, seven miles further up the carse, and probably at a greater elevation above the sea. In this case, a deep moss had covered the ground, indicating one long section of the interval of time since the death and deposition of the animal. . . . But the most valuable fact in connexion with these relics is, that in each case there was found among the bones a fragment of stag's-horn, containing a perforation of an inch in diameter, evidently artificial, and, in the Blair Drummond instance, containing the remains of rotten wood. It was the opinion of Mr. Home Drummond, on whose property the latter whale was found, that this horn had been the handle of a rude instrument, perhaps a harpoon, and that it had been used in some way in connexion with the animal when it was stranded. *The purport of these facts and inferences evidently is, that a human population existed in the land before some of the last shifts of the sea-level.*"

These observations the archæologist will at once perceive belong still more to his province than to that of the geologist. What is of more value, they show him an important branch of his favourite study treated, as it ought to be, as a science. By following out the hint thus given, how valuable are the results that the archæologist may arrive at! What is his science but *the geology of the postdiluvian world*? Many isolated facts of the utmost value are now accumulating by means of "journals" and "transactions," preserving the record of observations on cromlechs, tumuli, embankments, and ancient earthworks of every description; of the weapons, the pottery, the relics, and coins, which they contain; on Celtic, Roman, and Romano-British remains throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, as well as on the continent. But all these must be regarded by the intel-

ligent antiquary as the mere alphabet of his science. When he has learned to classify them and put them together, the early history of the British isles will have to be written anew, as that of our planet is now being written by our Lyells, Bucklands, Murchisons, and Millers, after having learned to decypher the records that have lain unheeded for so many centuries, with their wondrous story of pre-adamite life—of the giants of that elder world.

But we must return to Mr. Chambers's *Ancient Sea-margins* for one more extract. In the section on "the basin of the Clyde," he remarks (p. 202): "In the autumn of 1847, the workmen engaged in enlarging the harbour of Glasgow at Springfield, opposite the Bromielaw, discovered an ancient canoe, deep imbedded in the soil, at the distance of about a hundred feet from the margin of the Clyde. . . . Mr. Robert Stuart, in a recent work, entitled, *Views and Notices of Glasgow in Former Times*, gives a drawing of the canoe. He describes it as formed from a single piece of oak timber, measuring rather more than eleven feet in length, twenty seven inches in breadth, and, where the sides are in best preservation, about fifteen inches in depth. The fore part is almost entire, but at the opposite extremity the sides are somewhat broken down. Here there is a groove extending across the bottom, which leads to a supposition that this end of the tree had been cut away, and that a separate piece of wood had been fitted into the groove mentioned, so as to form a stern." It appears that the discovery is not a solitary event, but we have not space to follow the author through his most interesting series of observations, tending, in this case, to prove beyond doubt, that the river Clyde, from whence in the nineteenth century the Scottish merchantmen and steamers sail to every quarter of the globe, had formed, in the earliest ages of the inhabitation of our island by man, and at a period long preceding even our earliest historic traditions, an important scene of navigation, and not improbably a seat of commerce and civilization of which no vision has been dreamt in modern philosophy.

We cordially recommend this work to our readers. It is written in a pleasant style, abounds with local and historical allusions, such as the antiquary loves to pause upon. Nor does the author think it beneath the dignity of science to pause in his researches in the Vale of Tweed, to remind us that we are following him into Carterhaugh, the scene of the romantic fairy ballad of *Tamlene*; or, as we turn off into a neighbouring valley, that we are treading the braes of Yarrow, the scene of one of the most plaintive ballads of border minstrelsy.

D. W.

RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

NUMISMATICS.

An Introduction to the Study of Ancient and Modern Coins. By J. G. Akerman. 12mo. J. R. Smith. London. 1848.

The Numismatic Chronicle, Nos. XL and XLI. Contents:—*i.* On Coins of Crotona. By W. Watkiss Lloyd — *ii.* On a Discovery of Roman Coins, in the Parish of Little Malvern, Worcestershire. By W. S. W. Vaux.—*iii.* Silver Coinage of Siam. By W. B. Dickinson.—*iv.* Notice of a Medal of the Chevalier D'Eon. By W. D. Haggard.—*v.* Unedited Autonomous and Imperial Greek Coins. By H. P. Borrell.—*vi.* Pehlevi Legends on Sassanian Coins. By Professor H. H. Wilson.—*vii.* Unedited Ancient British Coins. By the Editor.—*viii.* On a Medallion of Antoninus Pius. By G. Sparkes.—Miscellanea: Tables of French and Neapolitan Weights. Extracts from the "Northampton Mercury."—Correspondence.—Proceedings of the Numismatic Society. London. 8vo. 1848. J. R. Smith.

Revue Numismatique, 1847, No. V. Contents:—*i.* Sur les Médailles à l'exergue COXOB et la monnaie d'or des rois ostrogoths d'Italie, par M. Alfred Senckler.—*ii.* Explication de quelques monnaies baronales inédites, par A. Barthélemy.—*iii.* Recherches sur la numismatique du Comté de Flandre, considérée dans les monnaies noires durant la suzeraineté française, par Jules Rouyer.—1848. No. I. Contents:—*i.* Observations sur les médailles de Smyrne, par M. du Mersan.—*ii.* Notice sur les monuments numismatiques de l'expédition de Charles VIII en Italie, 1474-1495, par M. E. Cartier.—*iii.* Méreaux des monnoyers de Tarascon, lettre à M. de Lagoy, par M. de Courtois.—*iv.* Doutes sur une médaille de grand-bronze, attribuée à Marcellus, par M. A. Duchalais.—*v.* Monnaies mérovingiennes, lettre à M. Duchalais, par M. A. Senckler.—*vi.* Triens de Châlon-sur-Saône, par M. H. Grepinet.—Emblèmes monétaires du règne de Henri II, par M. J. de Pétigny.

Réponse à la Dissertation de M. A. Deville sur un Symbole Gaulois, figuré sur les médailles de l'Armorique, par M. Ed. Lambert. 4to. p. 16. Caen.

HISTORY.

Memoirs of the Reign of Charles the First. (From the Fairfax Correspondence in the possession of the late Mr. Hughes of Winchester.) Edited by G. W. Johnson, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. Bentley.

A History of the Jesuits. By Andrew Steinmetz. 3 vols. 8vo. Bentley.

Pepys' Diary and Correspondence. Vol. I. New edition, with the omitted passages restored. Edited, with additional notes, by Lord Braybrooke. Colburn.

Supplemental Notes to the History of Europe during the Middle Ages. By H. Hallam. 8vo.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Original Papers published under the direction of the Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. Part II, vol. ii. Norwich. Muskett. 1848.

Helps to Hereford History, civil and legendary. By J. Dacres Devlin. 12mo. London. J. R. Smith.

The Isle of Man: its History, physical, ecclesiastical, civil, and legendary. By the Rev. J. G. Cumming, M.A. F.G.S., post 8vo. London. Van Voorst.

Specimens of the Early English Metrical Romances, by G. Ellis, Esq. A new edition, revised by J. O. Halliwell, Esq. 8vo. H. G. Bohn.

Rambles in Worcestershire. By J. Noake, feap. cloth.

Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. Année 1846. Contents:—I. Notice sur les pierres closes de Chartras, par M. L. Faye.—II. Monuments de l'arrondissement de Loudun, par M. Arnault-Poirier.—III. Notice sur la restoration de la sacristie de Sainte-Radégonde de Poitiers, par M. M. Ménard.—IV. Observations sur les noms de lieux dans le département de la Vienne, par M. Rédet.—V. Mémoire sur une médaille de Simon Machabée, par M. Conseau.—VI. Recherches sur l'ancienne maison de Chatelaillon, en Aunis, par M. L. Faye.—VII. Dom Rivet et l'histoire littéraire de la France, par M. G. Leconte-Dupont. — Année 1847. Contents:—Documents pour l'histoire de l'église de St.-Hilaire de Poitiers. 8vo. Poitiers and Paris. 1847-8.

Sepulchra Exposita, or an account of the opening of some barrows; with remarks upon miscellaneous antiquities, discovered in the neighbourhood of Audley End, Essex. By the Hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A., &c. 8vo. (Privately printed.)

Collectanea Antiqua, No. XI. By C. Roach Smith. I. On Roman Potters' Stamps and the so-called Samian ware found in London.—II. Ancient bone Skates.—III. Romano-Gaulish antiquities discovered near Boulogne-sur mer. London. J. R. Smith.

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Drawings of pieces of white marble sculpture of the flagellation of Christ, found under the flag stones of the old Church of Thursby, near Carlisle. It has been coloured with vermilion on a gold ground

Drawings of Bede's chair in Yarrow Church, County Durham, and of window masonry of the west front of the staple of Bedlington Church, Northumberland . . .	Mr. JOHN ROOK.
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Full size copy of a stone, formerly in the old kitchen at Harley-brow Tower, near Whitehall, Cumberland, recording the building of the house in the fourth year of the reign of Edward the Sixth
Roman altar found on Gallow hill, near Carlisle, in 1829
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(To be continued.)

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ON THE CARVINGS OF THE STALLS IN CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.

THE successive visits of the Association to Winchester, Gloucester, and Worcester,—which places, as well as some of the churches in their vicinity, all present remarkable specimens of the carved stalls so generally found in the cathedral and collegiate churches of this and other countries,—have drawn more than once the attention of its members to these interesting monuments of medieval art. These stalls were, in fact, those especially appropriated to the members of the collegiate body; and the seats, instead of being fixed and immovable, turn upon hinges, and when turned up, the *under* side exhibits a mass of sculpture, arranged according to a regular and unvarying plan, in which the workmen and artists have exhibited their skill and imagination in a very remarkable manner. It is difficult to say how this arrangement of the seats originated, and what was the reason of their being thus adorned; but as they are invariably found under the circumstances just mentioned, they appear to have been considered as an indispensable part of the ornamentation of a collegiate church. Several conjectural explanations of these seats have been offered, the popular opinion, however, being that they were turned up during a part of the service when the clergy were not allowed to be seated; but that out of pity

to the aged or infirm, they were allowed to rest themselves against the bracket supported by the sculpture, which afforded a support without allowing them actually to be seated. For this reason, it is said, they received in France the title of *misericordes* (still preserved among the French archæologists) and *patiences*; while our English antiquaries generally call them *misereres*.¹ Why, however, this particular class of sculptures, seldom found (except at an early period) in any other part of the church, should have been appropriated especially to these seats, is a question to which I am not aware that any satisfactory solution has yet been found.

It is to these sculptures alone that the present notice, very brief in proportion to the real interest of the subject,² will be devoted. These sculptures range in date from the thirteenth century to the age of the reformation, and are distinguished by various degrees of excellence. Sometimes they are very rude, but more commonly, like the illuminations in some manuscripts, they possess a considerable share of artistical skill. Found on the continent, as well as in England, the general character of the subjects is so uniform, that we might almost suppose that the carvers throughout Europe possessed one regular and acknowledged series of working patterns. Yet there is a great variety in the details of the subjects and in the manner of treating them. It may be observed, that the ornamentation consists generally of a principal subject, immediately supporting the bracket, and of two side lobes or cusps springing from the latter. These side ornaments consist sometimes of mere foliage, attached to the bracket by a stalk; sometimes they are grotesques, or separate subjects, having little or

¹ Ducange has, under the word *MISERICORDIA*, the explanation, "Sellulæ, erectis formarum subselliis appositæ, quibus stantibus senibus vel infirmis per *misericordiam* insidere conceditur, dum alii stant, Gallis *misericordes* vel *patientes*. S. Willelmi Consuet. Hirsau. l. ii, cap. 2. 'Primum in ecclesia quamdiu scilla pulsatur ante nocturnos, super *misericordiam* sedilis sui, si opus habet, quiescit.'"

² Very little has been written on the subject of these sculptures, and, considered as mere gross representations,

they have been much neglected, and a great number of them have been suffered to be destroyed. A few were engraved by Carter, in his "Ancient Sculpture". The very interesting series in the cathedral at Rouen were engraved and described by M. Langlois.

[It may be stated that Messrs. Wright and Fairholt are gradually preparing a detailed essay on the sculptures of the *misericordes* in the English churches, to be illustrated by a large number of engravings from various examples in England.—Ed.]

no connexion with the central piece; while they are often a dependant and important part of the story represented under the bracket. Writers of vivid imaginations have given them no less a variety of interpretations. Some have conceived them to be satirical attacks directed by the monks at one another, or at the secular clergy; while others have imagined that these strange and grotesque figures embodied in allegorical form the deepest mysteries of our holy faith. Each of these opinions was equally far from the truth. In all probability neither the designers nor the carvers were monks, although it is evident they were men of a certain degree of education, and well acquainted with the popular literature of the day, the different classes of which are here represented in a pictorial form. In this point of view they are valuable as artistical monuments, while they illustrate in a most interesting degree the manners and habits of our forefathers.

One of the most popular branches of the popular literature alluded to was the science of natural history, in the shape it was then taught. The treatises on this subject were designated by the general title of *Bestiaries* (*bestiaria*), or books of beasts; they contained a singular mixture of fable and truth, and the animals with which we are acquainted in our ordinary experience stood side by side with monsters of the most extraordinary kind. The accounts, even of the more common and well known animals, trespassed largely on the domain of the imagination, and therefore much more extraordinary were the fables relating to those of a doubtful or of an entirely fabulous character. I may mention, as an example, the unicorn—according to medieval fable the fiercest and most uncontrollable of beasts. A stratagem, we are told, was necessary to entrap the unicorn. A beautiful virgin, of spotless purity, was taken to the forest which this animal frequented. The unicorn, tame only in the presence of a pure virgin, came immediately and laid its head gently and without fear in the maiden's lap. The hunter then approached and struck his prey with a mortal blow, before it had time to awake from its security. A more popular character was given to these stories by the adjunction of moralizations, somewhat resembling those which are found at the end of the fables of Æsop. The mysterious power of the maiden over the unicorn, the

resurrection of the phoenix, the generous nobleness of the lion, the craftiness of the fox, the maternal tenderness of the pelican, are capable of a multitude of mystical interpretations.

The Bestiaries, of all ages, are more universally illustrated with pictures than any other book—they seem to have contained the first science to be instilled into the youthful mind. Every one who has been in the habit of examining the sculptured stalls of which we are speaking, knows that the stories of the Bestiaries are among the most common representations. On the very interesting stalls in

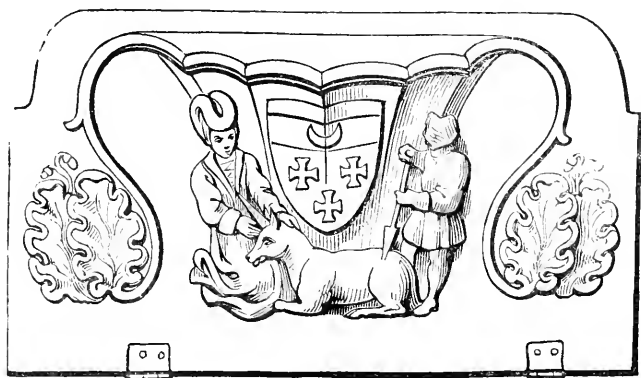


Fig. 1. From Stratford-on-Avon.

the church of Stratford-upon-Avon, we find the story of the maiden and the unicorn, the latter being made a more cruel sacrifice to the hunter, after having fallen a victim to the charms of beauty (fig. 1). The style of this work seems to carry us back to the earlier part of the fourteenth century: it is not clear to whom the arms belong, but the lobes are formed of the leaves and acorns of the oak, the favourite foliage of the Early English style of ornamentation. The pelican, the elephant, the lion, and the more ignoble monkey, have their place on the stalls at Gloucester. The fabulous objects of the natural history of the middle ages—dragons, chimeras, griffins, and the like, are much more numerous. The syren is seen on the stalls of Great Malvern.

Next after the Bestiaries, the most popular books of the middle ages—books which were pictorially illustrated with

equal profusion—were the collections of Æsopian fables, known under the titles of *Ysopets* and *Avynets*, from the names of the celebrated fabulists Æsop and Avienus. With these was intimately connected the large romantic, or rather satiric, cycle of the history of *Renard the Fox*, which enjoyed an extraordinary degree of popularity from the twelfth century to the nineteenth. The fables and the romance of Renard are frequently represented on the stalls. The fable of the rats hanging the cat is represented very grotesquely in a carving on the stalls of Great Malvern, probably also of the fourteenth century (fig. 2). The side

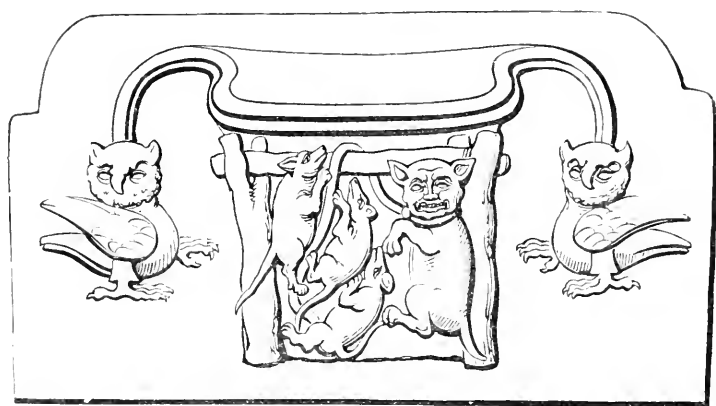


Fig. 2. From Great Malvern.

ornaments are here two owls. The man and the ass, the fox carrying away the goose, and one or two other similar subjects, are found at Gloucester. The fox preaching is found on one of the side ornaments of a stall carving in Worcester cathedral, and is not of unfrequent occurrence elsewhere.

Another class of literature, frequently accompanied with pictorial illustrations in the manuscripts, comprises the calendars or ecclesiastical almanacs, in which the domestic or agricultural employments of each month are pictured at the top or in the margins of the page. Such subjects are extremely frequent in the carved stalls. Three stalls in the cathedral of Worcester represent men employed in mowing, reaping, and sheaving the corn. Another represents the swineherd feeding his pigs, by beating down the

acorns from the trees. This last is a very common subject. Scenes of hunting or hawking are also not unfrequently met with. The stall carver has given a still wider range to his imagination in representing domestic scenes,—which are very frequent, and very interesting for the light thus thrown on the popular manners of our forefathers in far distant times. A very curious example may be cited from the cathedral of Worcester, which represents a domestic winter scene (fig. 3). A man closely wrapped

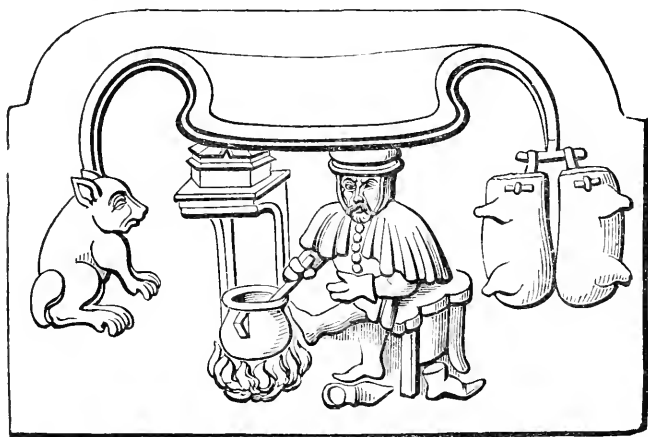


Fig. 3. From Worcester.

up is seated beside a fire, stirring his pot; his gloves, which are remarkable for being two-fingered, as well as the expression of his features, show that he is suffering severely from the temperature. He has taken off his boots, and warms his feet by a rather close approximation to the fire. All the details of the picture are equally curious, even to the side ornaments; one of which represents two fitches of bacon, the winter's provision, suspended to a hook, while on the other a rather gigantic cat is basking in the warmth of the chimney. The chimney itself is not unworthy of notice.

The domestic cat is met with in other examples. On a stall from Minster church, in the isle of Thanet, an old woman, a witch-like figure, is occupied at her distaff, accompanied by two cats of grotesque appearance. One of the stalls at Great Malvern,—which, like those of Worcester, appear to be of the latter part of the fourteenth

century—represents a man at his dinner. Another in the same church (fig. 4) exhibits a woman in bed, attended by a physician. Others of this class are more grotesque and



Fig. 4. From Great Malvern.

playful, representing games and pastimes. One of these, here given (fig. 5), from Gloucester cathedral (the sculptures of which appear to be of the latter half of the fourteenth century), represents two boys playing with balls, and



Fig. 5. From Gloucester.

is a curious illustration of the costume of the period. The whole field is, in these stalls, covered with ornamentation, and there are no side cusps. Sometimes we have very

curious representations of the processes and implements of trade, commerce, and labour. The very interesting example of this class of representations here given from the church of Ludlow, in Shropshire (fig. 6), represents two men sup-

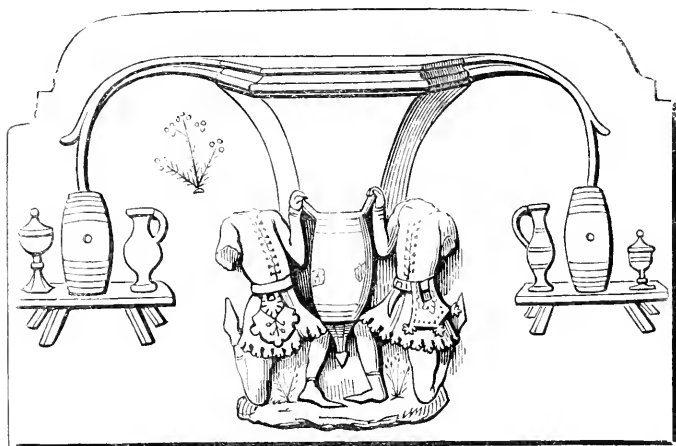


Fig. 6. From Ludlow.

porting, we might almost say from their posture worshipping, the beer-barrel. Their costume, with its "dagged" borders, is of the reign of Richard II. The side ornaments here represent severally the ale-bench, with the barrel, jug, and drinking cup; the forms of which are valuable data for the archæologist. The stalls of Ludlow church have been much mutilated, and evidently with intention, for the heads, arms, and other prominent parts, have been cut off with a sharp instrument. It is a very remarkable fact, also, that there is an evident distinction of style in them, indicating two classes of workmanship, one of which is superior in design and execution to the other. The workman to whom we owe the latter has carefully marked every one of his stalls with his sign or mark, a branch; a singularity which I do not remember to have observed elsewhere. It is exhibited in the above cut, and will be observed similarly placed in two others from the same church, given in the present article. One of these (fig. 7) represents, we are led to suppose, the grave-digger, as the implements of his calling, with the tomb, and a hand holding up the holy-water pot, are seen in the right-hand side

ornament. On one side of the middle figure are represented a barrel, a pair of clogs, a bellows, and a hammer, which might throw some doubt on the profession of the individual. The mutilation of the arms of the right-hand side

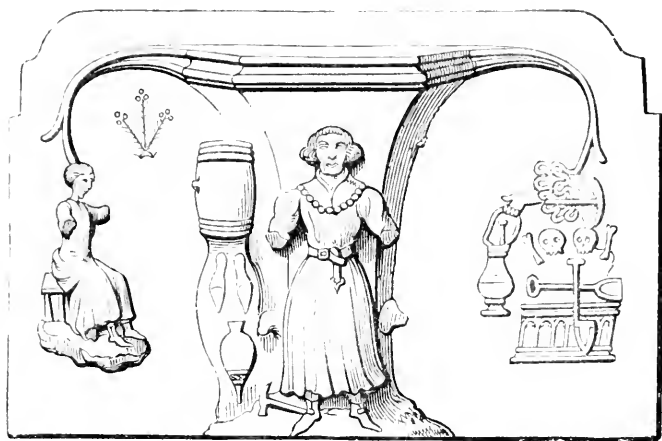


Fig. 7. From Ludlow.

figure renders it difficult to say exactly how he was intended to be occupied. Practical jokes, not always restrained within the bounds of the delicacy of modern times, are common; and monks and nuns sometimes appear in scenes of this description, of which some curious examples are furnished by the stalls of Hereford cathedral. These stalls are of early workmanship, and the side ornaments exhibit the well-known Early English oak foliage in profusion; when I saw them last, they were scattered in lamentable confusion in the church, having been taken from their places during the repairs and restorations of the building. One of them, represented in the next page (fig. 8), exhibits a scene from the kitchen, in which a man is evidently taking liberties with the cook-maid, who has thrown a platter at his head. A subject closely resembling this is found on one of the stalls of the church of Great Malvern. These subjects are sometimes carried to a degree of indelicacy, which cannot be described.

It is remarkable, and especially characteristic of these carvings, that scriptural or religious subjects are very rare. A stall at Gloucester appears to represent the scrip-

tural story of Sampson overcome by the courtesan Dalilah.



Fig. 8. From Hereford.

An example of a saint's legend occurs in the representation of the story of St. George and the dragon, on a stall at Stratford-upon-Avon, the side ornaments to which are not very congruous grotesques. This particular subject, however, belongs almost as much to chivalrous romance as to sacred legend. The stories of the great medieval romances also find a place in these representations. A foreign



Fig. 9. From Gloucester.

example represents the fabulous Aristotle subdued by the charms of his patron's wife—the subject of a well-known poem—the *Lai d'Aristote*. A stall at Gloucester (fig. 9),

no doubt taken from one of the old *romans de geste*, represents a knight in combat with a giant. The same cathedral furnishes us with interesting representations of knights tilting, and of others engaged in the chase. Subjects that may be considered as strictly allegorical are also rare; perhaps the figure of a naked man enveloped in a net, with a hare under his arm, and riding on a goat, in the stalls of Worcester cathedral, may be considered as belonging to this class. A figure of a fool riding on a goat occurs on the stalls at Gloucester, and may have a similar signification. The subjects most commonly supposed to be of this allegorical character are mere grotesques, copied or imitated from those phantastic sketches so often found in the margins of manuscripts of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

A number of very excellent examples of these burlesques are presented by the stalls of Winchester cathedral; the elegant foliage on which would bespeak the thirteenth century. In these, the bracket is supported by a small group, consisting in most cases of grotesque figures of animals or human beings, in various postures and occupations. The large side cusps, differing in this respect from all the later examples, are here the most important part of the subject. In some they consist of extremely tasteful groups of foliage,

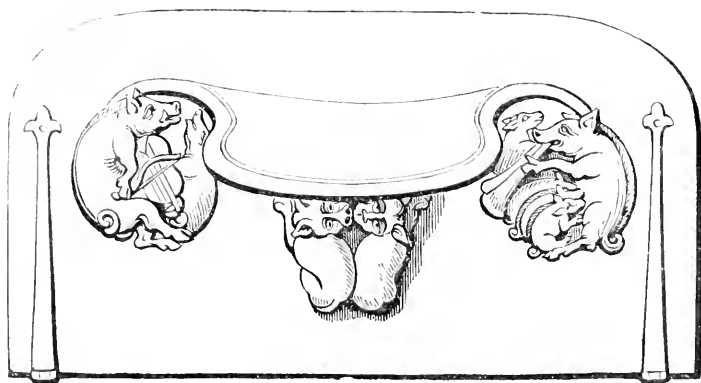


Fig. 10. From Winchester cathedral.

generally formed of vine leaves. Figures of children or monkeys are in some instances intermixed with the foliage. Sometimes the cusp consists of a large head or face, ex-

hibiting strange grimaces. In one instance the two cusps represent a mermaid and a merman. In another we have a man fighting with a monster; in one we see a woman, seated apparently on a cat, and occupied with her woof; others represent musicians playing on the pipe or the fiddle; and in the one given on the preceding page (fig. 10), the musicians are a pig and a sow—a young pig in one instance dances to the fiddle, while in the other the maternal melody appears to have charms but for one of the offspring.



Fig. 11. From the chapel of Winchester school.

The stalls of the chapel of Winchester school also furnish a very remarkable series of sculptures, of a date not much later than those of the cathedral, and containing a number of droll burlesques, among other subjects of a more miscellaneous character. The accompanying example (fig. 11), the costume of which is that of the reign of Edward III, represents a man haunted and tormented by hobgoblins; he is seeking his way by means of a lighted candle, with terror impressed on his countenance; while the imps, seated in the side cusps, are making him the object of their jeers.

Another very singular example of diabolical agency is here given from a stall at Ludlow, and we may again observe on it the private mark of the workman. It is curious, because it contains an evident allusion to a scene in the medieval mysteries or religious plays. The particular play to which I allude is that representing the last

judgment, or doomsday, in which the demons are introduced dragging into hell a variety of classes of dishonest people, thus conveying a moral and satirical admonition against some of the crying sins of the day, which were most practised among, and most offensive to, the lower and middle orders of society. One of these great offenders was the ale-wife who used short measures. In the stall from Ludlow church (fig. 12), the demon is carrying the

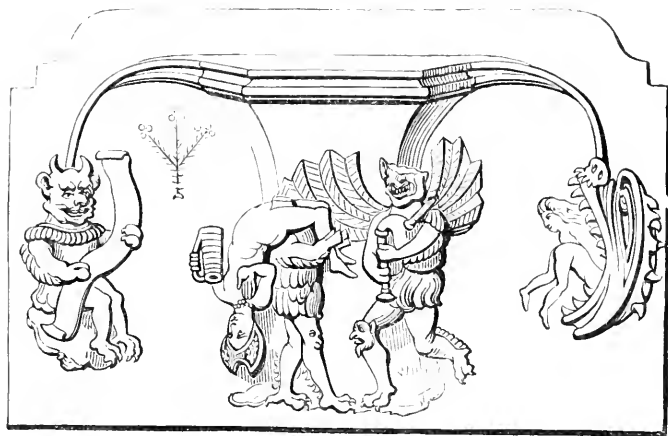


Fig. 12. From Ludlow.

ale-wife, with her false measure and gay head-dress, to thrust her into hell-mouth—the usual popular representation of which forms the side ornament to the right; another demon plays her a tune on the bagpipes as she is carried along. It will be observed that the head of the demon who carries the lady is broken off. A third demon, seated in the cusp to the left, reads from a roll of parchment the catalogue of her sins.

These carvings are, it will be seen, not only monuments of medieval art, but they may be looked upon as important illustrations of medieval literature and of social and intellectual history, and they show us how necessary it is for the archaeologist to extend the field of his inquiries beyond the immediate limits within which the particular subject under consideration appears at first sight to lie, as a monument of architecture, or painting, or sculpture, if he would thoroughly understand it. An extensive study of the lite-

rature of the middle ages is needful for the comprehension of their objects of art, and indeed of all medieval monuments, as it is for their history. The sculptured stalls, besides their value for the study of manners and costume, form a practical illustration of the kind and degree of scientific and literary information it was thought necessary to place before society at large. It was restricted, as we have seen, to the bestiaries and the fables, with a smattering of the romance of chivalry and of scriptural and legendary lore.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

ON THE HERALDIC DECORATIONS OF TILE PAVING,

AND NOTICE OF PAVEMENTS EXISTING AT WORCESTER.

IN No. VII of our *Journal*, I gave a short paper on Encaustic Paving Tiles, and I have been induced again to bring the subject before the Association, not on the general ground *only* of the great importance and value to the archæologist of every species of mediæval decoration, but because our recent congress has been held in a locality especially connected with the subject. Worcestershire gave us the first proofs of these interesting fictile decorations being the *ancient* manufacture of our own country, by the discovery within its boundaries of two kilns, in which had been baked many of the tiles which may yet be seen in the neighbouring churches; and at the present day, the city of Worcester itself possesses, besides its magnificent assemblage of ancient examples, a manufactory, in the establishment of Mr. Fleming St. John, of some of the finest modern imitations in existence.

The kilns alluded to were found at Malvern, and in the parish of St. Mary Witton, near Droitwich. The former was discovered seven feet under ground, on land formerly belonging to the Priory of Malvern, in the year 1833, by Harvey Eginton, Esq., of Worcester, in excavating a road-

way to the Priory. It was carefully opened in the presence of Dr. Card and other archaeologists, and was found to consist of two strongly-built semicircular arches, separated from each other by a massive pier. In each of the arches was a horizontal flooring, two or three feet above the level of the ground, upon which the tiles were burned. The length of the kiln was thirty-five feet, and the depth of the openings two feet three inches. The fire was on the ground below the horizontal divisions, and the earth, with long exposure to the action of the fire, had the appearance and hardness of limestone slag. The horizontal divisions were formed of three pieces, the centre portions forming key-stones to the side ones. The outer arches were constructed of tiles, the inner of bricks, and, with long use, these were completely vitrified and glazed. There was no aperture for smoke, and a quantity of charcoal having been found, it is probable that this material was used in the manufacture. The depth at which the kiln was placed under-ground, and its being firmly backed up with Malvern rag-stone, Mr. Eginton says, was no doubt for the purpose of preventing injury from expansion by heat. In the kiln, fragments of tiles were found of similar patterns to some in Great and Little Malvern churches, etc. The kiln at St. Mary Witton was discovered in 1837, and consisted of arched chambers of corresponding form to the Malvern kiln, and separated in like manner by a strong intermediate pier. In this kiln a considerable number of tiles were found, of which specimens are now preserved in the museum of the Worcester-shire Natural History Society. They will be found to be identical in design with some now existing in the pavement in Worcester cathedral, which is hereafter described. Another kiln has recently been discovered at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, and it may be here observed, that many of the tiles from that place are of the most elegant designs.

Ornamented tiles were formerly much used for paving the floors of sacred edifices, and their use was so generally confined to buildings of a devotional character, that whenever they are found in the remains of castellated or domestic mansions, there is good reason for supposing that a religious fabric had at some time existed on the spot,—either a private chapel or some other holy edifice.

The earliest known specimens appear to be of the latter part of the twelfth, or the beginning of the thirteenth centuries. Of these the examples from Castle Acre, preserved in the British Museum, are perhaps the most ancient. An interesting discovery of tile paving of the thirteenth century, consisting of single and of sets of four tiles, was recently made on the site of the destroyed church of the totally deserted, and almost forgotten village of Woodperry, in Oxfordshire. In reference to this place, it may not be uninteresting to observe, that although there had long been a tradition that a church and village had formerly existed at Woodperry, and had been destroyed by fire, no vestige was known to remain of either until within the last few years, when a labourer accidentally discovered a skull beneath the roots of a tree which he was felling. This circumstance, coupled with the tradition, induced the man to think that he was working on the site of the ancient church-yard. Examinations were subsequently made, and recent discoveries have proved that he was right in his conjectures. Numerous foundations and fragments of the church, as well as the above-named tile pavement, have been brought to light, and coped and incised slabs, graves, remains of habitations, and many interesting objects of antiquity, have been found. The manor of Woodperry belonged to Richard, king of the Romans and earl of Poictou, brother of Henry III, and on some of the tiles are impressed his well-known badges, the lion rampant and the spread-eagle, while others bear the characteristic foliage of the period, the trefoil. Another pavement of this century has been laid bare in the chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, and many of the tiles of which it is composed are of the most interesting character, exhibiting both the costume, foliage, and armorial decorations of the time. To this period are also to be attributed the beautiful tiles which are hereafter described as being found in the pavements adjoining Worcester cathedral. Other examples of the same age are to be seen at Bredon and Malvern, in Worcestershire; Great Bedwin, Wiltshire; Tewkesbury and Tintern, Gloucestershire; St. Cross and Warblington, Hants; Exeter cathedral; and in many other places.

In the two following centuries the decorations were of

a much more varied and elaborate character. The foliage was more elegantly and gracefully thrown, and exhibited great natural freedom. The oak, the vine, the ivy, and other leaves, were beautifully and closely copied from nature, and much good taste and skill were exhibited in their disposition. Of this period examples are frequently met with, but some of the most elegant will be found at Worcester, Malvern, Evesham, Wells, Winchester, Shrewsbury (where the vine-leaf and grape are peculiarly elegant), Rudford, Gloucestershire, St. Alban's, etc. In the sixteenth century, encaustic tiles appear to have been but occasionally used, but Flanders or Gally tiles of this period are sometimes met with; they are of foreign manufacture, and have their patterns depicted in superficial colours. Other tiles are sometimes met with in the West of England, the devices of which are raised above the general surface in high relief; these are considered to be of late manufacture. A pavement of late date has also recently been found at Holt, in Worcestershire.

The devices impressed upon paving tiles consist, for the most part, of foliage, heraldic bearings, crosses, sacred symbols, geometrical figures, mounted knights, and grotesque figures. In many cases a single tile contains a complete pattern within itself; but sets of four, nine, sixteen, and other numbers, with a continuous pattern extending over the whole surface, are not uncommon. Of sets of four, there are at Worcester, Malvern, Woodperry, Great Bedwin, St. Alban's, Gloucester, Wells, Winchester, Romsey, Thornbury, Standon, Beaulieu, St. Cross, and many other places, excellent examples. Of nine and sixteen, some of the finest are remaining at Worcester; Great Bedwin, Wilts; Shrewsbury; West Hendred, Berks, etc.

Armorial bearings, badges, and cognizances, are perhaps the most useful and valuable decorations to the archæologist which tile paving presents. Heraldic remains are at all times valuable, and whether they are found depicted in all their gorgeous blazoning on the stained glass of the windows, or on the monumental effigies of the great departed, or whether sculptured on the bosses, the brackets, or font, or impressed in the tiles of the pavement, they should be most carefully noted down and zealously preserved; as a single blazon or the badge of an illustrious

house, will frequently lead to the most successful research into the history and foundation of the building upon the site of which it was discovered.

By means of heraldry, descents of families may be satisfactorily traced, their alliances by marriage ascertained, and the very branch of a family fully proved by the marshalling of the coats, and the modes of differencing the bearings. By it also, the descent of property through various families and branches by heirship or marriage may be seen; the dates of monuments, charters, seals, etc. determined, and the age of stained glass, sculpture, carving, and embroidery, as well as of mural paintings, tile pavements, and other varieties of mediæval decoration, ascertained.

The arms upon pavement tiles frequently exhibit the bearings of the lords of the manor and of the chase, as well as those of the monarch, and of founders and benefactors of the church; and their aid is therefore peculiarly valuable in tracing the descent of property, and in determining sources of church benefaction: as for instance, at Malvern, the arms of the successive lords of the chase and manor, Clare (plate 1, fig. 2) and De Spencer, earls of Gloucester; Newburgh and Beauchamp, earls of Warwick; and the royal arms, the lordship having by marriage reverted to the crown, are represented: while at Neath are the arms of Clare, De Spencer, Turberville, Montacute, De Granavilla, and other patrons and benefactors of the abbey, as well as the royal shield; and at Haccombe, Devonshire, among other bearings, are those of the founder Haccombe.

Of examples of armorial tiles may be mentioned the following. At Bredon, Worcestershire, is an extensive series, consisting of above thirty different bearings of illustrious families of the thirteenth century, amongst them are those of Edward I, queen Eleanor (Castile and Leon), Edward of Caernavon, France (*semée-de-lis*), Bohun, Warren, Clare, Cantilupe, Maltravers, Mortimer of Wigmore, Mortimer of Chirk, Wake, Hastings, Berkeley, Beauchamp, Grandison, Latimer, De Vere, De Geneville, De Spencer, etc. etc. At Shrewsbury are the arms of Hastings, Beauchamp, Mortimer, the royal shield, and many others. At Warblington are Clare and Grey. At St. Alban's the arms of Beauchamp occur amongst others; and at Hereford, those of Mortimer,

Berkeley (plate 1, fig. 17), the royal arms, those of Edward the Confessor, etc. At Wenlock are Mortimer (plate 1, fig. 20) and several others. At Gloucester, those of abbot Sebroke; at Haughmond, those of Corbett. In Christ Church, Oxford, are the royal arms and those of the see of Exeter, etc.; and at Worcester, are the royal shield and those of the earl of Cornwall, Beauchamp, Le Boteler, Le Scot, Warren, Carpenter, Clare, etc. (see plate 1.) Other examples are remaining at Quatford, Cound, Lilleshall, Evesham, Hardwick, Exeter, etc.

In some instances two or four tiles are employed to produce one shield, as in a fine example at Westminster, where four tiles are each charged with a portion of the royal arms, and the spaces unoccupied by the shield are filled with figures. At Worcester, too, there are exquisite specimens composed of four tiles; and at Gloucester, in the Blackfriars, is a tile with the points of four half shields of the arms of Beauchamp, meeting in the centre,—this has evidently been the centre of a nine-tile pattern. At Malvern is a beautiful design of sixteen tiles, containing four shields of Beauchamp, within a foliated circle; and at the same place is also an interesting specimen of impaling (plate 1, fig. 1). The design is composed of four tiles, each bearing, within a portion of a circle which extends over the whole surface, a shield bearing a fesse, and in chief, two mullets, and having on the one side the dexter half of a shield with the same bearing; and on the other the sinister half of a shield, charged with an engrailed cross, thus giving, when placed together, both the family and impaled coats.

Of patterns extending over sets of four tiles, bearing coats of arms, surrounded by foliage or other ornament, some of the most elaborate and elegant patterns will be found at Malvern, where they are mostly enclosed by ornamented circles (plate 1, fig. 2), but there is also one peculiarly beautiful design of the royal arms, placed diagonally on the tiles, forming, when laid together, a quatrefoil in the centre. Another of nearly similar design occurs at Gloucester.

Whilst speaking of shields placed diagonally, it may be well to mention the modes of their use in the arrangement of a pavement. Sometimes they are placed lozengewise singly, with plain border-tiles between, as at Neath, where

one portion of the pavement is entirely composed of them, separated from each other by plain red tiles of about half the width of the ornamented ones. In other instances, as at Haccombe, Devon, they are so arranged as to be placed four together alternately, with their points meeting. In this church are the royal arms (plate I, fig. 3) and those of Haccombe, Ercedechne, etc. so arranged. At Shrewsbury, on tiles which I procured from the rock-work of a gardener at that place, the arrangement is reversed: in this instance the upper corners of the shield are made to join together, so as to form an elegant quatrefoil. At Warblington, Hampshire, shields are introduced in an excellent running pattern of interlaced circles. The modes of arranging heraldic decorations upon tiles is extremely various, sometimes a plain shield fills up the whole surface of the tile, as at Shrewsbury, Bredon, Lilleshall, Hereford, and Worcester. In other instances the tile itself bears the device without a shield, as at Haughmond, St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, Betton Strange, and Worcester. At the latter place are the arms of bishop Carpenter, paly of six, on a chevron three cross crosslets, and above the chevron the mitre is introduced (plate I, fig. 16); the arms fill up the surface of the tiles, and are so arranged as to form, when placed four together, a singularly beautiful square pattern, the chevrons forming a square, the pales a shaded cross, and the mitres filling up the corners. Another, of similar design, has the arms of Beauchamp (plate I, fig. 15), a fesse between six cross crosslets, placed so together that the fesses form a lozenge.

When coats of arms are introduced in the ordinary way on tiles, they are generally either placed one below another as borders, or alternately, with plain or ornamented quarries, singly, or as at Worcester, in sets of four together, with plain black bands between.

Besides coats of arms, badges and cognizances are of not unfrequent occurrence. Of these the swan, at Thornbury, Gloucestershire; the before-named badges of the king of the Romans, at Worcester and Woodperry; the horse-shoe, at Betton Strange; the badge of Corbett, at Haughmond, and the Stafford knot from Malvern, Thornbury, and Standon, Staffordshire. are good specimens. At the latter place, the knot is introduced as a running pattern around a circle on a four-tile device with very good effect.

Of the other varieties of tile-paving ornamentation, I will not in the present paper enter into any description. It will be sufficient at present to observe, that they may be classed amongst the most beautiful and appropriate decorations of the sacred edifice which the middle ages present. Harmonizing as they did with the soft and mellow tints of the stained glass of the windows, with the elaborately embroidered frontals and altar-cloths, and with the gorgeous copes, maniples, stoles, and apparels of the priests, they imparted a feeling of spiritual awe and solemn grandeur to those holy edifices which they adorned.

It is extremely gratifying to see that this interesting species of fictile decoration has been of late years so much reintroduced, both in the erection of new, and in the restoration of old churches. Numerous exquisite copies of ancient examples of various ages have been made by Messrs. Minton and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent, to whose energy and perseverance the restoration of this ancient branch of manufacture is mainly to be attributed. Their copies possess all the graceful freedom of the originals, and have been largely introduced into many of our finest modern buildings with good effect. This effect, however, it may be observed, might be much improved by the more general introduction of plain quarries and borders, thus breaking the pattern of the pavement, and adding much to the richness of its appearance.

Many of the Worcestershire churches are replete with beautiful examples of tile paving, some of them of the finest character, both for design and execution; but very few churches, either in this county or elsewhere, have sufficient portions of pavement remaining to show the mode of their original arrangement. Worcester cathedral, however, possesses, although hitherto unknown, perhaps one of the finest and most extensive series of original arrangement in existence.

When I arrived in Worcester to attend the recent Congress, and examined the magnificent cathedral, I could barely find a score of tiles, with the exception of the justly-celebrated monumental cross in the Lady chapel; but having been told by a gentleman that he *believed* there were a few in the old singing-school attached to the cathedral, I proceeded thither, and while examining it, I also

carefully explored the adjoining rooms and passages, and had the extreme gratification of discovering, beneath the accumulations of ages, one of the best remaining examples of this species of fictile decoration. Without for a moment entering into the original intention and use of that portion of the cathedral known as the old singing-school, and Cromwell's rooms, I will merely observe that they are approached by a flight of stone steps, and a short passage, leading from the vestries at the west end of the south aisle of the choir. On emerging from this passage, there is a small closet (if I may be allowed to use the term, for the sake of familiarity) on the left, and a doorway on the right, opening into a hall, called Cromwell's room; from this room is a narrow doorway and winding passage, leading to another closet; a doorway leading by a flight of stone steps into an open passage and small room, over the before-named closets, etc., and a third door opening into a small room, from which the old singing-school is entered. These are all groined; but at the period of my visit were filled with such a motley assemblage of rubbish that it was next to impossible to examine them; here decayed matting, broken tin candlesticks, and rusty iron enough to stock the shop of a marine store-dealer, were mixed up with dust that would have made a scavenger's fortune. And under this mass of filth and rubbish, after scraping the floors in many places, I had, as I have said, the extreme gratification of discovering one of the most interesting examples of tile-paving which has ever come under my notice. It is much to be deplored that these valuable remains of ancient grandeur should have so long been shut out from examination, and have been totally unknown even to those whose residence the cathedral may be said to be; but, at the same time, it is a pleasing reflection and a solace, to feel that their preservation at the present day, bad as that state of preservation may be, is to be attributed, probably, to the accumulated dust and rubbish which we so heartily condemn.

The whole of the rooms, and passages, and closets I have named, have been paved with decorated tiles of the finest character, and they are for the most part remaining in their original arrangement, to the extent of at least seventy square yards, of which the only portion previously

known were those in the one room, the singing-school. Many of the patterns are obliterated, and others partly so, but enough remains to show what their former magnificence must have been.

Of the patterns found upon the tiles of the foregoing pavement, it will be only necessary to mention, that besides some of the most exquisite designs of foliage extending over sets of four, nine, and sixteen tiles, birds, sacred emblems, and other devices, there is a fine series of heraldic decorations, containing amongst others the arms of Clare, Le Boteler, Warren, Le Scot, Beauchamp (pl. 1, figs. 14, 9, 10, 7, 11, 8, and 19), and the royal arms; these are all single tiles, but there are also some unique examples of shields, composed of four tiles; of these, the well known badge of the king of the Romans, the lion and the spread eagle (plate 1, fig. 21), here represented within double quatrefoils, and his arms (plate 1, fig. 22), a lion rampant within a border bezanty, placed lozengewise on the four tiles, the spaces being filled with elegant foliage, will be enough to show the high value and beauty of the whole.

The floors are divided into compartments by borders of shields or birds (plate 11, fig. 8),—some of the patterns identical with others discovered in one of the before-mentioned kilns,—and these compartments are filled in with tiles laid lozengewise, the patterns upon them being divided from each other by bands of plain black quarries. This gives a good effect and pleasing variety to the pavement, and renders it altogether one which would be of the greatest service for arranging modern floorings.

In conclusion, I would observe, that there are few places in existence which can boast of such a valuable, such an extensive, and so rich an assemblage of this species of fictile decoration as Worcester; but there are few places, I hope, where such remains would have been so long unknown. It is lamentable to see the deplorable state of that portion of the religious fabric which contains them; but I trust that since a commencement has been made by having one or two of the portions *swept for me*, that the whole will now be carefully *washed for the public*.

LEWELLYNN JEWITT.

PLATE I.

- Fig. 1. Example of Impaling, from Malvern : half of a design composed of four tiles.
- Fig. 2. Half of a four-tile design with the arms of Clare, from Malvern.
- Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6. Shew one of the varieties of arrangement of armorial paving. 3, is the royal arms from Hacombe; 4, De Spencer, from Shrewsbury; 5, Fitzwarren, from Shrewsbury; 6, Deincourt, from St. Mary's abbey, York.
- Figs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 17. Le Scot, Warren, Beauchamp, Clare, etc. from Worcester.
- Fig. 13. Beauchamp, arranged lozengewise on the surface of the tile, for arranging four together, Worcester.
- Fig. 14. Bishop Carpenter, arranged in a similar manner, from the Lady chapel, Worcester.
- Fig. 15. Berkeley, from Hereford.
- Fig. 16. Hastings, from Shrewsbury.
- Fig. 18. Mortimer, from Wenlock.
- Fig. 19. Arms of Richard king of the Romans (earl of Cornwall), arranged on four tiles, from Worcester.
- Fig. 20. Badge of the same, from Worcester.

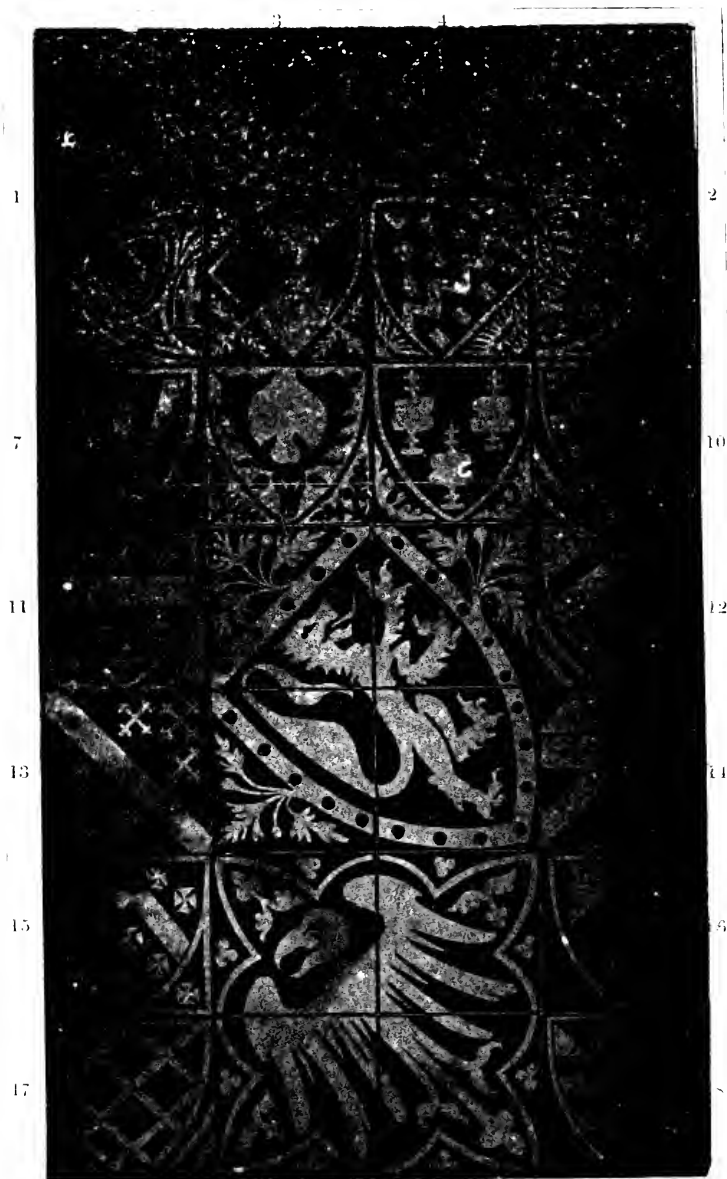
PLATE II.

SELECTION OF TILES FROM WORCESTER.

- Fig. 1. Single tile pattern, arranged in borders.
- Fig. 2. Arranged in sets of four.
- Fig. 3. Arranged as a set of sixteen tiles, in the pavement.
- Fig. 4. Arranged in borders, and as sets of nine.
- Fig. 5. This pattern occurs also in black and buff.
- Fig. 6. Quarter of an elegant sixteen-tile pattern.
- Fig. 7. Portion of a nine-tile pattern.
- Fig. 8. Birds, arranged as borders alternately, with plain black quarries.
- Fig. 9. Half of a four-tile pattern.
- Fig. 10. Birds, arranged in sets of four-tiles, with the heads to the centre.
- Fig. 11. Lion, arranged in sets of four.
- Fig. 12. Fleur-de-lis, for filling spaces in the edges of the pavement, and also in sets of four.
- Fig. 13. Fleurs-de-lis, arranged in sets of four tiles.
- Fig. 14. Sacred emblem of the fish, arranged in sets of four, nine, and sixteen.
- Fig. 15. Arranged in sets of four and sixteen.

Of some of the above tiles discovered at Worcester, Messrs. Minton are now preparing exact copies for their modern pavements.

PLATE I.



19 & 20.

Presented by Dlewellyn Jecitt, Esq.





NOTES ON THE STUDY OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES.

(COMMUNICATED TO THE WORCESTER CONGRESS.)

MONUMENTAL brasses are now so well known, and their collection so general, that there are very few who have not some acquaintance with the subject. With the view of rendering the practice of making collections more interesting, I have drawn up the following notes.

One of the first things to be done by a collector, is to register in a book each brass, according to its locality, accurately copying the inscription, and noting the peculiarities. By this practice an acquaintance is quickly obtained of the dates and costume thereto belonging; and a number of other interesting particulars which cannot here be minutely detailed, but which gradually arise with increasing experience and observation.

I will direct the attention of the student particularly to the design and execution, as points well worthy of observation. In the early brasses, of which two specimens may be mentioned (Sir Roger de Trumpington, and the knight from Pebmarsh), there is a conventional treatment of the features which is seen in all the works of art of the time, viz., the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth centuries. Whether in painted glass, wall-painting, painting on panel, or in manuscript illuminations, without exception, this peculiarity will serve at all times to indicate the period of execution. Later, during the reign of Edward III, there are many different and marked types, showing different designers; and we now meet with the florid Flemish brass, of which we possess many remarkable examples. The general distinction of a Flemish brass consists in its forming an oblong surface, composed of several plates of metal so united as to seem but one. On this surface the design is engraved, and with a richness of detail unknown to those of English design. A specimen of the later Flemish brass is to be seen in the rubbing of Thomas Pounder, Ipswich. *These*, however, are not the sole distinctions, for there are Flemish brasses, both in England and in Bruges, in which the figures are cut out to the outline, according to the

English custom. But the execution shown in the use of the graver is very different in the Flemish brass; the lines of which are generally more shallow, and all the broad ones cut by a flat, chisel-shaped instrument, instead of the lozenge-formed graver. This circumstance will be found to influence the design, and make a very marked distinction between the two kinds of brasses.

In the first quarter of the fifteenth century the design and execution of brasses becomes exceedingly elegant and graceful; attempts are made at female beauty; the folds of the draperies are admirably disposed, and some of the animals at the feet are designed in a manner that could scarcely be surpassed. The brass of the duchess of Gloucester is a good example of the early part of this period. Several most beautiful designs of this era are extant in different parts of the kingdom; not so rich in details as the Flemish, but far surpassing them in grace and beauty of composition. At the close of this century,—a time rich in art,—brasses are very inferior in every respect. It is evident their superintendence has fallen into different hands; that they are not now designed by the same class of artists; and the analogy that previously existed between them and other works of art, is no longer to be seen to a similar extent. In the following century but little beauty can be found; the Flemish brass before alluded to (*Ipswich brass*), is, however, very interesting, as are many others of the same class and period. It is very elaborate in design, and strongly resembles the wood-engraving of early printed books.

Portraits do not appear in brasses before the sixteenth century: until that time every artist drew the features conventionally,—in most instances of so strict a character, that the *hand* of the designer can immediately be traced. Attempts, however, seem to have been made. There are two examples, as early as the reign of Edward II, which are by the same hand (sir John d'Aubernour, Stoke d'Abernor, Surrey; and sir John de Creke, Westley Waterlen, Cambridgeshire), but which have both peculiarities which look like attempts at individuality. Sometimes eccentricities—such as the wearing a long beard, contrary to the general custom of the time—are found, which, I think, must be regarded as something of an approach to an attempt at portraiture; but nothing beyond this was ever

accomplished. In the sixteenth century, however, there can be no doubt upon the subject. Many brasses of this time are evidently portraits; some, indeed, have individuality so strongly marked, that one is constrained to think them very good ones. The brass of Thomas Pounder I again allude to in illustration. At Bruges are some late brasses containing portraitures worthy of the hand of Rembrandt, whose heads they greatly resemble.

Brasses worked on both sides are common; when opportunity offers, in their being loose upon the slab, of making an examination, this, therefore, should *never be omitted*. To these the term *Palimpsest* has been given. An interesting example of this kind may be cited from Burwell, in Cambridgeshire. It not unfrequently happens, that fragments of Flemish design are found upon the *reverses*; some instances occur where an older brass is altered to suit a later date, and another individual.

J. G. WALLER.

ON THE
COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN BRITTANY AND
WALES, FROM THE TIMES OF THE ROMANS
DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

COMMUNICATED TO THE WORCESTER CONGRESS BY MONS. DE GERVILLE, HON. F.S.A.

TRANSLATED BY MONS. R. LEJOINDRE.

FIRST LETTER.

IN 1795 I was one of the expedition to Quibéron; the naval squadron to which I belonged was constrained, by stress of weather, to anchor off Plymouth, in Cawsand Bay. We were kept there a week, during which time we often landed to make excursions to Plymouth and Davenport. A Welsh regiment was stationed on a hill near Mount Edgecombe. Some French priests from Brittany, who were with us, noticing that the Welshmen spoke the

same language as themselves, began to converse with them, and they understood one another perfectly well. For many Englishmen, and especially for the Bristol and Liverpool seamen, this is nothing new. I know that, since 1814, the inhabitants of Wales and those of Brittany have got up together *Celtic reunions* to study that tongue, and there have been frequent meetings between the learned men of both countries. As I neither know Welsh nor Bas-breton, I have never sought to become a member of those assemblies; nevertheless I take a great interest in them. I have taken notes about the names of places in my own country which are the most ancient and have evidently a Celtic origin, but as that language is much altered through age, those ancient names are scarcely made out by Welsh or Bas-bretons of our days.

Some people might perhaps doubt the antiquity of the Welsh or Breton language. It will be easy for me to prove its antiquity by means of an author who is in the hands of all classical students. Cæsar, writing two thousand years ago the history of his campaigns in Gaul, says distinctly, of the people living on the coasts between the Loire and the Seine:—"Civitates quæ Oceanum attingunt et quæ eorum linguâ *Armoricæ* appellantur."—(*Bell. Gall.* l. vii.) It is still the name that the Welsh or Bas-bretons give to maritime countries; for the same reason, the maritime countries between the Seine and the Scheldt are still known under the name of *Morinie*. With respect to the antiquity of the language, it is proved also by another passage in Cæsar. He tells us that the Veneti (in Brittany) on the eve of being attacked by one of his lieutenants, claimed assistance from the Britons inhabiting that part of England *facing* their own country:—"Auxilia ex Britannîâ, quæ contra eas regiones posita est, arcesserunt."—(*Bell. Gall.* l. iii, s. viii.)

Another historian, not less respectable, says there was between them some little local diversity of language, but it is what we see now in our own countries:—"Sermo haud multum diversus."—(*Tacitus, Agricola.*) Since then, there is little change. The intercourse has not ceased between the two countries.

The Saxon chronicle tells us that Wales was peopled by men from Armorica: "ex *Armoricâ*." It is also the

opinion of the Venerable Bede, and of the writers in the middle ages, such as William of Malmesbury and Girald the Cambrian, who wrote in the twelfth century.

The foregoing are, methinks, sufficient proofs of the antiquity of the Cambro-Armorican tongue, and of the primitive relations between both coasts. I might here add many other similar proofs, but the preceding will suffice. I need not prove the present intercourse. Even now two priests from Brittany, Messrs. Mahé and Ledréan, of the diocess of Quimper, are chaplains of the Catholic congregation of Aberystwith, in Cardiganshire, and the inhabitants are said to prefer them to English or Irish clergymen. It is also there that the last congress between Welsh and Bas-bretons must have taken place. I do not think the question of the historical and continuous intercourse between both countries has been treated there. I am therefore about to give the result of my own researches on that subject, and shall be as brief as possible. It will be seen I copy no one. I wanted at first to consult the military histories of Wales and Brittany, but Geoffrey of Monmouth has mixed so many fables with it, that I was obliged to desist from that project. The ecclesiastical history has furnished me with more credible facts, and the use I make of them, methinks, is new. I will at first treat of what I call the *itinerant saints*, whose life was almost wholly occupied with going from Wales to Brittany, and *vice versâ*.

It would be difficult to find an example of a more active and continuous intercourse than that which took place between these countries, during three or four centuries, from the time of St. Germain of Auxerre and St. Patrice (or Patrick), down to the death of Alfred the Great and his biographer Asser, born in Wales, and who also had travelled in France. At this point the *charts* fail entirely, but are replaced by a crowd of witnesses as irrecusable as they are numerous.

I return to the particulars of that epoch,—as famous, I think, in the history of the intercourse and civilization of those countries, as was for Europe the epoch of Gothic architecture.

At the time when St. Germain was called into England to oppose the error of the sect of Pelagians, the most remark-

able saints of France and England had as yet names of Latin origin; they belonged to the period of Roman sway. St. Patrick, St. Martin of Tours, and St. Germain, were the principal promoters of ecclesiastical organization in Wales.

On his arrival in England, St. Germain held his first conference with the Pelagians at Verulam (St. Alban's), and shortly after went into Wales, the birthplace both of the error and of the chief of the Pelagians. This sectarian was called Morgan, which name indicates an origin common to Brittany or Wales, and has still the same meaning as *Pélage* in French, or *Pelagus* in Latin. At that time the transforming and mixing of the Celtic and Roman tongues was obvious, and henceforth there will be but Welsh or Bas-breton names.

One of the great means that St. Germain made use of to oppose heresy, was the founding of those monasteries, the population of which appears incredible for so small a country; that of Bangor alone would suffice to give an idea of the immense number of monks maintained in those establishments. We learn from Bede, a most faithful and sensible historian, writing not long after the event, that in a war against the Welsh, the Saxon king Ethelried destroyed there 1200 monks, besides which a great number escaped. The abbey of Lancarvan was not much inferior in population, besides many other smaller convents, and a great many bishoprics founded long before St. Augustine had converted the Saxons of Kent.

Thanks to a learned Englishman,¹ we have the complete list of each of those episcopal seats, amongst which was the archbishopric of Caerleon, transferred afterwards to St. David. The inhabitants of Brittany are much more behind in the history of theirs. They (the archives) belonged to the metropolis of Tours, where the great collection called *Gallia Christiana* has again been stopped, although a pretended continuator of the Benedictines has received considerable funds towards continuing this work, which he has not yet thought of doing.

The monks and first bishops of Wales were they who

¹ Godwin, "De Præsulibus Angliæ". His testimony is the more valuable for us, as he himself was bishop of Llandaff, and lived at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

carried on that religious and civilizing commerce which was so very active for several centuries. It was to them, and often to the very same individuals, that both countries owed the establishment among them of Christianity, of convents, and episcopal seats. The same families gave both to Brittany and Wales, at the same time, warriors, princes, kings, anchorites, monks, abbots, and prelates. Even St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, was born in Brittany, where his father and mother and connexions were living. I will endeavour to give a list of those missionaries who evangelized both countries, and who generally founded ecclesiastical establishments. This list, beginning with St. Patrick, will comprise especially the names indicated by Butler, in his *Lives of the Saints*, and by *hagiographs* of both countries. With Albert the Great, Lobineau, Mabillon, and the best authors among the Welsh and English, whose testimony may serve as corroborative in the eyes of the Protestants, I do not pretend to deny the obvious faults of legendary tales; but yet I think with Pascal, that "the clouds are no reason to make us doubt the sun. False miracles would not be alleged were there none true."

The father of St. Patrick was one of the last Gallo-Romans remaining in Armorica, at the time of the invasions of the Franks or Saxons on this coast. His mother, named Conchesse, was sister or niece to St. Martin of Tours, who himself had come from Pannonia.

St. Patrick had spent the first years of his life in Armorica, when, towards his sixteenth year, some Hibernian pirates landed on the coast of his country and sacked it, killed his father, and carried the young man to Ireland as a captive. He there passed six years in hard slavery; but his time was not lost: he learnt so well the language of Hibernia, that afterwards he was enabled to undertake the conversion of that country with the greatest success, and do for it what his uncle Martin had done for the west of France. In a part of his confessions or memoirs, he speaks of the great desire he had felt to come back into Gaul to see again his parents and friends, amongst whom he reckoned St. Germain and St. Martin.

Here I think I ought to speak of his Armorican origin, contested by the Scots, who pretend he was born at Kilpatrick, and this erroneous opinion is supported by the otherwise judicious and sensible Butler.

I am about to give my list of itinerant saints; the abundance of materials will force me to confine myself to the monks of Welsh convents and *regionary* bishops. These last had received the episcopal consecration, but without having any particular diocese, as in our days, for then heathenism was prevalent, and the office of these missionaries was rather to convert than to govern; yet the episcopal character was necessary for them to ordain priests, and even bishops, when the harvest was abundant. Among these new bishoprics many were at first temporary; there were many such in Brittany and Wales; this is the reason why St. Thélian and St. Dubrice were successively bishops in Brittany and Wales.

SECOND LETTER.

In my first letter, I had announced my intention to give, on the intercourse between Wales and Brittany, and upon the saints who were its principal agents, summary accounts, as brief and as clear as I could, and as seemed meet for the history of those two people, whose ancient tongue and simplicity have for me something very respectable.

The chain of proof will have its two extremities and its centre. At both ends I give simply two links, strong enough to bear the centre. At first Caesar tells us that the Armoricans had a language [distinct from others, and] anterior to his time, and that that people had relations considerable enough with the insular Britons to receive from them assistance against the Romans. At the other extremity of my chain, there is a fact taking place in our own time, and not less evident. Two priests arrive without any previous study, and preach the Gospel to Welshmen in a tongue as conformable to theirs as the slight local variations noticed two thousand years ago by Tacitus would permit. These facts can be appreciated and verified by any one.

The centre links of the chain of events have a peculiar interest; it is truly the golden age of the intercourse between Armorica and Cambria. There, the witnesses are so numerous and prodigious as to call to mind the words

of the Bible:—"nubem testium." I shall be constrained to make only a selection.¹

I will quote only those names belonging to both countries; many of them were bishops in both parts, and this alternate episcopal power seems at first contrary to the fixity established by the canons, but may be explained away, as before stated, by the fact that there were then itinerant or wandering bishops, entrusted especially with the conversion of nations amongst whom Christians were not yet numerous enough to require diocesan bishops. It is to St. Germain that I attribute the organization of those innumerable workmen, who, like swarms of bees, established themselves where their misfortunes or their mission sent them.

It is sufficiently well known in England that St. Germain, called by the Armoricans and deputed by a council of Gaul, made two excursions into Great Britain to oppose the Pelagians, about the years 429 and 448. At this last mentioned time, we see the great bishop of Auxerre joining to himself some fellow-labourers, such as Dubrice, Iltut, Thélian, whose names are found again amongst the first bishops of Llandaff and St. David. It has been noticed that the bishoprics were very numerous in Wales; four still remain, and primitively there were seven in a country whose population amounts only to 700,000 souls.

The Cambrian missionaries carried into Armorica the same predilection for establishing episcopal seats: to them we owe those of Quimper, St. Paul de Léon, Frégnier, St. Briene, St. Malo, and perhaps Dol; though the pretensions of the last are much higher.

Among the important foundations the influence of St. Germain introduced into Cambria, I notice the abbey of Bangor-Iscoed in Flintshire, which must not be confounded with the chief town of the bishopric of Bangor. The number of the monks at Bangor-Iscoed is said to have been 2400. This number may appear exaggerated; but when we recollect that the Saxon king, Ethelfrid, caused 1200 of them to be slaughtered, and that yet a great many went over to Brittany, that number will not seem so improbable.

¹ Conan-Meriadec might be named. He was elected first king of Brittany here, though said to be born in Scotland. about the year 383. (Note of the trans.)

But Bangor abbey is not all; that of Llancarvan, founded by St. Cadoc, was also very numerous. Cadwan, born in Armorica, whence he passed into Britain with St. Germain as interpreter and collaborator, ended his days in Einly abbey, in the island of Bardsey.

The college established by Iltut, the situation of which has preserved the name of Llan-Iltut, was perhaps the most important of these establishments,—not so much for the number, as for the merit of the men educated there. Amongst them was Malo, who settled at *Aleth*, became its bishop, and gave it his name (St. Malo); Samson, Thélian, Magloire, who evangelized the diocess of Dol in Brittany, and contributed so much to its illustration as to cause it to be entitled a bishopric at a time when it had not even titular bishops. St. Brienc, after having founded some monasteries in the country of the *Curiosolitæ* [comprising the country about St. Malo and St. Brienc], founded there also the bishopric of his name, whose first bishop he was. St. Frugdual did the same on the coast between the town of St. Brienc and the Finisterre, and established there the episcopal seat of Fregnier. Nearly at the same time Paul-Aurelien converted the part that bore his name (St. Pol-de-Léon) until the French revolution. Lastly, Corentin, having come, like the others, from Wales, founded the church of Quimper, called also, on his account, Quimper-Corentin. Thus it was that after the predications of St. Germain, the persecutions of the Saxons forced the Welsh to emigrate, and carry abroad the teachings of a religion prohibited in their own country.

In quoting these bishops, I have not, for want of space, mentioned the numerous founders of convents then covering the coast of Brittany; for the same cause, I will name only Llandevenec, founded by St. Guénole, and Llan-Ninnoek, whose foundress, St. Ninnoek, had received instructions and rules from St. Germain in Wales, one of whose most illustrious disciples she was. This nunnery is considered as the most ancient in Brittany.

Similar names of monasteries, found in Brittany and in Wales, prove that the same individuals have founded some on both sides of the channel. Llancarvan and Llan-Iltut are to be met with in Brittany and Wales.

Volumes might be made up of the names of itinerant

saints who, during two centuries after St. Germain, went continually from the one to the other country, and carried with them, at the same time, the light of the gospel and that of civilization.

I purpose to give, at the end of this letter, a short biography of these pilgrims, and to notice particularly those who formed establishments in both countries; but the accounts will not have so much certainty as those of Caesar and Tacitus. It is known that at the time of the Merovingian kings in France, and of the Saxon heptarchy, history and literature are not rigorously exact, but I shall have the advantage that such exactness is not absolutely necessary: provided I succeed in proving that the Armoricans and Welsh have always spoken the same language, my aim is secured.

Under the Anglo-Norman princes, it would be easy to establish, through Girald the Cambrian and William of Malmesbury, both belonging to the twelfth century, that in their time the same tongue was spoken in Armorica and in Cambria. I speak not of Asser, the friend, professor, and biographer of Alfred the Great. He bears the name of *Menevensis*, or "*of St. David*", which sufficiently proves his Welsh origin; he had also intimate relations with France.

It is a curious fact, that St. Germain, in giving to the Welsh rules for the uniformity of religious service, made them adopt the rites of the Gallican church. (Such are the words of Rees, his Welsh historian.) This fact may be contested at a time when we have still in France Gallican and anti-Gallican opinions. But let us be as accommodating as St. Gregory the pope, who, says Bede, being asked by his missionaries in Great Britain if the diversity of rites, and even if the admission of variations in the performance of mass were not reprehensible, gave a most moderate answer, and in harmony with the practice introduced by St. Germain a century and a half before that answer. (See Bede, *Hist. Eccl.*, c. xxvii.)

I end here this superficial notice, with a short biography of the principal characters whose names are famous for establishing Christianity on both sides of the channel.

St. Germain of Auxerre.—I have not the pretension to write a biography of this great man. He has his histo-

rians. I wish only to mark his influence in Wales and on the nations speaking the Celtic tongue. It is reported by the hagiographs, the Bollandists, and subsequently by Butler (who has abbreviated them), that after having delivered the Welsh from the Pelagian errors, St. Germain had taken steps to prevent their recurrence, and to destroy the general ignorance then prevalent in Europe. To that provision are to be attributed the vast religious establishments in Wales in the fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries. I need not again mention the monastery of Bangor, in which the number of monks is said to have amounted to upwards of two thousand.

This is not all. Wales, whose population to this day does not reach 800,000 souls, had in the time of St. Germain and his followers, many other monasteries, whose population is hardly credible for so circumscribed a space. I will name only that of Llancarvan, and two others on the river Wye, having each upwards of a thousand pupils; to these may be added the colleges founded by Illut, out of which nearly all the first bishops of Brittany came,—such as St. Malo, Gildas, Leonor, Dubrice, Thélian, Samson, Brienc, Paul de Léon, Corentin, besides the bishops of Wales, the number of whom is not less considerable. There were at first seven Welsh bishoprics, four of which still remain. Is it then to be wondered at if the country of Wales, much smaller than Brittany, was inundated, so to speak, with bishops, missionaries, abbots, and even hermits? Armorica then comprised not only the parts in which the Bas-breton is spoken, but moreover the bishoprics of Dol, Rennes, St. Malo, and a considerable part of those of Nantes and Vannes. In those parts many memorials of the ancient language are still extant; they are the proper names of places. In England the same may be observed. The counties of Monmouth and Cornwall spoke also the Welsh language a few centuries ago. Dr. Borlase, who lived in the latter part of the last century, had known a woman who still spoke the ancient dialect of her country. These remarks lead one to conjecture that Welsh had been the language of Gaul in remote times, and that Cæsar did not speak of a new dialect when he said: “*Civitates quæ eorum linguâ Armoricæ appellantur.*”

Only one more of the acts of St. Germain is applicable

to our subject; I mean the intercourse he had subsequently with Brittany. In going to England for the repression of the Pelagian errors he stopped awhile in Armorica, and took with him some fellow-labourers, and above all interpreters, indispensable for him in a country whose language he did not understand. On his return into Gaul, he was suddenly recalled by the Armoricans, and he saved them from the sword of a German chief whom Ætius had sent there as minister of his revenge. The able and courageous conduct of St. Germain towards Eocarie recalls to mind the famous interview between pope St. Leo and the fierce Attila. It was necessary to remark the claims of the west of France and of England to naming St. Germain their apostle. It is perhaps well to mention, that Cornwall had for a long time an episcopal seat bearing his name, and which is at present united to that of Exeter.

St. Martin of Tours.—This is a contemporary of St. Germain, and his claims to the title of apostle of the west of Gaul, are not less legitimate. Normandy claims him, as well as Brittany and Touraine, but his presence in England is not so marked as that of St. Germain, by whom he was outshone; yet several parishes in the south of England, and even in London, still acknowledge him for *patron*. Bede tells us, that at the time of the mission of St. Augustine, queen Bertha, wife of Ethelbert, performed her devotions with the Christians she had brought from Gaul, in an ancient church of St. Martin, which she had found near Canterbury.

St. Patrick (or Patrice).—It was perhaps not expected to find here the name of the apostle of Ireland; nevertheless, he is not a stranger to Armorica. The Irish pretend he was born at Kilpatrick, in Scotland; however, it is pretty certain he was born in the ancient diocess of Dol (in Brittany), and it is himself who says so in his book of confessions or memoirs. He even names Bonaven as the place of his birth. It is still the name of a small parish in the bishopric of Dol, between Cancale and St. Malo, in the canton of Châteauneuf. The modern name is Bonaban; it contains only about two hundred and fifty souls.

Patrick was nephew to St. Martin, and son of his sister (or niece) called Conchesse, and of a Gallo-Roman lord named Calpurnius. He tells us that, in his sixteenth

year, some Hibernian pirates landed in his country and slaughtered his father, and took him (Patrick) away a prisoner to Ireland, where for six years he was a slave, and thus learned the language of Hibernia. He adds that, at an advanced age, he had felt a strong desire to return to Gaul and see again his relations and friends, amongst whom he names St. Germain and St. Martin. In claiming St. Patrick as a compatriot, I felt it necessary to correct an error very prevalent in England. Doubtless, there exists in Scotland a place called Kilpatrick; but this word, meaning only "the cell of Patrick", does not prove that the apostle of Ireland had been born there.

St. Patern.—This is again one of the last Gallo-Roman saints. He was born in Wales, at a place called Llanbadarn (Pembrokeshire). He went over to Armorica and was made bishop of Vannes. He must not be mistaken for St. Patern, a monk of the abbey of Ancion, in Poitou, who came about that time to establish himself in a forest of the diocese of Coutances, near a place retaining his name. He left his retreat to become bishop of Avranches, and died near that town. He is often confounded with the previous one, who was bishop of Vannes. There is also a St. Patern known in Merionethshire, and said to have been born in Armorica.

St. Fragan.—The following bear Welsh names, and stand chiefly in chronological order. St. Fragan, born in Wales in the fourth century, went over to Brittany, where he died in the following century, leaving a numerous family. Ploufragan is called after him. One of his sons, Guénolé, founded the monastery of Llandevenec.

St. Cadwan.—Born in Armorica towards 403, accompanied St. Germain in his excursion to Great Britain, and distinguished himself in Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire: several churches there have him for patron. When old, he retired to the island of Bardsey, where he died in the abbey of Einly.—See Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, and Evans' *Survey of North Wales*.

St. Brieuc.—Born in 409, in Cambria, was about twenty years old when St. Germain came there. He became one of the principal pupils of that prelate, who took him to France and ordained him. Directed by that excellent guide, he made great progress in spiritual life. When

again in England he was made a bishop. Towards 480, he went over again, and landed with two hundred and sixty-eight monks in a harbour of the Léonnais (Brittany). In going through the territory of Tréguier, he built there the monastery of Llanbaeron. His death is marked about the year 502. He was born in Lincolnshire. He founded the monastery of Grand-lann, where the town of St. Briec now stands.—See Butler and Déric's *Histoire Ecclésiastique de Bretagne*.

St. Iltut.—This is one of the most useful comrades of St. Germain. Like him and St. Martin, he had served as a soldier with distinction. He entered with the same courage, and with an indefatigable perseverance, into the career of ecclesiastical studies, under the conduct of St. Cadoc, abbot of Llancarvan. He founded in the neighbourhood of this abbey the college which has furnished the greatest names among the bishops of Brittany. The school of Llan-Iltut, in Glamorganshire, was governed by its founder with zeal and talent until his old age. After choosing his successor, he crossed the sea and joined his old companions in Brittany, and ended among them his long and useful career. Iltut died near Dol, towards the middle of the sixth century. A parish in Finisterre bears his name—Llan-Iltud. A recurrence of the same name in various places has often puzzled me in my researches. North-Wales has also its St. Paterne, whom the Welsh authors describe as Armorican. Is he a third saint of the same name? In the same manner three Samsons might be found; one of whom is entitled archbishop of York, at a period when there was neither bishop nor archbishop in that town. Happily, this confusion does not interfere with my researches on the philological intercourse between Brittany and Wales.

St. Cadoc.—In the preceding article I have just spoken of this abbot, and of his great monastery at Llancarvan. I merely mention him again to confirm his right to the title of itinerant saint. He is one of the ornaments of the Armorican catholic calendar.—See Butler, 24 Jan.

St. Gildas.—Pupil of St. Iltut, born in 421, in Brittany, of a sister of St. Patrick, by a Bas-breton prince. He was a long while in Ireland, and in the islands on the coast of Brittany. He had taught theology at Llancarvan

at the solicitation of St. Cadoc the founder.—See his life in Bohn's *Six Old English Chronicles*, 1848.

It is supposed there were two of the name of Gildas; but this does not concern the present inquiry. St. Gildas wrote the book *De Excidio Britannia*, and had travelled much in Armorica, Wales, and Ireland.

Guénolé and Guénael.—Guénolé, founder of Llandevene abbey in Brittany (diocese of Quimper), was son of Fragan (see his name *ante*). Compelled to fly from Britain, he emigrated to Armorica, and was brought up in monastic life by Budoc, in an island near that of Bréhat. He died in 504. He was one of the greatest founders of monasteries on the coast of Brittany. With the help of king Grallon he founded the celebrated abbey of Llandevenec. Some charts of this abbey are still extant, in which I find the royal participation of Grallon, who then governed that part of Armorica. Without those charts, I should have doubted the existence of this little king, about whom, as about king Arthur, many fables are current.

I must not leave this article without speaking of Guénael, or Vinael, successor to Guénolé, as abbot of Llandevenec. He was also an itinerant saint, and travelled much in Great and Little Britain. He was patron of the island of Aurigny (Alderney). It is in the cartulary, called the black book of the cathedral of Coutances, that I have found his name as patron of the church of Aurigny. This cartulary is of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. At the Reformation, this Breton name being found too barbarous, the name of St. Anne was substituted for it, and is still the saint patroness of the island of Alderney.

Born at Quimper in 454, Guénael was placed in his seventh year under the charge of Guénolé. He took the religious gown when ten years old. In 504, he was designated by St. Guénolé as his successor; he accepted only for seven years, after which time he went over to England with twelve monks. He travelled in Ireland, and made there many conversions. In the year 513, he came back into Armorica with fifty monks, remained three years at Llandevenec, and died near Vannes in 518, aged sixty-four.—*Butler*, 3 Nov.

St. Dubrice (in Welsh, *Dyfrid*).—St. Dubrice, born in Wales, taught theology at first in Hentland monastery, on

the Avon,¹ and afterwards at Mochros, on the Wye. Pupils came to him from all parts of Britain, amounting to a thousand, among which were numbered St. Samson and St. Thélian. Ordained bishop of Llandaff by St. Germain, he was transferred to the seat of Caerleon in 495, and had for successor at Llandaff, St. Thélian. [All these saints went over into Armorica.] Dubrice abdicated his archbishopric in favour of St. David, and retired to Bardsey-island, at Einly abbey, on the coast of Caernarvon. He had come over to Great Britain at the beginning of the sixth century. All authors, catholic or protestant, speak of him with great praise. I have selected him particularly as one of St. Germain's companions, who constituted so firmly the Welsh church a century and a half before the arrival of St. Augustine in Canterbury. The rev. — Rees gave, in 1815, a very circumstantial topography of South-Wales, in which St. Dubrice is said to have been born in Pembrokeshire, near Fishguard.

I have given in the preceding articles some notes on St. Germain and his colleagues, and among these last have selected those who were the most itinerant. It remains for me to speak of some of their disciples, bishops, or abbots, who continued the intercourse between Armorica and Cambria.

St. Samson.—Brought up in the school of Dubrice and Iltut, Samson went over to Armorica, where he was made bishop of Dol; he resigned his seat to St. Magloire, his kinsman, who became by turn the apostle of the Channel islands. Many authors name two Samsons, and occasionally even three; the third, as having been archbishop of York, at a time when there were not Christians enough in that town even to require a bishop.² Bede reports that the establishment of Christianity at Canterbury hardly dates from the end of the sixth century, and that the institution of an episcopal seat at York is later than that of Canterbury.

St. Magloire.—I have spoken of this saint in a special work; and have since received a very circumstantial life

¹ At a moment when a learned congress takes place at Worcester, it would be desirable that some member should inquire whether it is Hentland or Mochros, the site of which was pretty close

to this town. Such an establishment at so remote a time might offer some interesting relics.

² This was no reason, if we judge of those times by our own. (Note of trans.)

of St. Magloire, composed about the year 1319, in French rhymes, by a canon of the convent of St. Magloire, in Paris, from a Latin original of the twelfth century. Both documents throw great light on the conversion of the Channel islands, and on the death of St. Magloire in the island of Sark, and the preservation of his body in that island until it was removed to the priory of Lehon, near Dinan, under the reign of the Carlovingians, and thence carried to Paris, for fear of his being desecrated by the northern pirates. All these events need here no further notice.

I intended closing this list of itinerant saints at the time of Alfred the Great, whose friend and biographer Asser was also born in Wales, but I see that my list, superficial though it be, would carry me too far. I will give simply the names of Welshmen who founded bishoprics in Brittany. They were:—St. Malo, who gave his name to the town of Aleth, where he established his episcopal seat, very near the time when Leonor fixed himself in the same country, and gave his name to a parish (St. Lunaire) near Dinan. Another Welshman, Fugdual, had founded the diocese of Tréguier (a corruption of his name) near that of St. Brieuc, of which we have already spoken. Between this bishopric and that of Quimper, St. Paul Aurelien established the diocese of St. Paul de Léon. Lastly, St. Corentin added his name to that of the town of Quimper, of which he was the first bishop.

The want of space obliges me to mention thus only the founders of new dioceses in Armorica. I have not mentioned several Welsh women, who went also to Brittany to form religious establishments; I will name only Ninnoek, to whom is owed the oldest nunnery in Brittany. The church of that community has become that of a parish which stills bears the name of Llan-Ninnoek.

Before closing this letter, I will say a few words about Cornwall. The decline and disuse of the Celtic tongue can there be traced. This language was there prevalent till the fifteenth century. In the histories of Cornwall, by Borlase and Lysons, is found the name of a professor contemporary with Henry VIII, who first published instructions in English in that county. The last person who spoke there the ancient tongue is named by the two authors, and died

five or six years after Dr. Borlase, who was still living in 1772. The same language was also the vernacular tongue of the French-speaking parts of the diocesses of Rennes, Dol, Vannes, Nantes, and St. Brieuc.

It is generally supposed that that idiom ceased to be in use only at the end of the sixth century. I am of opinion it ceased sooner or later gradually, according to the time of annexation to the French monarchy. I am inclined to believe that before the Christian era, and even long after, in Monmouthshire, the Gaulish or Celtic tongue was the vernacular idiom. This supposition seems justified by the expressions of Cæsar, and by the great number of names of places which belong evidently to the Gaulish language, and of which they are the surviving evidence.

The people inhabiting both sides of the Channel have to all appearances the same origin, and a view of the map is sufficient to suggest that idea, which is confirmed by the greatest Roman general, who had long made war in Gaul and in Britain.

At an epoch when the inhabitants of the two Britains, who still preserve the Gaulish tongue, unite in a new brotherhood, and when Bas-breton priests are still able to teach the gospel to their brethren in Wales, I thought it well to present them with some notes on the ancient intercourse between the children of the same fathers.

Now, when the Archaeological Society of Great Britain assembles in a place not very distant from Wales, I promised to its noble president, when at my house, to send him this essay as my contribution to a society which has so kindly admitted me as a member, at a time of life when I was not able to appear personally in its ranks. This circumstance will suffice to explain away the imperfection of my work. I shall be happy if the Society thinks my researches have been simple and clear.

Valognes, Normandy, July 1848.

NOTES ON CAERWENT AND CAERLEON.

ONE of the objects of the annual congresses of the Association, is the examination of the antiquities of the district in which they may be held. A considerable degree of latitude is necessarily implied in this declaration; for it must be obvious, that close investigation, which presumes leisure and other favourable circumstances, cannot be always, on such occasions, bestowed on subjects whose importance and interest entitle them to patient and careful exploration. When practicable, however, it is desirable that the observations of members be collected and recorded, as it is probable, though they may furnish no very striking or novel information, attention may thereby be directed to localities and objects not generally known, and further inquiry may be instigated in those who do not labour under the disadvantages which attend the casual visitor. With this prelude, and in anticipation of the indulgence claimed by the circumstances under which they are penned, the following notes are contributed to the proceedings of the Worcester Congress.

No remains of past ages are more impressive on the mind of the antiquary than those of the Roman cities and *castra*. Whether, like the places which head these remarks, their sites still teem with human life; or, like Burgh and Richborough, are returned to the uses of the tiller of the soil; their massive walls, high and broad, and (where the injurious hand of man has not been at work) as fresh as when deserted by their Roman garrisons, strike the reflecting beholder with admiration and wonder at the difficulties surmounted, and at the pains and labour expended in raising structures so vast and enduring. They interest us for their architectural features, for the careful choice of the various materials which enter into their composition, and chiefly for forming an important link between the unknown and the known, and in presenting a resting-place as it were in the department of our Romano-British antiquities, where in a great void we attain something tangible, something which the eye can dissect, appropriate,

and comprehend. It is chiefly also from these stations, the strongholds of the Roman legionary soldiers and their auxiliaries, that we have obtained those valuable memorials, inscribed stones, which, with the scanty information supplied by historians, constitute the bulk of the imperfect history that has been preserved of our country during the Roman domination. To the durability of these great mural defences, if left to themselves and the lenient hand of time, no limits could be assigned; but, unhappily, for ages they have been valued only as building materials, and generation after generation down to the present day have followed each other so effectually in the work of destruction, that in very many instances not a stone has been left of structures which would else have bid defiance to time itself. The ruins then which are still left to us become the more valuable, and as a like disastrous fate awaits many of them, it becomes our duty to draw public attention to their value and interest, and by every means in our power to avert the danger that threatens them. With respect to the public feeling for ancient monuments, it is often whimsically regulated by caprice and fashion; some come within the beaten line of the tourist, and as their preservation and exhibition are profitable to the proprietors, they may be considered safe for the present at least. But others of equal interest, which lie in remote or less accessible districts, are almost totally disregarded, and perhaps even unknown to neighbouring residents. Thus everybody visits Raglan castle and Tintern abbey, and many contrive in their summer rambles to inspect Chepstow castle; but not one in a thousand has even heard of Caerwent, though it be only five miles distant from the last place. When at Chepstow, I was repeatedly assured there was nothing to see at Caerwent, and that it was not even mentioned in the *Guide Book*!

Among the unread papers communicated to the Worcester Congress, was one on Caerwent, by the late rev. Samuel Seyer, dated July, 1786. It was contributed by Mr. Gutch. The details in it are curious and interesting, but, as by accident, it did not come into my hands until my return, I was unable to test the accuracy of the writer on some points of no great importance. It is as follows:—

seems somewhat reduced from its original height (if we may form a judgment from its height in other places), and is now cultivated with potatoes. Its present height above the agger may be about ten feet,—*i. e.* just even with the ground on the inside,—for such is uniformly the difference of height between the inside and the outside of the walls, except towards the south, where the ground naturally sloping towards the valley, the inside of the town being still kept to a level, makes the difference between the level of the inside and of the outside greater than in other parts. This difference of elevation could not be from nature; it must have arisen from the gradual addition of soil in a great city, and from the final ruin of its buildings, and is an argument that the city was fully built and inhabited. I was told that the fertility of the land on the inside of the walls is much greater than on the outside, owing no doubt to the soil deposited while the city was inhabited, and to the ashes of its buildings, which they frequently find in digging. In the south-east angle the earth is thrown up seven or eight feet higher than the ordinary level, the walls still rising with it; intended, probably, for the station of a watch looking towards the station at Sudbrook. All along the south side are the greatest remains of the walls; for if there ever was any agger on this side it is now removed, and the wall appears to the height of near thirty feet from the fields, with a facing of regular courses of hewn stone, for the most part remaining. In one or two gaps, where it may be measured, it is about three yards thick. Where the facing has been removed the internal masonry appears somewhat particular, being composed of flattish stones set obliquely on their edge in a bed of mortar; and over them another bed of mortar is spread, while the interstices remain without any mortar at all. There is a small agger on the inside of this south wall, probably only the top of the original one, the lower part being hid under the increased soil. The wall in many places rises five or six feet above this agger, which I suppose to be nearly, perhaps quite, its original height. Camden mentions three bastions in this wall; I observed only one, shaped and situated as in the plan; but I might have overlooked the other two, for none at all appear on the inside, the place is so much overgrown with briars.

There are no remains of the south gate-way ; it is merely a breach in the walls, leading by a lane in the village into the fields. Under this wall, a few yards from it (at c), is a large pit, from whence lately many hundred loads of a black rich soil have been carried away to manure the lands. I agree to the opinion of the person who shewed it me, that this was the place into which the drains of the town emptied themselves. The western wall in no place rises above the level of the inside; on the outside it is tolerably perfect, only the facing is removed. There are no traces of the western gate-way; on the left as you enter the town a house is now building from the spoils of the walls, and on the right a lime-kiln is kept at work, so that this part is likely soon to be obliterated; for the lime-burner told me that the whole walls were built of limestone. The agger is very perfect all along the western wall, and towards the north-west angle the ditch is very plain. The north wall is nearly in the same situation; no part of it rises above the level of the inside; on the outside I cannot tell whether the facing is removed or not, the agger (which is very perfect) is so completely overgrown with briars. The wall is broken down, that the turnpike road to Usk may pass through. There are no remains of the northern gateway; it now leads into a field within the walls. The remainder of the eastern wall and agger are precisely in the same state as the northern. This is the present state of the walls of Caerwent.

“Near the western gate I suppose stood the prætorium. I discovered a cross wall about ninety yards in length; its breadth I found to be two yards and a half: and the lime-burner told me that what I measured was only half its breadth; for there was another wall of the same thickness, he told me, which ran close by its side, making the whole breadth five yards, and that this had been removed about a week ago by the owner of the field on the west side. I saw the truth of what he told me, by the appearance of the ground, and can only account for it by supposing that the two walls were built at different times: perhaps the innermost was added as the wall of a building, the builder not being at liberty to make use of the public wall. There are no remains of a cross wall joining this to the city wall; but the trace of the agger on which it stood is very evident:

the stones have been probably long ago removed, the field being in good cultivation, and perhaps in a year or two more the thick wall above-mentioned will be only discoverable in the same manner. The other wall of the prætorium, I suppose, went along by the side of the main street; but the turnpike road has most likely consumed its remains. Near the south-west corner of the prætorium, on the outside, are considerable ruins, probably the remains of some building. Here they had lately, in digging up the stones, uncovered a wall, which seemed like the inner wall of a room, and had dug up two large wrought stones; one was the turned base of a column, about one foot and a half high, having a square hole on the top by which to fasten it with lead or iron to the next piece of the shaft; the other stone was about two feet high, somewhat in shape of a cone, and this likewise appeared to be turned, and had a square hole on the top for the insertion perhaps of an iron spindle, but no similar hole at the bottom. There is another of nearly the same shape and dimensions standing at the door of the first house on the left hand when you enter at the eastern gate; but I forgot to ask where it came from. It was at this house I lodged, with very civil people. All three stones are of sand-stone, such as at Sudbrook cliff, and a stratum of which, I believe, runs not far from Caerwent. I find by Camden, that there have been three tessellated pavements found at Caerwent: of these I did not hear a word. But within these few years another has been found, and the owner, Mr. Lewis, of Chepstow, has very judiciously built a room over it to preserve it. It is three or four feet below the level of the orchard in which it stands. What remains (for I question whether the whole be there) is about twenty-four feet square; it is composed of squares of near an inch, of three or four different colours, formed into a very pretty pattern, so that on a transient view it looks very like a handsome carpet. The red squares are made of brick; the white and grey of stone. The whole is laid in a bed of mortar. The pieces having all square angles, must necessarily leave many interstices in forming a complex pattern as this is; but how these interstices were originally filled up I cannot say; at present they are filled up with dirt or lime. Near the pavement are large remains of some building.

“This is what I was able to collect of the present state of Caerwent during a day’s stay now, and a few hours last year. I was informed that the minister of the parish (Mr. Thomas) had drawn up an account of the place at a considerable length; but upon visiting him at his house at Caldecot, I found that he had mislaid it upon removing into another house. He has given copies of it to several persons,—to the bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Barrington), to Mr. Hanbury of Pontypool, and others.

“Great quantities of Roman coins have been found here, and are found every day, upon opening fresh earth. All which I saw (near one hundred) were imperial. Mr. Thomas told me that the consular were likewise dug up, that they were even more common than the imperial, and on that account were sold cheaper by some who were able to distinguish them: but he surely mistook one for the other. I bought two very perfect copper pieces of Trajan, weighing about a penny each, for half a crown; and among some smaller Roman ones, I bought a silver penny of William the Conqueror, and another of one of the Edwards.

“The people of the village have all a notion that the tide formerly flowed up to the walls of their town, and that Caerwent was a port; and it ought to be added, that the tradition of the neighbourhood is that the tide formerly flowed up likewise to Creek (a village about a mile nearer to Chepstow than Caerwent), through another valley up a brook called Subbrook, [wrong] as I imagine; nay, some of the people at Caerwent told me that the rings to which the vessels were fastened might be seen in their walls. This latter circumstance is more than I can well believe; and the pit above-mentioned without the south wall seems to me to prove that this was never covered by sea water. Nor indeed was it the custom of the Romans, in building even a port, to bring their walls close down to the water:—witness Chester, Gloucester, the station at the head of Windermere, and others. Considering, however, the many alterations to which the channel of the Severn has been undoubtedly liable, I think it not at all improbable that the tide has flowed up the valley which lies below the south wall of Caerwent,—the tradition of the inhabitants, and this circumstance, that they still call the south wall the Port wall, give a great credibility to the supposi-

tion.¹ The brook which now runs along the valley, about half a mile from the south wall, passes through Caldecot, and falls into the Severn at Caldecot Pill, about four miles from Caerwent. When the Romans deserted the port, the mud deposited by the tide, and that which is brought down in great abundance by the brook in floods, might have raised the bed of the channel, which the Romans certainly kept open, and thus the port might have been shut up even without any change in the level of the Severn. But I rather think that the level of the Severn is somewhat lower than it formerly was, which will at once account for the discontinuance of the tide. Whichever be the cause why the tide has ceased to flow so high as formerly, I believe it to be the case in many other rivers running into the Severn.

"There were, no doubt, many Roman ways leading to Caerwent, but they are for the most part obliterated. The principal road was certainly to Caerleon, the capital of this country; but it is now entirely lost in the turnpike road. Another led to Usk, which I am informed is still visible. Mr. Thomas told me, that there were some little time ago remains of a road pointing towards Sea-common, about half a mile west of Sudbrook camp. These remains, which were about three quarters of a mile from Caerwent in the lane leading to Caldecot, were almost destroyed a year or two ago in the reparation of the road; what little he shewed me was not sufficient to prove its existence. There are, in the ditch about a quarter of a mile from Caerwent in the same lane, some very large stones, which might have been used in the foundation of the road. Mr. Thomas told me likewise, that at Creek, about a mile from Caerwent, in a wood by the Chepstow road-side, he had seen remains of a road composed of large blue stones, which, likewise, were destroyed in the reparation of the road. But there is no account of any Roman station at Chepstow to which this could lead."

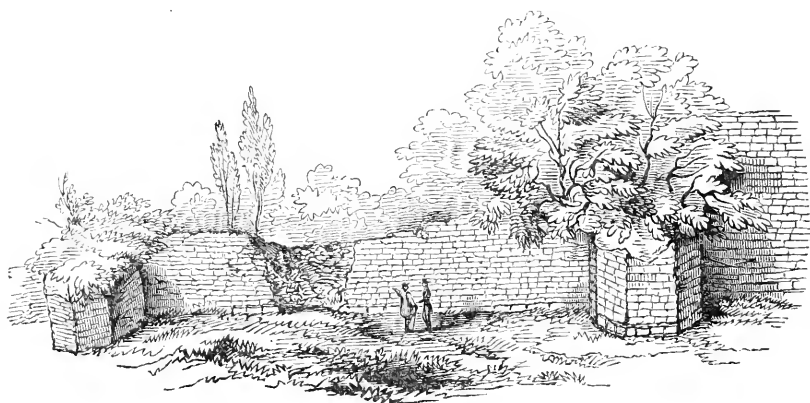
The measurement of the area of Caerwent, as given in Mr. Seyer's plan, does not accord with other surveys. Strange² states, the foundations of the wall extend 450

¹ It is more probable that the tradition sprung from a misconception of the origin of the word *port* as here ap-

plied, which was most likely *porta*, a gate or entrance.—C. R. S.

² "Archæologia," vol. v, p. 35.

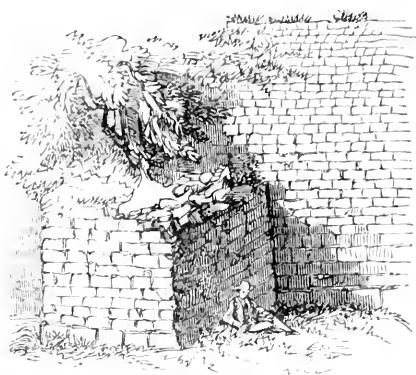
yards by 350, while Coxe makes them 505 by 350. Mr. Seyer omits two bastions on the south side, one of which indeed is scarcely to be noticed by a superficial observer, from the thick growth of underwood and the accumulation of soil which cover and obscure the more ruinous portions of the wall. A view of the most perfect bastion, and of that towards the west, is given in the cut below; the latter has fallen forward, and the entire view of the line of wall, it must be remarked, is shrouded in masses of trees and vegetation, which render it very picturesque, but conceal its architectural features.



To those familiar with the Roman mural constructions in the central, eastern, and southern parts of England, the wall of Caerwent will afford interesting points of comparison. The eye does not recognize the bonding courses of tiles so conspicuous at Colchester, St. Alban's, Richborough, Lymne, Burgh, and in most other similar works; and pounded tile does not enter into the composition of the mortar. There are, however, four bonding courses of red sand-stone, which, when new, would show like tiles (the rest being lime-stone); but now, from lichens and weather stains, the external surface of the whole wall appears of one colour. At Silchester, as at Caerwent, there are no tiles in the walls, nor pounded tile in the mortar, but the bonding courses are formed, or rather supplied, by rough carstone in wide irregular lines.

The pentagonal towers or buttresses,—two sides of the

most perfect of which are shewn in the annexed cut,—are also very remarkable, and differ in form from all I have hitherto had an opportunity of inspecting. They are built up against the wall, as shewn in our cut, and not into it, although it is probable they might have been attached at the top. This mode of construction is not singular. It may be also remarked, that the lowest



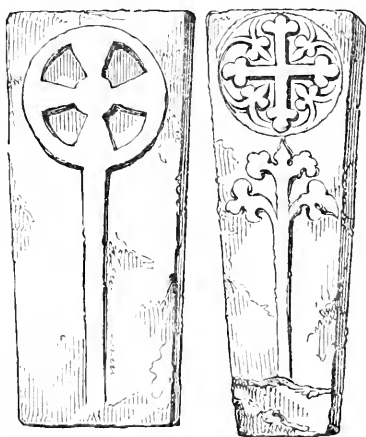
course of stones in the wall projects about six inches. This is a feature also common to the wall of Silchester, and to some others. The stones of this row are the largest, many being eighteen inches square; they decrease in size towards the top. At present, about thirty courses remain, and the height of the wall yet remaining may be above twenty feet, and from ten to twelve feet thick; but, as before remarked, they are so inaccessible from the trees and shrubs that vegetate upon and around the dismantled ruins, that accurate measurements would have been a work of more time and labour than I could, during my brief visit, afford. I may express a hope, that some of our associates in Monmouthshire will use their influence and exertions to have these interesting remains cleared of the dirt and thickets in which they are embedded and hidden. The entire place offers a tempting field for a systematic investigation; it may, indeed, be considered almost as unbroken ground, for the discoveries of tessellated pavements, shafts and capitals of pillars, with other remains of buildings, such as are upon record, appear to have been the result of accident, and were never followed up by any regular researches.

In the preceding paper, by Mr. Seyer, the condition of modern Caerwent is described. Many of the cottages appear of considerable antiquity, and some may be in part those very buildings spoken of by Leland as being newly built when he visited this place (*temp.* Henry VIII). His account, though brief, is curious. "Yt was," he says,

“sum time a fair and large cyte. The places where the iiii gates was, yet appere, and the most part of the wal yet standeth, but al to minischyd, and torne. In the lower part of the walle toward a little valey standeth yet the ruins of a stronge¹ Within and abowt the waulle be a xvi or xvii smaul houses for husbondmen of a new making, and a parochie chirch of S. Stephyn. In the town yet appear paviments of old streates, and yn digging they finde foundations of great brykes, *Tessallata-pavimenta, et numismata argentea simul et ærea.*”—*Itin.* v. 5. x. 5. The foundations of buildings can still be traced at various localities throughout in the interior of the walls, and in many places they are but little below the present surface of the ground, although the soil has accumulated considerably. In and about the church-yard fragments of Roman tiles of various kinds are strewed in all directions, and in the Great House orchard (east of the church) they are found in such quantities that the farmer supposes them to have been buried as stores for use. Coins have been found in great numbers, but I could not learn that any extensive collection had been preserved. Mr. James Pink, of Bristol, communicated to me a considerable number, chiefly of the Constantine family, with a few of Carausius and Allectus, of common types.

The church forms a conspicuous object in the scenery of Caerwent, and is visible at a considerable distance. It consists of a high tower, a nave, and a chancel, and had once two aisles, for the lateral walls shew traces of arches and windows now filled up. The tower, doorways, and windows, are of the perpendicular period.

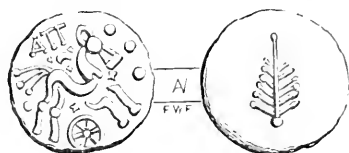
The two sepulchral slabs, represented in the annexed cut, were found a short time since, turned upside down, in the church-yard. They have been carefully preserved by the rev. M. Steel, whose polite attention on



¹ This blank was never filled up in the original munuscript.

the occasion of my visit, I take this opportunity of acknowledging.

To Mr. Steel I am also indebted for information respecting the discovery of an ancient burial-place, apparently of the late Romano-British period, on the left side of the high-road from Chepstow, just without the walls of Caerwent; and also for impressions of a gold British coin in the possession of Miss Lewis, of Portiskewit, found in the vicinity of Chepstow. As this coin is a variety of a class not hitherto satisfactorily appropriated, and as its place of discovery is authenticated, an engraving of it will not be unacceptable to the numismatist, especially as analogous coins have been commented on in our *Journal* by the rev. B. Poste, and to his remarks in pages 12 and 13, and page 23 *et seq.* in vol. ii, and to the cuts there given, reference for comparison is directed.



Caerleon, distant about eight miles from Caerwent, is inferior to no place in the importance due to its antiquities. Built apparently at the same period, and upon the same plan as Caerwent, it far exceeded its neighbour in extent and populousness, and in its public buildings. The remains of the city wall are by no means so extensive as those of Caerwent, for as the town never sank into ruin, successive generations have taken advantage of its ancient mural defences and levelled the greater part for building materials. But from the vestiges that remain to our own times, it is evident that the Roman city had extended itself far beyond the bounds of the wall, and its suburbs on the opposite side of the river Usk are indicated by the term *ultra pontem*, still applied to the modern village. Tradition assigns a circumference of nine miles to the Roman city; and this extent may not be considered too wide of the mark, if we allow it to embrace the villas, which it has been well ascertained were plentifully scattered around it. Coxe¹ states, that as he walked along the banks of the Usk, beyond the Bear-house field, near half a mile to the west of the town, he observed great quantities of Roman bricks and hollow tiles; and that foundations have been

¹ "Historical Tour in Monmouthshire." London. 4to. 1801.

would exceed the limits of this report to discuss the points of interest presented by these monuments. But two, lately restored to the town after an absence of nearly two centuries, may be referred to. The one is a votive tablet for the health of Severus and his sons Caracalla and Geta, by two persons who also erected an altar to the goddess Salus (*Saluti Reginae*); which altar, about three years since, was dug up in the church-yard. The other records the restoration of the temple of Diana. A Temple-street still exists, and the town-hall (now pulled down) was supported by four Roman columns of the Tuscan order, which probably belonged to some temple. It is also recorded that a statue of the goddess was found many years since.

The glowing description of Giraldus Cambrensis, who in the twelfth century was an eye-witness and a rather close observer of what he saw, causes us to mourn the chilled unmoved feelings with which people in the middle ages seem to have surveyed the splendid wrecks of ancient art by which they were surrounded. In the silence of the unappreciating and uninquiring spirit of the times, the brief account of Giraldus is a burst of antiquarian enthusiasm extorted by the striking objects, which, in Caerleon, he found before him;—the vestiges of palaces, a tower of prodigious size, hot baths, temples, theatres, subterraneous vaults and aqueducts, stoves for transmitting the heat through narrow tubes,—are expressions which we are warranted in concluding were suggested not by a warm imagination, but by remains then in existence. When in our own times we have evidence of what has been destroyed at Caerleon, we have only to estimate what amount of vandalism might be perpetrated in six centuries, and Giraldus's statement may be then easily received as literally true, which in fact it appears to be.

Between the Usk and the south side of the Roman wall, the Romans erected many public buildings. There was found the fine and interesting inscription, recording the restoration of the barracks of the seventh cohort, in the time of Valerian and Gallienus, by the pro-prætor and others of the second legion. Here also has been very recently laid open the remains of edifices of a superior kind, and also of what appears to have been a temple. During my brief stay in Caerleon, I had an opportunity of

seeing foundations of considerable extent in the process of excavation. The chief apartment was paved with slabs of slate, about five feet and a half in length, three feet in width, and from one inch and a half to two inches in thickness. A row of the bases of columns erected upon square foundations of tiles and stones ran the length of the floor at about nine or ten feet apart; the shafts of these columns were twenty-two inches in diameter, precisely the dimensions of those of the temple of Sulis Minerva at Bath. Adjoining this room, and in the midst of the *débris* of other apartments, was very recently found a fragment of the tympanum of a pediment. The centre contains the head of Medusa winged and entwined with snakes. It has been evidently enclosed within a wreath or some circular ornamentation. To afford a clear notion of this piece of sculpture, I must direct attention to Lysons's *Reliquiæ Romanæ*, Part II, where, with other remarkable remains, is figured a very similar tympanum and other fragments of a temple of Minerva found at Bath; the head of Medusa of the Bath temple was enclosed within two wreaths of oak leaves and acorns. These interesting relics alone will give some notion of what is still being found at Caerleon, and of the nature and number of public buildings of the Roman city: and here attention may be drawn to the capstones of a cornice mentioned by Coxe, who says they were scarcely inferior in elegance of workmanship to the angular cornices in the ruins of Palmyra. These, and many other antiquities, have disappeared from Caerleon since the time of Coxe. At a short distance from the site of the remains spoken of above, was discovered, a year or two ago, a room forty feet in length, with pavement, hypocaust, and other appendages, indicative of its having belonged to a superior class of domestic buildings. This room, Mr. John Jenkins, jun., the proprietor of the property upon which all these late discoveries have been made, was desirous of preserving, and kept it open for inspection several months; but, he informed me, it excited no interest, and was only visited, during that long period, by three or four individuals. We may, however, it is understood, expect that a full and complete report on these remains, by Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Lee, will be laid before the local society, accompanied by copious plans and drawings.

In the immediate neighbourhood of these remains stands the Castle Mound, an earthwork three hundred yards in circumference at the base, and ninety at the summit. It is flanked by the remains of two buttresses, and opposite is a platform, the extent and original plan of which is not at present to be traced. Between the buttresses appears the entrance or doorway, but how the ascent to the summit was arranged no judgment can be formed from what meets the eye: it is now reached by means of a spiral path: neither are there any perceptible vestiges of the tower which formerly is said to have crowned the summit, the "turrin giganteum" probably of Giraldus. The buttresses and platform are generally supposed to be Norman work, but a careful investigation and excavations are much wanted to determine the question. That the mound was used as the keep of a castle is not improbable; but it is not at all likely that this was its original destination. I am much inclined to think it is one of those hill barrows of the Roman period, such as we meet with at Bartlow in Essex, to which in external appearance it may be compared, and also to the Dane John of Canterbury. No authentic account of the tower upon the top seems to be preserved, neither have we any particulars sufficiently circumstantial of attempts to penetrate the interior of the mound; but the following mention by Coxe of the exhumation of Roman sepulchral remains in the side of the mound is an important fact in relation to the question of the antiquity of the work. "Descending from the mount," he states, "and tracing the foss, I observed, towards its south-western side, heaps of Roman bricks and tiles, which had been recently dug up in making foundations. Among these were some fragments of large bricks, two feet square, and two inches in thickness. They formed part of a Roman sarcophagus which measured six feet and a half in length; it was found on the side of the mount several feet above the ground. The situation of this sarcophagus seems to indicate that the lower part of the mount existed in the time of the Romans."

In a field to the left of the entrance to Caerleon from the Caerwent and Newport roads, is an oval cavity, commonly known by the name of *Arthur's round table*. It is about two hundred and twenty feet in length, one hundred and ninety in breadth, and sixteen in depth, and slopes gra-

dually from the brink towards the centre. This is probably the vestige of an amphitheatre. Donovan,¹ who inspected it at the commencement of the present century, states that in one of the sides a spot was pointed out to him where some stones, supposed to have been part of the seats, were discovered; and Coxe quotes a passage in the *Secret Memoirs of Monmouthshire*, asserting, that in 1706, a figure of Diana, in alabaster, was dug up near a prodigious foundation of freestone, on the south side of Arthur's round table, which was very wide, and supposed to be one side of a Roman amphitheatre. Near this spot, some excavations were made a few years since on a limited scale, and foundations were met with, which I understood, were considered to be indicative rather of domestic than public buildings. I have before mentioned the valuable inscriptions which constitute one of the chief and most interesting features of the antiquities of Caerleon. Nearly all of these have reference to the second legion; and in the absence of written history, they furnish acceptable, if not copious and connected, information, relative to the place and its military occupation under the Romans. To these must be added the less important but useful stamps occurring upon tiles, and found in great abundance in and about the town. There are three or four varieties of type, their purport however being simply *Legio Secunda Augusta*—LEG. II. AVG. Richard of Cirencester classes *Isca* among the nine colonial cities of Britain, possessing peculiar rights and privileges; he states moreover that it was held for many years by the second or Augustan legion, until it was transferred to Valentia and Rhutupis.² The *Notitia* confirms this statement of Richard with respect to the latter station, where it was probably quartered a short time previous to the general withdrawal of the Roman troops from Britain. But its removal to Valentia must have been at a much earlier period, and probably only for temporary purposes. This legion came into Britain in the time of Claudius, and in the reigns of Hadrian and Pius was employed in the northern parts of the province. But at this period Ptolemy

¹ "Descriptive excursions through South Wales and Monmouthshire." By E. Donovan, F.L.S., in 2 vols., 8vo. London, 1805.

² In the coin of Postumus, supposed to read "Exercitus Ysc", the *Ysc* has no reference to *Isca*, but is merely *Aug* blundered.

states its chief quarters were at Isca, and as we have also the testimony of the *Itinerary* of Antoninus that Isca was the station of the second Augustan legion, we may probably not err in concluding that its head quarters were always at Isca, and that it was only occasionally marched into the north.

A large quantity of minor objects of Roman art have been, and still are being, brought to light at Caerleon, particularly during excavations on the property of Mr. J. Jenkins, jun. An extensive catalogue of coins, published by Mr. Lee, is being daily increased. One of the rarest is of Carausius in silver, of the *Adventus* type. There is also a unique third brass of the same emperor, of which, by permission of Mr. W. D. Jenkins, the proprietor, I am enabled to give a cut. *Obverse*, *Imp CARAVSIUS P.F.AVG.* *Reverse*, *VENVS victrix.* Venus



leaning on a column, holding in her left hand an apple, in her right a palm branch. This epigraph frequently occurs on the coins of empresses, but very rarely on those of emperors. The more usual type exhibits the goddess holding a helmet in one hand and the *hasta* in the other, or holding a figure of victory or a globe, with a helmet at her feet. Upon the coins of Julius, who affected descent from Venus and Anchises, the goddess, as his tutelary divinity, is often represented, and she appears upon the coins of most of the empresses down to a late period. But personified, as in the example before us, we have only a few instances; those which occur to me at the present moment are upon the coins of Etruscilla and Salo-



nina. An engraved intaglio, set in a gold ring, which has been also discovered at Caerleon, and which is likewise in the collection of Mr. W. D. Jenkins, has a very neatly-executed figure of Venus Victrix depicted, as upon the coin, leaning upon a pillar, the

emblem of security, holding in one hand the apple she received in Mount Ida from Mercury, and in the other a palm branch, the symbol of peace, not inaptly illustrative of the goddess as addressed by Lucretius, lib. I, v. 30.

“ Effice ut interea fera mœnera militiæ
 Per maria ac terras omnes sopita quiescant.
 Nam tu sola potes tranquilla pace juvare
 Mortales,” etc.—

For a long time there has been an outcry against the neglect with which the people of Caerleon have regarded their antiquities. Donovan, half a century ago, was warm in his expressions of disgust at the manner in which these ancient remains were trafficked and carried away. Williams, the author of a *History of Monmouthshire* in 1796, also exclaims against the abstraction of the antiquities, and suggests that a museum be formed at Caerleon, wholly devoted to the relics of its ancient magnificence; but up to the present day, neither the people of the town nor of the county, understood the value of them, or in any way tried to ensure their preservation. The honour of establishing a local museum, to be confined to the works of ancient art discovered in the neighbourhood, is due to Mr. John Edward Lee, a gentleman who is not a native of the county, and who, until the last few years, was a perfect stranger to it. He has set an example worthy the attention of other towns,—as well those where museums are not yet founded, as others where local antiquities hold a very unworthy position, and are made subservient to foreign matters, to natural productions of common occurrence, and often to mere childish curiosities.

To Mr. Lee and to Mr. John Jenkins, I was indebted for a most hospitable reception during my brief stay at Caerleon.¹

C. ROACH SMITH.

¹ My landlady at the Hanbury Arms well remembered the visits of Coxe, sir R. C. Hoare, Donovan, and Manby, to Caerleon, nearly half a century ago. Coxe and Hoare, she said, usually commenced their researches at *four o'clock* in the morning in summer time!

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON IN BRITAIN BY THE ROMANS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE WORCESTER CONGRESS.

CÆSAR, speaking of the natural productions of Britain, says: "*Nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum; sed ejus exigua est copia.*"¹ This limited knowledge of the mineral riches of the country is excusable in one who only paid it two brief visits, and those in the capacity of an invader, which would almost necessarily render his observations, in more senses than one, *superficial*. The expression of the ancient Hebrew writer respecting the Land of Promise,—"A land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass,"—would have been far more appropriate.

That the inhabitants of this island were to some extent skilled in the working of iron, previously to the advent of Cæsar, may be inferred from the partial advancement they had made in the arts of civilized life,—the subjugation of the horse, the use of chariots, and other collateral circumstances,—as well as from the expression of Cæsar, "they use *imported* brass" (*ære utuntur importato*), implying that their iron was of home manufacture. Their currency appears to have been partially of this metal: "They use either brass or iron rings,² adjusted to a certain weight, for money."

But waiving the discussion of the question, whether iron was actually manufactured in Britain previously to the Roman period, we have indubitable evidence that the Romans were well acquainted with the subterranean wealth of the island. Tacitus tells us, that Britain produces gold, silver, and other metals; and Pliny alludes to the smelting of iron in this province; while Solinus not only mentions the British iron, but specifies the agricultural and other implements manufactured from it in his time.

I know not upon what grounds our commentators upon

¹ De Bell. Gall. lib. v. cap. 12.

² "*Annulis ferreis*"; some commentators read "*talæis ferreis*", iron tal-

lies, little thin staves of the metal, and this may be a preferable reading, but it does not affect my argument eitherway.

Cæsar make his *plumbum album*, tin, instead of common lead. We know that pigs of lead bearing Roman stamps have been occasionally met with. Sir R. Murchison is of opinion, that the one in the possession of Mr. More, of Linley Hall, county Salop, found in the vicinity of that gentleman's lead-works, and marked IMP. ADRIANI AVG, was the produce of the neighbouring mines; one portion of which—"distinguished from those of modern date by the smallness of the drifts, and the avoiding of those knots which now give way before gunpowder"—is still designated the Roman vein, and mining tools, evidently Roman, have occasionally been found in the galleries.¹ But this by the way.

As the *indicia*, upon the earth's surface, of iron beneath, are much more obvious than those of lead, it is evident that the former metal would have attracted the attention of the Romans sooner than the latter. But it is difficult to ascertain precisely when the working of it commenced, although I hope to be able presently to show strong probabilities that the iron-works of the south of Britain were in existence in the first century of the Christian era.

According to Scrivener's *History of the Iron Trade*, the forest of Dean contains immense beds of cinders, the refuse of the Roman forges. The same authority mentions the discovery, in 1762, about four miles north of Bolston Gaer, of a coin of Antoninus Pius, and a piece of fine Roman earthenware, under a large bed of cinders. The vessel alluded to, which was unfortunately broken by the workmen, "was charged with greyhounds, hares, etc." and was probably of the ware denominated Samian. "In Yorkshire and other counties," adds Mr. Scrivener, "cinders have also been discovered, accompanied with coins; all which evince the frequency of iron-foundries during the period of the Roman reign in Britain." Musgrave² says, "as regards iron, it is manifest that in the times of the ancients it was produced in the country of the Silures and melted in furnaces, which the half-burnt ashes to be seen at this day in great abundance, and the altar of Calpurnius, raised to Jupiter Dolichenus, as protector of iron-works, in our time in a state of ruin, testify." Another altar to the

¹ Silurian System, 1839, p. 279.

² Belg. Brit. cap. xiii, 4, quoted by Scrivener.

same deity was found at Benwell, county of Northumberland, the Condercum of the Romans;¹ and Williams² states that the Romans introduced iron-foundries, in Siluria, at Monmouth, Hadnoch, Keven Pwlldw, and other parts of Monmouthshire.

That the rich ferruginous strata of the south-east of England, included in the vast tract then designated *Sylva Anderida*, and now known as the Wealds of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey, could long escape the observation of so inquisitive a people as the Romans was impossible; yet I am not aware that any positive proof of this, in the shape either of archæological remains, or of historical record, has hitherto been adduced. I beg therefore to submit to the notice of the Association, a brief account of some recent discoveries in Sussex, which appear to me satisfactorily to prove that the Romans had extensive iron-works there, at an early period of their dominion in Britain.

The scoriæ, or cinders, of the disused forges of this part of the country have long been employed as an excellent material for the repair of roads; and it was in digging for them on Old Land farm, in the parish of Maresfield, about twelve miles north of Lewes, that the discoveries alluded to were made. In 1844, the rev. Edward Turner, rector of the parish, accidentally observed a piece of Roman pottery upon a lump of cinders lying ready for use by the roadside; and, his curiosity being excited by the circumstance, he visited the spot from which the latter had been procured, and on that and subsequent occasions collected from the workmen a variety of Roman remains.

The field in which the discoveries occurred, contains a vast bed of cinders some acres in extent, the accumulation of ages. "In the centre of this field," observes Mr. Turner, "at or near its highest point, I discovered that a few days before my first visit, the labourers had opened a sort of grave about twelve feet in depth, at the bottom of which was a considerable quantity of broken Roman pottery, both of the coarser and the finer sort. The grave had been formed in this way:—the ground had been excavated, first, through about one foot of earth, then through two feet of cinders, and lastly, through about eight or nine

³ Wallis's "Natural History of Northumberland," vol. i, p. 118.

⁴ "History of Monmouthshire."

feet of earth. It had, however, been filled up again entirely with cinders."

Mr. Barratt, the surveyor, who has the direction of the labourers, informs me that he has seen several skeletons exhumed from the cinder-bed, and that the bodies had evidently been buried in it as in common soil. I have no means of ascertaining whether these remains were accompanied with pottery, coins, or other articles of Roman fabrication—at any rate they had not received *christian* burial. If, as I conjecture, they were the remains of Roman artizans who smelted the ore on this spot, we must conclude that the works were carried on for a long series of years: for a *recently-formed* cinder-bed would scarcely have been selected as a place of sepulture.

So immensely numerous are the remains of the pottery, that scarcely a single barrow-load of cinders can be examined that does not contain several fragments of it. Hardly any of the vessels have been found entire,—a circumstance easily accounted for by the weight of the cinders, which would readily crush articles of so fragile a kind. Mr. Barratt has a small piece of Samian ware which is nearly perfect; it is a shallow cup with a foot (the rim adorned with the ivy-leaf pattern), and measures three inches and three-quarters in diameter.

The following are the principal objects which have been observed:—

I. Many coins in first brass of Nero and Vespasian, particularly the latter, and an oxidized fragment of one of Dioclesian. Most of these are badly preserved; and some others, having undergone the action of fire, cannot be identified.

II. Portions of fibulæ and armillæ. I have a good bronze fibula nearly perfect.

III. Fragments of Samian pottery of the ordinary types. Two of those in my possession have potters' marks—OF MIRAVI and ·IVAN.

IV. Fragments of coarse fictile ware, mortaria, and the like: one marked IVCVNDVS.

V. Fragments of glass.

VI. Pieces of sheet lead, full of nail holes, with fragments of wood adhering to them.

VII. Much broken brick or tile.

VIII. An instrument of mixed metal, probably a stylus (in the possession of Mr. Barratt).

It is greatly to be regretted that the cinder-digging had been carried on for five years or more before this accidental discovery was made, and that numbers of coins and other relics had, during that time, been thrown away by the labourers, who were totally ignorant of their value, and who are unable to give any satisfactory account of them. A discovery, which might have proved of great value had a competent observer been at hand, was made on the spot so far back as 1842 or 1843; namely, that of the foundations, rudely constructed of stone, of a building measuring thirty feet by twelve, and covered with cinders to the depth of about six feet. This had been removed, and the ground re-levelled, before Mr. Turner's attention was called to this interesting spot.

Mr. Turner agrees with myself, that the era of the commencement of these works may be fixed at the time of Vespasian, or his successor, Titus, when Agricola began to promote the arts of civilization in this province with diligence and success. Iron-works existed in the immediate vicinity of these discoveries until within the last century; and it is not improbable that the manufacture had been carried on, without much intermission, from Roman times to the discontinuance of the trade in this part of the island. The district was, and still is, particularly rich in ore; and it may be interesting to mention, in connexion with this subject, that the first cannon cast in this country was the production of Ralph Hoge and Peter Baude, who resided in the adjacent parish of Buxted, *temp.* Hen. VIII.

M. A. LOWER.

Since the foregoing was written, Mr. Mercer, of Sedlescombe, in this county, has informed me of two other sites of iron-works where Roman coins have been found; viz., at Sedlescombe and at Westfield. Mr. M. shewed me two pieces in large brass, so much corroded that identification was out of the question. The scoriæ still contain much metal,—a proof that the Romans were not very skilful in smelting. I have remarked the same thing at Maresfield.



ON THE
STATE OF THE WALLS, FORTIFICATIONS, AND
DITCH, OF THE CITY OF WORCESTER,
IN 1768.

COMMUNICATED TO THE WORCESTER CONGRESS.

BEING unable to attend the Congress at Worcester, by reason of pressing engagements in London and elsewhere, I am desirous of contributing a mite of information respecting one of the most obvious objects of inquiry to an antiquary, when visiting an ancient city. When I was there in 1839 and 1840, I observed but small remains of the city wall; and these, no doubt, will be viewed by the members of the Association, to whom the fact of their dismantling, after the siege of Worcester, in the civil wars of Charles I, must be well known. The document, which I have the honour of communicating, not only attests this fact, but states that, so long ago as the year 1768, there were "very few traces" of the fortifications then remaining. The original document is written on parchment, and sealed with the common seal of the city on a wafer between paper, on a parchment label: it was found only a few days ago, among the old miscellaneous documents removed from the Treasury chambers to the Rolls house, and purports to have originated in application then being made, by the magistrates of the county, to obtain a grant of the site of those fortifications from the crown. The city asserted its claim hereby, and, I suppose, remains in possession. I cannot find any trace of the transaction in the Treasury records in my charge; and it does not appear that any minute was ever made at the Treasury board on the subject. The document serves therefore, at this time, not only as evidence of right by long possession; but it furnishes a link in the chain of history, relative to the external defences of the city of Worcester, almost midway between the time of their dismantling, and their present state.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

The memorial of the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, of the city of Worcester, in council assembled.

Sheweth,—That your memorialists are greatly surprized to hear that application is making to your lordships by the justices of the county of Worcester, not only for a grant of certain lands in the county of Worcester, but also of the scite of the ancient fortifications in and about the city of Worcester, with the ramparts, fosses, ditches, and other wast grounds belonging to the crown, and now (as is alleged) lying useless and unprofitable, both to the crown and the publick, but capable of being improved and made beneficial to both.

Your memorialists therefore most humbly beg leave to represent to your lordships, that the city of Worcester is a very ancient and populous city, and a county of itself, distinct and separate from the county of Worcester at large; and that your memorialists and their predecessors have for several centuries last past, held, used, and enjoyed divers liberties, franchises, messuages, lands, tenements, commons, wasts, wast grounds, soils, pourprestures, and other rights, priviledges, and immunities, within the said city, as well as by various charters to their said predecessors, granted and confirmed by several kings and queens of this realm, as also by divers prescriptions and customs in the same city, used and approved by the said charters, from time to time confirmed and established.

That your memorialists apprehend it is indubitable that the ancient fortifications and walls of this city were originally built by the citizens thereof for their security and defence, and that the same were constantly repaired, held, and enjoyed by them, until the greatest part thereof were demolished at the time of the civil wars of this kingdom, subject to the special power in the crown to garrison troops in the said city, and to occupy the fortifications for the defence thereof, as the exigency of publick affairs and the safety of the kingdom required.

That ever since the said fortifications were demolished (of which there are few traces now remaining), your memorialists and their predecessors and tenants have peaceably held, enjoyed, and repaired the remains thereof, and kept in order the ditches, and improved the wast lands within the said city, so that the same in general are now in a cultivated state, and not useless and unprofitable. And your memorialists humbly apprehend and insist they have a right to hold and enjoy the same.

Wherefore, your memorialists humbly beg leave to remonstrate against any grant to be made by the crown to any persons whatsoever in prejudice to your memorialists' claims and right to the scite of the ancient fortifications, with the ramparts, fosses, ditches, and other wast grounds within

the city of Worcester. And humbly pray that no order may be made for a grant thereof. And that your memorialists may have notice of any further proceedings that shall be taken in order to obtain such grant, and have liberty to oppose the same, and to be heard by themselves or their counsel, in such a manner as to your lordships shall seem meet.

In witness whereof, your memorialists have hereto put their common seal, this 23rd day of March, in the year of our Lord 1768.

(L. S.)

Indorsed :—" Worcester. The memoriall of the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, of the city of Worcester, to the Lords of the Treasury.

" Wilmot, Bloomsbury-Square."

W. H. BLACK.

London, 13th Aug. 1848.

ON THE DISCOVERY OF FOUR HUNDRED ROMAN COINS IN THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.

CONTRIBUTED TO THE WORCESTER CONGRESS.

It may not be unknown to many of our members, that a large tract of land in the island of Jersey presents to the eye of the visitor a mere assemblage of sandy hillocks, dry, barren, and valueless. This accumulation of sand rises over the highest grounds, as well as the western plains beneath. This district is known by the name of *Les Quenvais*—a term variously explained: by one it is, owing to its exposed situation, where the silt becomes the sport of every wind and storm which prevails on the Atlantic side of the island; by the other, it signifies a fruitful and cultivated land. Its present barrenness and sad change are attributed to a judgment of the Almighty; and, like many similar natural

alterations of soil and surface, a firm belief has obtained among the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, that it was an act of Divine vengeance for some national cruelty or infringement of a righteous commandment.

Be this as it may, the sandy district is fast recovering its value, through the improved state of agriculture, and the enterprise of intelligent farmers. It exhibits some of those features recognizable in various places on this coast of the continent, and the Channel islands.

The date assigned to this devastation of silted sand is the close of the fifteenth century. There is, however, reason to believe that it belongs to that period when the western coast of Europe was more than usually acted upon by the winds of the Atlantic, by which the sea on that coast broke through its original embankments and destroyed the low lands which skirted the ocean.

In the course of our archaeological researches we have frequently been drawn to the consideration of the changes of surface from the early Celtic period to that which may be called *recent*, although more properly termed *medieval*. By a series of sections, the accumulation of sand bears marks of several inundations, quite distinct in their appearance, and varying somewhat in their directions. The soil and clay beneath this sandy mass exhibit Roman vestiges of pottery and other articles, so that we cannot be far wrong in attributing the change in this supposed fertile district to a period not far removed from the Roman subjugation of western Europe.

Fragments of Roman pottery from beneath the sandy hillocks of Les Quenvais, in the possession of colonel Le Couteur, of Jersey, aide-de-camp to her majesty, present indubitable marks of the possession of this district by those conquerors. And as if a further proof were wanting, in February last, a jar, of coarse earthenware, which contained four hundred brass coins in excellent state of preservation, was dug out from the substratum, where it may have been lodged at the time of the Roman occupation of Jersey.

The following list of the coins will probably be interesting to our numismatic friends:—

CONSTANTINE.—28 varieties.

Var. 1.

Obv. CONSTANTINVS . P.F. AVG. Head laureated; armour on shoulders.
Rev. MARTI . CONSERVATORI. Head of Mars to the left.¹

Var. 2.

Obv. IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P.F. AVG. Head etc. as the preceding.
Rev. As Var. 1.

Var. 3.

Obv. CONSTANTINVS . P.F. AVG. Helmeted head to the right.
Rev. SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI. A figure standing undraped, head radiated; right hand raised, holding a patera, in the left a globe; left shoulder draped; in the field S.F., in the exergue P.L.N.

Var. 4.

Obv. CONSTANTINVS . P.F. AVG. Laureated head; armour on shoulders.
Rev. SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI. Radiated head of Apollo or the sun.

Var. 5.

Obv. CONSTANTINVS . P.F. AVG. Laureated head; bust in armour.
Rev. CONCORD . MILIT. A draped figure, helmeted, and holding a military standard in each hand; in the field a star; in exergue PLN.

Var. 6.

Obv. CONSTANTINVS . P.F. AVG. Head laureated; armour on shoulders.
Rev. PRINCIPI . JUVENTUTIS. A figure standing draped, holding a military standard in each hand; in the field a star; in exergue PLN.

Var. 7.

Obv. CONSTANTINVS . P.F. AVG. Head laureated; armour on shoulders.
Rev. PRINCIPI . JUVENTUTIS. A figure standing draped; right hand holding a javelin across his body, in the act of thrusting; left hand holding a globe; in left field a star; in exergue PLN.

Var. 8.

Obv. CONSTANTINVS . P.F. AVG. Head laureated; armour on shoulders.
Rev. MARTI . CONSERVATORI. A draped figure standing, helmeted; right arm raised, holding a spear or javelin,

point downwards; left resting a shield at his feet; in the field a star; in exergue PLN.

Var. 9.

Obv. CONSTANTINVS . P.F. AVG. Head laureated; armour on shoulders.
Rev. PRINCIPI . JUVENTUTIS. A figure standing, draped; left arm raised, holding a javelin, point downwards; in right hand a globe; in the right field a star; in exergue PLN.

Var. 10.

Obv. CONSTANTINVS . P.F. AVG. Head laureated; armour on shoulders.
Rev. CONCORD . MILIT. A figure standing, draped, holding a military standard in each hand; in the right field a star; in exergue PLN. (This is a variety of No. 5.)

Var. 11.

Obv. CONSTANTINVS . P.F. AVG. Head laureated; armour on shoulders.
Rev. COMITI . AVGG . NN. A figure standing, draped; head radiated; a globe in right hand; in left a whip; in the right field a star; in exergue PLN.

Var. 12.

Obv. IMP . CONSTANTINVS . AVG. Head laureated; armour on shoulders.
Rev. SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI. A figure standing, half draped; head radiated; right hand raised, holding a patera; in left a globe; in the field S.F.; in exergue PLN.

Var. 13.

Obv. CONSTANTINVS . P.F. AVG. Head laureated; armour on shoulders.
Rev. SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI. A figure standing, half draped; head radiated; right hand raised, holding a patera; in left a globe; in the right field a star; in exergue PLN.

Var. 14.

Obv. CONSTANTINVS . P.F. AVG. Head laureated; armour on shoulders.
Rev. SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI. A figure standing, as above; in left field a star; in exergue PLN.

Var. 15.

Obv. IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P. AVG. Head, etc., as the former.
Rev. SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI. In the field S.F.; in exergue PLN.

¹ The lineaments of Constantine are to be recognized in this effigy of Mars.

Var. 16.

Obv. IMP. CONSTANTINVS. AVG. Head, etc., and *rev.* as the former; in the field T.F.

Var. 17.

Obv. IMP. CONSTANTINVS. P.F. AVG. Head, etc., and *rev.* same as the former.

Var. 18.

Obv. IMP. CONSTANTINVS. P.F. AVG. Head laureated; armour on shoulders.

Rev. GENIO. POP. ROM. A figure standing, draped; a modius on the head; right hand holding a patera downwards; in left a cornucopia: in exergue PLN.

Var. 19.

Obv. CONSTANTINVS. P.F. AVG. Head laureated; armour on shoulders.

Rev. SOLI. INVICTO. COMITI. A figure standing, half draped; head radiated; right hand raised, holding a patera; left a globe; in the field T.F.; in exergue PTR.

Var. 20.

Obv. IMP. CONSTANTINVS. AVG. Head, etc., and *rev.* same as former.

Var. 21.

Obv. CONSTANTINVS. P.F. AVG. Head, etc., same as former; in the field S.F.; in exergue P.L.C.

Var. 22.

IMP. CONSTANTINVS. AVG. Head, etc., same as former.

Var. 23.

IMP. CONSTANTINVS. P.F. AVG. Head, etc., same as former.

Var. 24.

IMP. CONSTANTINVS. P.F. AVG. Head, etc., same as former; F.T. in field.

Var. 25.

CONSTANTINVS. P.F. AVG. Head, etc., same as former; S.P. in the field; exergue MSL.

Var. 26.

IMP. CONSTANTINVS. AVG. Head, etc., same as the former; S.F. in field.

Var. 27.

IMP. CONSTANTINVS. P. AVG. Head, etc., as the former; S.F. in field; exergue, MLN.

Var. 28.

Obv. IMP. CONSTANTINVS. AVG. Head laureated, armour on shoulders.

Rev. GENIO. POP. ROM. Figure standing draped, right holding a patera downwards; in left, a cornucopia; S.P. in field; exergue, MLN.

LICINIUS.—4 varieties.

Var. 1.

Obv. IMP. LICINIVS. P.F. AVG. Head laureated, armour on shoulders.

Rev. GENIO. POP. ROM. A figure standing, draped, head with a modius, right hand holding a patera, left a cornucopia. A star in left field; in exergue, PLN.

Var. 2.

IMP. LICINIVS. P.F. AVG. Head, etc., as the former; S.F. in field.

Var. 3.

Obv. IMP. LICINIVS. P.F. AVG. Head, etc., as the former.

Rev. Head of figure, radiated; T.F. in field; exergue, PTR.

Var. 4.

As the former; B.S. in the field.

MAXIMINVS.—3 varieties.

Var. 1.

Obv. IMP. MAXIMINVS. P.F. AVG. Head laureated, armour on shoulders.

Rev. GENIO. POP. ROM. Figure standing half-draped, head radiated, in right hand a patera, in left a cornucopia; star in right field; exergue, PLN.

Var. 2.

As former. T.F. in field; exergue, PTR.

Var. 3.

Obv. IMP. MAXIMINVS. P.F. AVG. Head laureated, armour on shoulders (differing from the former).

Rev. SOLI. INVICTO. COMITI. A figure standing, resembling the former, right hand raising a patera, left a globe. Exergue, MOSTT.

MAXIMIANUS.—2 varieties.

Var. 1.

Obv. IMP. MAXIMIANVS. P. F. AVG. Head laureated, armour on shoulders.

Rev. GENIO. POP. ROM. A figure standing, head radiated, right hand holding a patera downwards; in left a cornucopia.

Var. 2.

Obv. IMP. MAXIMIANO. P. F. S. AVG. Head laureated, armour on shoulders.

Rev. GENIO. POP. ROM. Figure standing half-draped; upon the head a modius; right hand holding a patera downwards, in left a cornucopia; exergue, PLN.

F. C. LUKIS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTENTS OF A
SAXON BARROW,

RECENTLY OPENED IN DERBYSHIRE, BY MR. BATEMAN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE WORCESTER CONGRESS.

ON May 3rd, 1848, it was our good fortune to open a barrow, which afforded a more curious variety of relics, than has ever been previously discovered in this county.

The tumulus, which is at Benty Grange, near Monyash, is of no considerable elevation, perhaps two feet at the highest point, but is spread out over a pretty large area, and is surrounded by a small trench.

About the centre, and upon the surface of the natural soil, was laid the only body contained in the barrow, of which not a vestige could be distinguished besides the hair of the head,—of course excepting the articles deposited along with the interment. Near the place which, from the presence of hair, was judged to be the situation of the head, was found a curious assemblage of ornaments, which, from the peculiar nature of the soil, it was impossible to

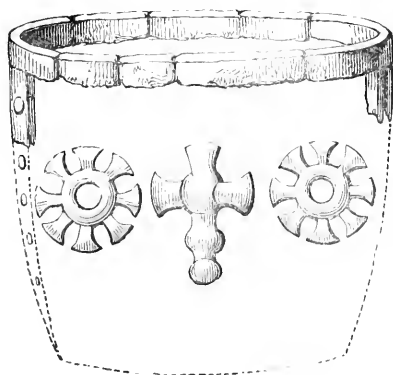


Fig. 1.

remove with any degree of success. Of these, the most remarkable (fig. 1), are portions of silver binding and ornaments from a leather cup, about three inches in diameter at the mouth, which was decorated by four wheel-shaped pieces, and two small crosses of silver, affixed by pins, which were clenched on the inside. The other articles found in the same situation are principally personal ornaments, of the same scroll-pattern as those figured at page 25 of the *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*; —of these (fig. 2) enamels, there were two upon copper, with silver frames; and another of some composition which fell to dust almost immediately: the prevailing colour in all is yellow. There was also a knot of fine wire, and a quantity of what may be termed braiding, some apparently of carved bone, and some of a friable composition: this apparently was attached to silk, or, if not attached, had lain in contact with it, as the glossy fibre of silk was very evident at first.

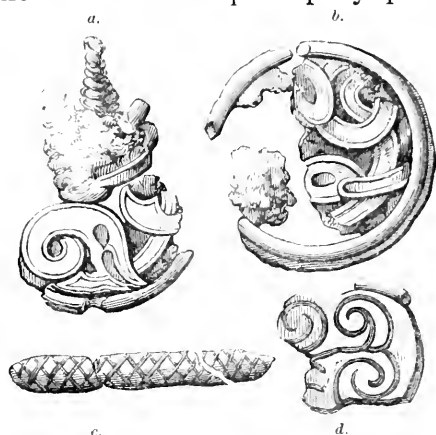


Fig. 2.—*a.* and *b.* Enamelled ornaments.
c. and *d.* Bone ditto.

Proceeding westward from the head, at about six feet distance, a large mass of oxydized iron was perceived, which, being removed with the utmost care, and having been washed and joined, now presents the framework of a helmet, and an assemblage of chainwork (fig. 3). The helmet has been formed of ribs of iron radiating from the crown of the head, and covered with narrow plates of horn, running in a diagonal direction from the ribs, so as to form a herring-bone pattern; the ends were secured by strips of horn, radiating in like manner as the iron ribs, to which they were riveted at intervals of about an inch and a-half: all the rivets had ornamented heads of silver on the outside, and on the front rib is a small cross of the same metal. Upon the top, or crown of the helmet, is an elongated oval brass plate, upon which stands the figure

of an animal, carved in iron, now much rusted, but still a

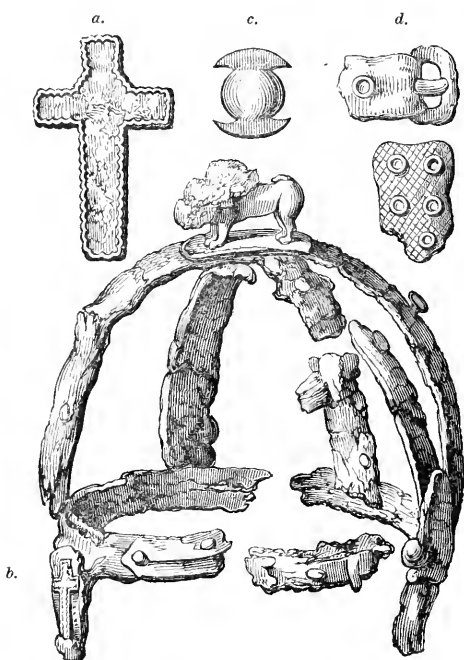


Fig. 3.—*a.* The cross, on a larger scale, seen in its position at *b*; *c.* and *d.* Details of helmet, buckles, etc.

very good representation of a pig: it has bronze eyes.

There are also many smaller decorations, abounding in rivets, which have pertained to the helmet, but which it is impossible to assign to their proper places, as is also the case with some small iron buckles.

The chainwork before-mentioned, consists of a large quantity of links, of two descriptions, attached to each other by small rings (fig. 4) half an inch in diameter: one kind is flat and lozenge-shaped, about one inch and a-half in length; those of the other sort are all of one pattern, but of different lengths, varying from four to ten inches; they are simply pieces of square rod iron, with perforated ends, through which are passed the rings connecting them with the diamond-shaped links. Along with these was a six-pronged instrument similar to a hay fork; with the difference, that the tang, which in a fork is inserted into the shaft, is in this instance flattened and folded over, so as to form a small loop as for suspension. All the iron articles, except this and the helmet, were amalgamated together from the effects of rust; they also present traces of cloth over a great part of their surface,—it is therefore not improbable that they may have originally constituted some kind of defensive armour by being sewn upon or within a doublet. This view of the case is, moreover, strengthened by the varied lengths of the long links, and the uniform length of the diamond-shaped separating links.



Fig. 4.

The peculiarly corrosive nature of the soil has been slightly alluded to, and it will be here in place to state, that such is generally the case where these more important Saxon burials have taken place in this county, whilst Celtic interments are mostly found in good condition. This is to be accounted for, to a certain extent, by the fact, that the soil in the Saxon barrows of Derbyshire has undergone a tempering and mixing, which is very obvious to all engaged in opening them: the earth being divided into layers by thin veins of an ochry substance, resulting from the admixture of some liquid which cannot now be distinguished.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

For antiquities bearing on those here described, see, for Enamels,—*Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. ii, p. 162; *Archæologia*, vol. ix, p. 189.

Crosses,—Douglas's *Nenia*, pp. 68-86; *Archæological Album*, p. 206; *Archæological Journal*, vol. i, p. 317; and *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, p. 20.

Helmet,—something similar in *Institute Journal*, vol. iii, p. 352; also alluded to in *Beowulf*, quoted in *Archæological Album*, p. 200.

Iron mail,—is also mentioned in the same poem.

Saxon hair,—Douglas's *Nenia*, pp. 56-7, 89-90.

The boar was sacrificed to Freya by the pagan Saxons, and was a prominent animal in the mythology of the northern tribes; see Keightly.

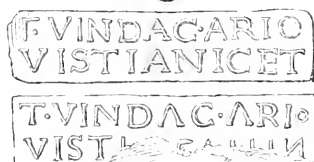
T. B.

ON A ROMAN MEDICINE STAMP AND OTHER OBJECTS FOUND AT KENCHESTER.

DURING our late Congress at Worcester, some Roman antiquities, found at Kenchester in Herefordshire, were exhibited by one of our members, Mr. R. Johnson, of Hereford. Since the meeting, the same gentleman has communicated to me impressions from a quadrilateral seal or stamp from the same locality, which is of such unusual occurrence in this country, and in itself so curious and interesting, that a few observations in explanation of its use and character may not be unacceptable; and at the same time I will draw attention to the other objects, which, as I observed, had been previously submitted to us.

It is not exclusively to those grand monuments of antiquity which furnish models of art, or to those which serve the loftier objects of history, that the archæologist should direct his inquiries. He will not neglect those humbler monuments which, unimposing as they may seem to be, frequently disclose curious and useful instruction, make known or illustrate the social manners and usages of the ancients, and afford an insight into the details of their domestic life. Of such a class is the stamp before us.

Our cut exhibits two of the inscribed sides of the stone, with the letters incuse and retrograde; and below, the two other sides as stamped upon wax. Above, is the word SENIOR, the first three letters of which are repeated on the lower surface, and may probably stand for the name of the owner of the stone at some subsequent period. The



inscriptions on the four sides are :

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------|
| 1. | T·VINDAC·ARIO
VISTIANICET |
| 2. | T·VINDACIAR
OVISTI·NARD |
| 3. | ·VINDAC·ARI
OVISTICHLORON |
| 4. | T·VINDACARIO
VISTI |

indicative respectively of the *anicetum*, the *nardinum*, and the *chloron*, of *Titus*, or *Tiberius*, *Vindacius Ariovistus*. The latter portion of the fourth inscription is broken away.

The *anicetum*, *nardinum*, and *chloron* of T. Vindacius Ariovistus were medicinal preparations manufactured by this individual, who may have been a general practitioner of physic, or, if we compare the formula and the names of the medicines with similar stamps, merely an oculist. A considerable number of analogous inscriptions, on stones resembling this specimen in form and material, have been met with on the continent, and in two or three instances in this country. Many of these, in addition to the names of the preparations and makers, indicate their use for complaints of the eyes, and they are generally known under the designation of "oculists' stamps". Thus we have NARDINVM AD IMPETVM; DIARRHODON AD IMPETVM; which were applied to assuage a sudden inflammation of the eyes; and other collyria employed *post impetum*, or after it had subsided. Another stamp reads DIARRHODON AD FERVOREM, and seems to show that the *diarrhodon* was compounded in different ways for particular stages of the complaint. Marcellus Empiricus, in describing the various diseases of the eyes, speaks of the *primus impetus*, *subitus impetus*, etc. The same writer illustrates many others, and confirms their appropriation, as, for instance, the stamp DIAMIS·AD·V·C, explained *Diamysus ad reteres caligines*,

is elucidated by the following passage : *Collyrium diamsos quod facit ad aspritudines oculorum tollendas et ad lacrymas substringendas* (Marcellus Empiricus, p. 180); and this passage is illustrated by and explains also the AD·ASPR· in the inscription DIALEPID·AD·ASPR·, and others having a like termination. Another specimen gives us the formula POST·IMPET·LIPPIT·, *post impetum lippitudinis*, appended to the *diasmyrnum*, a celebrated collyrium, composed of myrrh, saffron, and other herbs, mentioned by many of the ancient writers on medicines, and especially by Galen, who says : *At quando pus, quod in oculis est, digerere placet, collyriis quæ myrram habent, maxime utemur, quæ utique et Dyasmyrna Græci propriè vocant.* (*Gal. methodi medendi*, lib. vi.)

Many other varieties might be cited, as the ANODYNVN·ADOMN·LIPP·, *ad omnem lippitudinem*; the CHLORON·AD·CLAR·, *claritudinem*, for brightening the eyesight; the *diabsoriacum ad caliginem*, for dimness (mentioned by Pliny and Marcellus), etc.

The *nardinum* and the *chloron* of the Kenchester stone, it will have been perceived, are included in the examples quoted above. The former was a composition of spike-nard, mentioned by Aëtius and Pliny as one of the most valuable of the ancient remedies. The nard or spikenard was probably one of the chief ingredients in those perfumes and unguents which Pliny tells us were sold at the rate of four hundred denarii for the single pound. There were various kinds, such as the Celtic, the Syrian, etc.: the latter is named by Tibullus (lib. iii, eleg. vi.)

Jam dudum Syrio madefactus tempora nardo

Debueram sertis implicuisse comas;

and Horace (*Car. lib. iv, ode xii*) testifies to its costly nature:

— Nardo vina merebere.

Nardi parvus onyz eliciet cadum.

The term *chloron* seems to refer solely to the green colour of this salve.

The *anicetum* I do not find in any of the lists of oculists' stamps to which I have yet been able to procure access.¹

¹ The more recent works containing additional examples to those which I have examined are :

Cinq cachets inédits de médecins oculistes romains, publiés et expliqués

par M. le docteur Sichel. Paris, 1845. Observations sur les cachets de médecins oculistes anciens, à propos de cinq pierres sigillaires inédites, par M. Adolphe Duchalais. Paris, 1846.

It is mentioned by Pliny (*Nat. Hist.* lib. xx) as being prepared from aniseed, which he describes as in universal request for culinary as well as medicinal purposes, and in its long list of virtues includes the properties of staying the running of the eyes and of extracting objects which have fallen into those organs. He states that the Greeks gave it the name of *anicetum*. But the pseudo-Dioscorides says that it was to a preparation of the *anethum* (dill), that the term *anicetum*, ἀνίχρον, was applied, from its superiority over all other medicines. Pliny, on the contrary, says that *anethum* dims the eyesight.

Only two of the numerous varieties of these stones which have been previously published are authenticated as discovered in this country. One of these was found at Bath, in a cellar in the abbey yard, in 1731. Like that of Kenchester and others, it is described as being of a greenish cast. The other is stated to have been found at Gloucester, (not at Colchester, as some of the French works have it), and is published in Haym's *Tesoro Britannico*. Mr. Forster, in 1767, exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a cast of a third, but the place of its discovery is not recorded (*Archæologia*, vol. ix, p. 228.) Lillebonne, Honfleur, Nismes, Lyons, and other localities in France, have furnished examples, and Germany also; but at Nais, near Ligny, the *Nasium* of Ptolemy and Antoninus, no less than seven have been found, three of which are inscribed on two sides only, one on three, and the others on all four. They comprise the names of a variety of compounds, as well as of complaints of the eyes, but some of the medicines seem adapted to more general application. These and many others, indeed almost all which have been published previous to 1816, will be found in a *Dissertation* by M. Tochon d'Anneci, 4to, Paris, 1816. M. Ch. Dufour has recently made known, through the medium of the *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie*, tome viii, two of these oculists' stamps, the one found at Amiens, the other at Neris (Allier), which he explains in an able and satisfactory manner. He observes, that in fifty-three of these stamps, only one has not been found either in France, Germany, or in England; and he remarks, that as the formulæ of the preparations were taken from the works of celebrated physicians, the sale of the medicines would

probably have been as great in Italy as in the more remote provinces of the empire, were we not induced to infer from the above fact, that at the seat of civilization no confidence was placed in their efficacy; but that, as at the present day, charlatanism met with greater success in villages than in towns and cities. Now it would be desirable to know for certain whether such stamps are not also found in Italy, and perhaps overlooked or disregarded among the more attractive remains which in that rich country engage the attention of antiquaries. There are abundant proofs that quackery in medicine prevailed extensively at Rome itself; and it would be a very easy task to trace in the pharmacopœias of the Greeks and Romans the origin of many of the superstitious customs and practices, connected with the treatment of diseases, which the science of modern times has not yet been able to eradicate.

It will be curious to see, upon a further examination of these stamps, how far the personal names support the notion of their provincial origin. That the *Arivovistus* of the Kenchester specimen was a German, will be suggested by its identity with that of the celebrated German chief who occupies so prominent a position in Cæsar's *Commentaries*. A mineralogical examination of the stones would probably lead to some conclusion as to their parentage, especially as so many of them are described as being of a green colour; the Kenchester stone, I may observe, I have not yet been favoured with a sight of.

With respect to the application of these stamps, M. Dufour very rationally conjectures, and cites passages in ancient writers in confirmation of his opinion, that the various preparations were hardened with gum or some viscid substance, and kept in a solid state, to be liquified with fluids when required for use. In this case the stamps would be impressed just before the medicines attained the last stage of solidification.

There is, however, an example of a rim of a large earthen shallow vessel, marked with an oculist's stamp, which may be considered as somewhat controverting this notion, especially as explained by Caylus, tom. vii, p. 261, who thinks the inscription, in consequence of its singular position, refers to some common kind of medicine for animals. This stamp differs in no respect from others of

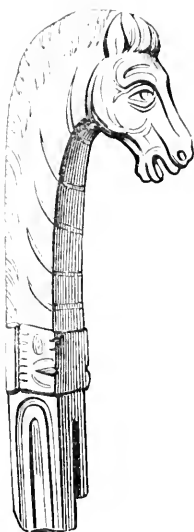


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

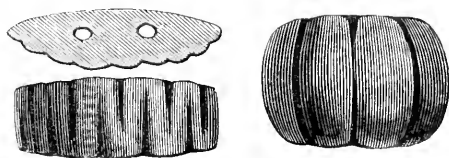


Fig. 3.

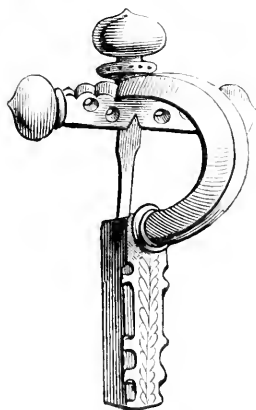
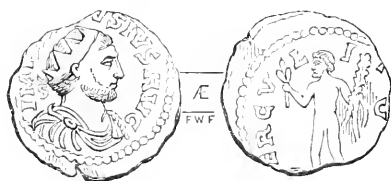


Fig. 4.

the same kind, and its appearance upon the rim of a vessel where we commonly meet with the potter's name, may be more satisfactorily accounted for, by supposing that the vessel was used for preparing the medicine, or that the stamp was used by the potter in mistake; or, simply instead of a regular mark which at the moment required may not have been at hand.

The other objects discovered at Kenchester, and exhibited by Mr. Johnson, were—a horse's head in bronze, (shewn in the two views in the previous page), and which probably was intended for the handle of a knife (figs. 1, 2); beads in jet, well cut and polished, resembling examples discovered in London (fig. 3); and a bronze fibula, in a perfect state of preservation (fig. 4), which may be compared with one of similar character found at Etaples,¹ and one in the British Museum, in gold, found at Odiham, in Hampshire.

There were also eight brass coins of Carausius; the types of seven of which, being, PAX. AVG., FORTVNA. AVG., MONETA. AVG., and TEMPORVM. F.; the last, in respect to the simple F. as the initial of the word *Felicitas*, is unpublished. The eighth is of the highest degree of rarity, and probably unique, as the only specimen of the type previously known was one in the cabinet of lord Albert Conyngham, which was stolen in passing through the post-office.² It reads on the obverse, round the effigies of the emperor, IMP....VSIVS. AVG., and on the reverse is Hercules holding an olive branch and club; the letters are part of the legend,



HERCVLI. PACIFERO.; in the field, c.

Kenchester, it need scarcely be observed, occupies the site of the Roman Magna in the department of the Silures.

C. ROACH SMITH.

¹ Collectanea Antiqua, pl. III.

² Numismatic Journal, vol. i, p. 264.

British Archaeological Association.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING,—WORCESTER.

AUGUST 1848.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

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(Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire.)

PRESIDENT.

THE LORD ALBERT D. CONYNGHAM, K.C.H., M.P., F.S.A.

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| *Dr. Hastings | Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Sec. |
| *The Rev. H. J. Hastings | William Yewd, Esq. |

The above list includes only the names of those members of the General Committee who attended in person, or who took tickets. The names marked with an asterisk belong to the Local Committee.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14.

THE opening meeting was held at eight o'clock in the evening, at the Guildhall.

The President and Members were received by the Mayor, E. Webb, Esq., and Aldermen; and the meeting was attended by the Very Rev. the Dean, Canons Wood and Grove, and a considerable number of the most influential of the gentry of the city and its neighbourhood.

THE MAYOR said he felt great pleasure in introducing his Lordship and the Association to the citizens of Worcester, and in expressing on behalf of the corporation the satisfaction they experienced in having it in their power to offer a welcome to a society engaged in promoting objects of such public utility. It was in appreciation of the benefits arising from such an institution that the invitation from the Town Council had been forwarded, and he hoped that a city which was associated with so many important historical events, as well as with the useful arts, and which possessed so many monuments of past times, would prove well worth their visit. He trusted their time would be fully and agreeably occupied during the week, and that they would have no reason to regret the honour they had done to "the faithful city." (cheers.)

His Worship then placed the President in the chair, seating himself at his right hand, the Aldermen and the officers of the Association taking their seats on either side.

THE PRESIDENT said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, the most agreeable of my duties, whilst filling the flattering position of President of the British Archæological Association, lies in opening our annual congress, preparatory to a week spent in the society of friends, having tastes and pursuits congenial with my own; and well aware how the science, which peculiarly interests me, will be advanced by the lights thrown upon it by the researches of our members, produced on these occasions. Alas! that at this meeting we should have to deplore the loss, since our last Congress, of some of our most valued members, by death—of individuals who were dear to many of us, from a personal knowledge of their worth, and who shed the lustre of their well-established reputation for antiquarian science upon our

society. But, gentlemen, the very science which we love teaches us the perishable nature of all that has to do with this earth,—and the employment of our intellect upon antiquarian or any other science would indeed be worse than idle, did not that intellect, thus freed from rust, cause us alone to value, and therefore make us endeavour to prepare for that better world which cannot pass away, and where the pain felt, from the separation from friends, cannot be experienced. (Applause.) The study of antiquities has engaged the attention of mankind from the earliest period of history; to the scientific or literary inquirer, “the past” must always have excited his warmest attention, the universal tendency of the imagination when cultivated and refined being to invest with importance every relic drifted down from an ancient world;—thus we find it recorded in the history of the fine arts, that the first rudimental attempts of sculpture, blocks of wood or stone, hewn into the rudest likeness of the human form, were preserved in the Grecian cities with the utmost consideration; but we find that not only a general love for the monuments and arts of the past existed at a very early period, but that there existed regular professed antiquaries—there was a profession of men instituted in the principal Greek cities, whose business it was to point out to all inquirers the peculiar wonders of their locality, to explain ancient inscriptions, and to exhibit relics. Herodotus, who breathed the genuine spirit of antiquity, and who effected with grace and ease in narrative the difficult and delicate transition from the mythic to the historical, is full of allusions to the relics of the past. In Egypt, from the days of Menes or the shepherd kings, the love of antiquities was cultivated with a species of veneration bordering upon idolatry; and Plato informs us that to such an extent did this love of the past proceed, that both Egyptian sculptors and painters were by law forbidden to change or modify in any respect the forms of the ancient statues and paintings—nay, that in his day there were works in the temples ten thousand years old. The same feeling was predominant in ancient Rome, and there can be no doubt that at an early period antiquarian societies in some form or other were constituted, though under the empire the reigning monarch watched every association with a jealous eye. Of the formation of antiquarian societies we have no certain data previous to the sixteenth century; that many existed earlier, especially among the ecclesiastics of the day, there can be little doubt, although the superstitious veneration of the supposed relics of saints must have been injurious in a high degree to the preservation of whatever was really curious or valuable;—we first read of an antiquarian society being founded by archbishop Parker, in the year 1570; about twenty of the members were accustomed to assemble from time to time in the house of sir Robert Cotton;—in 1589 the society petitioned queen Elizabeth for a building, and a charter, but with what success we know not: the reputation of the society, however, gradually increased

until it excited the fears of James the First, who, alarmed lest it should discuss public transactions, dissolved it. At the commencement of the eighteenth century it again revived, and grew into such importance that in 1751 the members obtained a charter of incorporation, the power to constitute statutes, and to act under a common seal;—the original object of their inquiries appears to have been British antiquities, and history, although the enlarged operations of the society now embrace every subject of ancient and medieval relics and traditions. From the cultivation and extension of this antiquarian taste has sprung our modern institutions of similar tendencies; of these the Archæological Association may boast of the widest range and the loftiest objects. Its peculiar constitution, its open meetings, its utter rejection of any spirit of exclusion, the zeal and promptitude with which at all times its members are ready to assist every inquiry, and to aid as far as may lie in their power the prosecution of every laudable design for the discovery and preservation of the relics of medieval or ancient times, cannot fail to render it one of the most useful societies of the present age. Its annual congress, whilst offering variety and amusement, must necessarily increase and enlarge the field of its utility, by bringing various minds into contact, and by associating together persons of intelligence, who might otherwise have never met; it will then, upon the return of the members to their own localities, spread a love of whatever is curious or interesting that has been preserved to us from the ravages of time. The historian is deeply indebted to the antiquary, and to those most curious and interesting analogies by which genius and research frequently throw new lights upon the characters and motives of the distinguished actors of the past. The beautiful architectural remains, the exquisite specimens of the cameo and intaglio, the artistic skill displayed in the cutting of gems, the graceful designs and formal beauty of some of the antique pottery, the sharpness of outline, correctness of drawing, and, above all, the beautiful imagery upon the reverses of coins, which have descended to our times, can only be thoroughly appreciated and valued by those whose taste has been refined and understanding cultivated by antiquarian research. Of the encaustic painting of the ancients we know little; their mosaics, however, have survived, and many specimens, after the lapse of twenty centuries, remain as fresh and as fair as when they were first laid down. It is indeed delightful to wander back to that mysterious past, and to retrace the way to those lands of song and art, by the vestiges of such beautiful relics as these, until we can appreciate the feelings of him who said: “There could be no more divine pleasure on earth to the man of genius and cultivated understanding than to hear the dramas of Sophocles recited by the side of the Apollo or the Laocoon.” It has been prettily said in the preface to *Brand’s Popular Antiquities*—“Rugged and narrow as this walk of study may appear to many, yet fancy opens

from hence to prospects enriched with the choicest views of her magic creation;" but whilst pleased with this conceit, we must remember that "truth," as Dr. Johnson tells us, "is the intellectual gold which nothing can destroy," yet truth like gold may exist in alloy, in combination with foreign substances; and as it is the office of the chemist to separate and refine the ore, so it is the province of the archaeologist to investigate and restore the other to its natural purity and beauty, free from all imperfections, uncorrupted by any alloy. His lordship then resumed his seat amidst the acclamations of the meeting.

Mr. Wright read a note from J. F. Ledsam, esq., high sheriff of Worcestershire, accompanied by the exhibition of the objects referred to:—

"The few relics which I have the honour to submit for the inspection of the Congress are presented rather on account of their having been found within the county of Worcester than for any importance or interest that could attach to them in the opinion of the antiquary. They consist of silver and brass coins of Edward I, and earlier dates, some iron implements and keys, a spear-head, etc., a spur of the time of Henry III, a metal seal in good preservation, two rude jugs, a tile, fragments of glass, bones, etc. Weoley Castle, where these articles were found, chiefly in the moat, is in the parish of Northfield, and county of Worcester, four miles west of Birmingham. It occupied, with its appendages, seventeen acres, in a park of seventeen hundred acres. The moat enclosed about one acre. Northfield was the property of Alwold. It was seized at the conquest by Fitz-Ansculf. His heiress married Paganell, whose heiress married Someri, who erected the castle in the beginning of the thirteenth century. A descendant of Bottetourt (who accompanied the Conqueror) possessed Weoley Castle in right of his wife, who was co-heiress of Someri. In 1385 the male line became extinct."

Mr. Wright then announced that the local museum would be open for inspection during the week to the members and visitors, and alluded to a collection of antiquities made by Mr. Eaton, of Worcester, and which had been found on levelling the castle mound, on the Severn bank. These mounds were not uncommon in castles of early formation, but they formed a subject for great discussion as to their probable age. The articles in question were found at the bottom of the mound, in a layer of black mould, which exhibited traces of having been subjected to the action of fire. Some of the remains were Roman, and others Saxon, as late as the tenth century. These antiquities were valuable; but as the museum was being continually added to, he should probably be enabled, at a later period of the Congress, to give a further description of the articles brought for exhibition.

Mr. Fairholt read a paper on early monumental effigies previous to the



time of king John, as illustrative of that monarch's tomb in Worcester cathedral.

The author, after urging the advantage of the study of early monumental effigies, to the historian, the genealogist, and the artist, and drawing comparison between the truthful and appropriate works of former times and the tasteless affectation of modern classic monuments, observed that:—"The earliest monumental effigy of an English sovereign in this country is that of king John in Worcester cathedral. Our earlier kings were either buried in their French dominions or interred without sculptured effigies, or their tombs have been destroyed. At Fontevraud, in Normandy, existed, before the first French revolution, the effigies of Henry II, his queen Eleanor de Guienne, and Isabel d'Angoulême, the queen of John. These effigies, as well as the abbey which enshrined them, are reported to have fallen beneath the devastating hands of the revolutionists. We owe to the zeal and perseverance of a lamented artist (Charles Alfred Stothard) their resuscitation and delineation; he hazarded a journey to Normandy in order to ascertain their fate. An indiscriminate destruction, which on every side presented itself in a track of three hundred miles, left little to hope on arriving at the abbey of Fontevraud; but still less when this celebrated depository of our early kings was found to be but a ruin. Contrary, however, to such an unpromising appearance, the whole of the effigies were discovered, in a cellar of one of the buildings adjoining the abbey. Since this period another effigy of Richard I has been found in the cathedral of Rouen, to which he had bequeathed his heart, and where it was interred, and over which this effigy was placed. All these figures are more or less mutilated; and though of better execution than that of king John, do not possess so entire and perfect a resemblance as that curious monument.

"To point out fully the curiosity and interest of the tomb of king John, it will be necessary to take a brief survey of the history of monumental effigies previous to this period.

"The earliest sepulchral monuments in this country are the stone coffins, covered with ridge-shaped slabs, which were frequently decorated with fanciful ornament, and were common in England and on the continent. It was a custom of considerable antiquity to sculpture them with a cross; and several such stone coffins of an enormous size and weight have been recently discovered in the cemetery of St. Matthias, near the old Roman city of Treves, and which are believed to be coeval with early Christian times. Saxon tombs of this kind are rare in this country, but one of a remarkable and highly enriched character was discovered in 1841 at Bakewell, in Derbyshire.

"These stone coffins were cut from massive blocks, hollowed to receive the body; they were narrower at the feet than at the head, cut square

upon the shoulders, and have a hollowed recess for the head; they were covered with a ridged slab (*en dos d'ane*), which was succeeded by a flat one at a later period. Their introduction is lost in the distance of time; they may be traced from as early a period as the ninth century, and were in general use in the time of Henry III, after which they were of rare occurrence. At an early period (and among the poor until the fifteenth century), the body being swathed in cerecloth, was committed at once to the earth. We are told by Matthew Paris, that the monks of St. Alban's, in the Norman times, were all buried without coffins, till Warin, the twentieth abbot, who died in 1195, ordered stone coffins to be used, as more decent.

"These coffins were generally placed with the lid even with the pavement of the church, so that they in fact formed a part of it; at other times the entire coffin reposed upon the surface itself, in the manner of that called the tomb of William Rufus, in Winchester cathedral; the sides being sometimes ornamented with carving. The coped lid, which had been formed on the Roman model, served at once for a cover and memorial for the deceased. The coffin lid of Matilda, queen of William the Conqueror, at Caen, in Normandy, has a long Latin epitaph, engraved all round the edges and up the centre. Others are ornamented with crosses, and in some later instances the insignia of the deceased. The sword for the knight, the horn for the hunter, the hatchet for the carpenter, the key for the blacksmith, the shears for the clothier, the knife and colander for the cook, the chalice, crozier, and mitre, for the ecclesiastic; but these belong generally to the fourteenth century, though they occasionally range from the twelfth to the fifteenth.

"The slabs which covered these coffins, when flat, were decorated sometimes with the figure of the person buried within, but we meet with no instances earlier than the twelfth century. The effigy was carved in very low relief, in a sunk panel, the figure in the highest part of its surface being only level with the face of the stone, and thus preserving almost the effect upon the spectator of looking into the coffin and viewing the body within. One of the earliest and most curious instances is in the cloisters of Westminster abbey, and it covers the remains of one of the early Norman abbots. The figure holds a crozier and chalice, and lies in a recess, cut exactly like the interior of the stone coffins of the period, with a circular recess for the head. An improvement appears in the coffin lid of Roger, bishop of Salisbury (who died 1139), on which that prelate appears in full pontificals in a niche, surrounded by elaborately-enwreathed ornaments. But the slab which covered the mortal remains of Jocelyn de Bailul, also bishop of Salisbury (who died 1184), and which, with the other just named, is still preserved in Salisbury cathedral, exhibits the effigy, as it were, emerging still more from the stone; for although the

figure is sculptured in low relief, it is not sunk in panel or niche, but rises freely from the surface.

“By the middle of the twelfth century, the effigy, although still placed on the coffin lid, and being sculptured with it from one solid piece of stone, began to represent the deceased as if lying on the surface of the tomb. The royal effigies at Fontevraud are so sculptured, and the fine series of military figures in the Temple church, London; which have been satisfactorily proved, during the recent reparations, to have been placed immediately over and upon the coffins containing the deceased, the edges of which were level with the pavement.

“There is one very interesting point in connexion with all these early effigies, which is, that they are not only faithful representations of the persons they are intended to commemorate, but they resemble the body which lies below precisely as it appeared when laid in the grave, excepting only those effigies which represent the deceased in armour.

“It had been the custom from the earliest period in Britain to bury the dead with the clothes, personal ornaments, arms, or favourite portions of personal property which belonged to them. The Romans burnt the body; the Saxons buried them fully armed and equipped, and often richly dressed, and with much valuable jewellery upon them. The Normans seem to have followed the same course; and an examination of their early sepulchres goes to prove that the dead were dressed in the garments they wore while living; and if holding dignified offices, then in their dresses of state.

“Ecclesiastics were buried in full pontificals, with the pastoral staff and chalice, and entire insignia, even to gold rings and other valuables, which contributed to their worldly dignity. The abbots of Evesham, who died in the twelfth century, were found thus interred; and the bishops of Hereford, as late as 1516. Monsieur Lenoir has described the contents of the tombs of the abbots Morard and Ingon, in the abbey of St. Germain-des-prés. Morard died in the year 990, and his skeleton was dressed in a long woollen alb or tunic, of a deep purple colour, ornamented with embroidery, over which was a wide and long chasuble, the stuff being a very strong figured satin, which appears to have been of a deep red colour. Abbot Ingon, who died in 1025, was also found clothed in a garment of dark violet-coloured taffety, similar to the habit of the Benedictine monks, edged with a broad border of worked cloth, the ground of which was of gold. The mitre was covered with silk, the gloves upon the hands were well preserved, and were formed of silk tissue in open work. A ring was upon the finger, being set with a turquoise. The stockings which covered the legs were of dark violet-coloured silk, ornamented all over with a variety of elegant designs in polygonal shapes, upon which were worked

greyhounds and birds in gold, and which are believed to have been the sumptuous and highly valued work of the eastern manufacturers.

“In the same manner were the bodies of our early kings consigned to the earth. Matthew Paris tells us that when Henry II was taken to Fontevraud to be buried, ‘he was arrayed in the royal vestments, having a golden crown on the head, and gloves on the hands, boots wrought with gold on the feet, with spurs, a great ring on the finger, and a sceptre in the hand, being girt with a sword.’ Stothard, who has drawn and engraved this effigy, remarks, that when we examine it we cannot fail to remark that it is already described by this account of a contemporary and eye-witness of the body as prepared for the grave, the only variation being in the sword, which is not girt, but lies on the bier, on the left side, with the belt twisted round it. ‘It therefore appears,’ he adds, ‘that the tomb was literally a representation of the deceased king, as if he still lay in state. Nor can we, without supposing such was the custom, otherwise account for the singular coincidence between the effigy of king John, on the lid of his coffin, and the body within it, when discovered a few years since.’

“In the monumental effigy of king John, the city of Worcester possesses at once the earliest regal effigy in the kingdom, a true and undoubted authority for regal costume, a perfect representation of the body as buried beneath, the best example of the progress of the art of sculpture at that early period, and an historic memento of one of our most remarkable rulers. The effigy is carved in grey marble, and was originally the lid of the stone coffin which covered his remains. In his last moments he appears to have taken hurried steps for his ‘soul’s health,’ and repentance for his manifold misdeeds and maladministration. He speaks, in his will, of having no time for particular arrangements; he appoints certain noblemen and dignified ecclesiastics his successors; directs them, in general terms, by donations to religious houses, and alms to the poor, to make, for the good of his soul, reparation for injuries done to God and holy church; he annexes the usual anathema against any who shall infringe this disposition of his property; he directs his body to be buried in the church of St. Mary and St. Wulstan (now the cathedral of Worcester). John, in his last moments, commended his soul to God and to St. Wulstan; and his body, royally attired, was conveyed to Worcester. Over his head was placed a monk’s cowl, as a sort of shield for all his sins, and a passport to heaven. He was interred between St. Oswald and St. Wulstan, whose graves are in the chapel of the Virgin, at the eastern extremity of the cathedral. His body was removed to its present position, before the high altar, in the reign of Henry VII, and an altar tomb erected, within which the body was placed, and upon which rests the effigy.

“This effigy—formerly the lid of the stone coffin which contained the

king's remains, and which, probably, was originally on a level with the floor of the cathedral—represents the king in royal costume; and on each side of his head are two diminutive figures of bishops, swinging censers. These are undoubtedly intended for Oswald and Wulstan, between whose remains he, as before mentioned, actually reposed. John wears a dalmatic of crimson, lined with green, the neck and cuffs edged with gold, and jewelled border; his tunic is yellow, or cloth of gold; he is girt with a belt; on his hands are jewelled gloves, a ring on the middle finger of his right hand, which supports a sceptre, while his left grasps a sword. He wears red hose, and black shoes with golden spurs.

“Now mark how singularly the truthfulness of this monumental effigy, as a veritable resemblance of the body within the tomb, has been confirmed. On the 17th July, 1797, the tomb was opened, and the dress of the corpse exactly corresponded with that of the monumental figure; showing, as in the instance of Henry II's effigy at Fontevraud, that they faithfully represented the defunct as he lay in state. There were only two points of dissimilarity. The king had no crown on his head, or gloves on his hand; the latter may have decayed. But the minute accuracy of the old chronicles was proved by the former; for in place of the regal crown, the head of John was found to be enveloped in the celebrated monk's cowl, in which, as a passport through the regions of purgatory, he is stated to have been buried. This once sacred envelope appeared to have fitted the head very exactly, and had evidently been tied or buckled under the chin with straps, as part of them remained. The body was covered with a robe reaching from the neck nearly to the feet, and some of its embroidery was still visible near the right knee. It appeared to have been made of strong crimson damask, but the injuries of time rendered it difficult to ascertain this exactly; the cuff to the left hand remained. The left arm was bent towards his breast, and the hand had grasped a sword in the same manner as on the tomb; the sword itself was much decomposed, but portions of it were found at intervals down the left side, the scabbard being much more perfect. The coverings of the legs—the precise nature of which was not ascertained—were tied round the ankles, and were probably the red hose seen in the effigy.

Traces of the original colours with which the effigy had been tinted, being visible, Stothard, in his *Monumental Effigies*, has given a coloured restoration of this curious figure, which agrees, in a remarkable manner, with the fragments of dress found on the body.

The author then gave a brief review of the more modern forms of monumental effigies, and concluded thus:

“Among the various antiquities which England possesses, there are none so immediately illustrative of our history as these national monuments which abound in our cathedrals and churches. Many an exquisite

specimen reposes in lonely unfrequented village churches, their beauty hidden by coats of whitewash, and their safety dependent on their utter worthlessness in the eyes of those whose duty it should be to guard them against destruction. Instances are on record where the stone effigies have been wantonly broken up to mend roads, and the brasses sold by dishonest sextons for their value as old metal. The value of these ancient records cannot be too imperatively dwelt on: they are historic data; they are mementoes of the arts of the middle ages; they are the form and semblance of our great forefathers, fashioned by contemporary hands, and bequeathed to us as the last memorial of their mortal state. All who injure them, commit not only sacrilege to the church, they dishonour the dead, and act contemptuously to the persons and memory, as far as in them lies, of the ancestry by whose wisdom and valour the progressive improvement of our country has been obtained, and the wholesome laws and free movements we enjoy, battled for and won. The language cannot be too strong that should be used to impress their value on the minds of those who have them in their keeping. May the hands they uplift in prayer speak to man, as they appeal to God, and hinder the wantonness of ignorant destruction, that posterity may have the privilege we have ourselves, of gazing on the figures of the good and great, preserved by the same pious feeling in which the old poet Spenser apostrophizes them as—

‘ Old monuments, which of so famous sprights
The honour, yet in ashes, do maintain.’ ”

Mr. Roach Smith enumerated several glaring instances of vandalism recently perpetrated in London and Westminster abbey, and other public places, and observed, that if such scandalous acts were tolerated in localities which were presumed to be guarded, and inaccessible to the spoiler, it was no wonder that the more ancient and rarer monuments scattered throughout the country, in unfrequented places, were sacrificed to the sordid or ignorant people, who, from accidental and temporary proprietorship, considered themselves at liberty to destroy, and appropriate to their private uses, the most valuable of our national remains. And this, he considered, would ever be the case until public opinion could be brought to bear upon the government, and force it to protect the national monuments.

Mr. Wright read a paper on the romantic materials of history, illustrated from the autobiography of Egwin, bishop of Worcester:

“ When we commonly quote history,” observed the author, “ it is the popular opinion,—we may say, the popular prejudice,—that history is truth; yet we no sooner subject this same history to the strict test of criticism, than we discover that it is nothing better than a confused heap of statements without foundation, or resting on ambiguous traditions; of

intentional falsehoods or misrepresentations, originating only in the bitterness of political animosities ; and, lastly, of mere fable and romance. Few, who have not examined deeply into the sources of history, would imagine how much of this last-mentioned class of materials enters into its composition. When we compare the histories of different countries, in ancient as well as in modern times, we are surprised at the frequency with which the same event occurs in them all,—battles gained by the same stratagem, or lost by the same disastrous accident ; the same details of crimes and of virtues ; the same fates of individuals. The incident of Alfred harping in the Danish camp is thus repeated in English history within half a century of that of the Dane entering the Saxon camp at Brunanburgh in the same disguise. The story of William Tell shooting the apple from the head of his son, is found under other names in the old ballad poetry of England and Germany. This remarkable relationship between the historic stories of different peoples, admits of a very simple explanation. A vast mass of popular fables—much of it of a mythic character—and romances, floated, during the middle ages, from country to country, and from mouth to mouth ; and these, frequently taking a colouring from place and circumstance, became located, and, being fixed upon individuals, were handed down to us as historical facts.”

Mr. Wright gave two or three striking examples, such as supplied, he observed, a canon of criticism of the greatest importance, if we would really study history in an intelligent manner : and taking a review of the transmission of superstitions from age to age, and the changes that have taken place in the popular mythology, he proceeded to the story of Egwin.

“ At the latter end of the seventh century the rich valley forming the south-eastern portion of the modern county of Worcester, and bordering on Warwickshire and Gloucestershire, was covered with forest land, which afforded food for immense herds of swine, the flesh of which animals formed a very large portion of the food of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. A portion of this wood, situated on the banks of the Avon, and then known by the name of *at Homme*, was given by Athelred king of Mercia to Egwin bishop of Worcester, who was himself closely allied by blood to the Mercian kings. In the thickest part of this district was a spot inclosed by the winding of the river, thickly covered with brambles and brushwood, which probably concealed the ruins of Roman buildings ;—William of Malmesbury alludes to an old tradition that it was the ruins of a church. Time and the superstition of the Anglo-Saxons seem to have given a sacred character to this spot—it was probably looked upon as the haunt of the three wood-nymphs, the fairy glen of the forest.

“ Bishop Egwin had entrusted the keepership of this forest to four swineherds—a higher class of men than swineherds of the present day, because they had often to defend their charge by force of arms against

hostile invaders. The four swineherds were two brothers, named Eoves and Ympa, and two other brothers, Trottnue and Corme. Each had a division of the wood under his particular care, but Eoves was the principal, and acted as commander or overseer over the rest, and his position was so respectable, that the whole wood took from him the name of Eoves-ham, or the residence of Eoves. One day a sow, belonging to the drove under the particular charge of Eoves, which was pregnant, suddenly disappeared among the brambles, where they were taken out as usual to feed. For two or three days, Eoves waited patiently, in the hope that the sow would return as usual to its companions; he then became uneasy, and day after day the forest was hunted, but in vain, until a few days afterwards the wanderer suddenly made her appearance, accompanied with a litter of seven small pigs, which were all white, with the exception of their ears and feet. Eoves was exceedingly rejoiced, for he stood high in the confidence of his master, and it appears that, in Anglo-Saxon times, the loss of one of the drove committed to his charge, however numerous, subjected their keeper to grave suspicions. Next day, however, when the swine were led out to feed, the sow disappeared again, accompanied by her young, and was the cause of new alarm. This was repeated a third time, and then Eoves, perplexed in the extreme, called together his companions, and determined to seek out, at all risks, the place of concealment. The search was laborious and painful, and Eoves was on the point of giving it up in despair, when he came to the old ruins, and discovered the object of his inquiries quietly reposing under shelter of a thick bush of brambles. Eoves probably felt some awe of the spot in which his sow had sought an asylum, and he looked warily around him, when, to his great astonishment, he beheld three damsels, standing and singing, of whom the middle excelled the others in stature and in her surpassing beauty, and held a beautiful book in her hand. The swineherd was struck with terror, and he made his escape as quickly as possible, followed by the sow and her litter.

“This story is simply a fairy tale, and it may be compared with numerous others, given as such by early writers, and in several of which a sow is the instrument of leading its drover to the enchanted spot. It was probably a local legend popular among the Anglo-Saxon peasantry of Worcestershire, which bishop Egwin took hold of to turn it to a pious use. He declares that Eoves went and related the circumstances to the *villicus*, or ruler of the district, who took him to the bishop and made him repeat his story in his presence. Egwin pretends that at first he disbelieved it, but that, on the earnest protestations of the swineherd, he determined to accompany him to the spot, and be himself a witness to its truth or falsehood. There, according to his own account, the bishop fell down and prayed fervently, and on rising to his feet he was blessed with the same vision that had been seen by his servant, with this difference, that the

middle lady now bore a cross as well as a book, and Egwin judged at once that it was the Virgin Mary, accompanied by two angels. He immediately ordered the spot to be cleared of brambles and of ruins, built in their place a stately religious house, which he endowed with lands he purchased in the neighbourhood. From the name of the wood it was called the abbey of Eovesham, and was famous in after ages under the slightly altered name of Evesham.

“ Such is the legend of the foundation of Evesham abbey, as related to us by its founder; and it is the more remarkable, as it shows to us how fable often entered into history, under the very circumstances which we should imagine would have ensured truth. Bishop Egwin, either unknowingly, himself under the influence of popular superstition, or deliberately and intentionally for the sake of giving strength to his religious foundation, has handed down for historic truth what was evidently a mere fable. We are almost led to take the more unfavourable view, because, although Rome placed him among the number of the saints, other circumstances throw a certain degree of suspicion on his character. He has given his own testimony to a miracle pretended to have happened to himself, under circumstances in which *he* could not have laboured under a deception.

“ Egwin was made bishop of Worcester about the year 692, and he had not long presided over the see before the people entrusted to his care began to bring serious charges against him. Of what nature these charges were we are not told, but they reached the ears first of the king and next of the pope, and the Saxon prelate was obliged to undertake the then long and wearisome journey to the eternal city*to clear his character from the blot which had been cast upon it. Egwin commenced his journey with a rather ostentatious act of humility, but one by no means uncommon in these early ages. Before leaving Mercia he ordered a smith to make him a heavy ring of iron, ‘such as they fixed about the feet of horses,’ fastened with a lock, and having locked it on his bare legs as an instrument of penance, he threw the key into the river Avon, in a place then called Hrudding Pool. Thus equipped he went to Dover, and sailed in a small vessel to Italy. On his arrival he fell on his knees on the shore of the Tiber to return thanks for his safe voyage, while his attendants fished in the river to obtain a meal. They soon caught a moderately-sized salmon, and immediately prepared it for cooking; but on opening it they were struck with astonishment at finding in its belly the identical key which they had so recently seen sinking in the waters of a small river in their native and far distant land.

“ Our only witness for this strange story is Egwin himself. He declared the truth of the miracle to the pope, and the latter considering it as a sufficient proof of his innocence, caused him at once to be relieved from

his ring; and scarcely listening to the accusations or to the defence, sent him home to Worcester with every mark of honour.

“ Egwin is the first Englishman known to have written his own life. His object was probably to defend himself against the attacks to which he appears to have been exposed in his lifetime. In this autobiography he gave the account of his visit to Rome, and of the subsequent foundation of Evesham, where he passed the latter years of his life; and he added to it his dreams or visions, which he pretended to receive by a sort of inspiration. This autobiography is lost in its original form; but a splendid manuscript of saints' lives, in a handwriting of the tenth century, in the British Museum, contains a long life of Egwin, perhaps considerably older than that date, which is compiled from his own book, and in which much of the autobiography, in which he speaks in the first person, is inserted verbatim. The common lives of the saints are mere abridgments of this.

“ This autobiography of Egwin contributed in other ways to the romantic materials of history. One of his visions, in which he speaks in the first person in figurative language, is a sort of moral allegory, in which the temptations of the world are represented under the semblance of a pagan city, against which human nature, represented in the person of Egwin, has to contend. The city is at length, after a long struggle, overthrown by the direct interference of heaven. One of the later writers of Egwin's life, taking this literally, has transformed it into a marvellous history of the destruction of the ancient Roman town which occupied the site of the modern Alcester, in the neighbouring county of Warwick.

“ Thus we see, in analyzing the life of one individual only, the way in which one large class of the common materials of history was manufactured. There are many other classes, equally truthless, which help to form the mass, but to which I will not trespass further on your attention by alluding. Enough, I think, has been said to show you how necessary it is that what we commonly call history should be thoroughly weeded, and carefully sifted, before we can place any confidence in it. I may, perhaps, hope that this great truth will be felt more deeply by our present audience, from the apt illustration it receives in a narrative so closely connected with the early annals of this ancient city.”

The President said that, before closing the proceedings of the evening, he wished to call attention to some beautiful painted glass exhibited in the room, by a very talented artist of this city, Mr. G. Rogers. He thought it was right to give honour where it was due; and he could only say that some of the specimens were perfectly beautiful, and would compare with the best of the mediæval ages.

The whole company were now invited by his Worship to partake of refreshments in the ante-rooms; and thus agreeably concluded the proceedings of the first day.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15.

At nine o'clock in the morning, the President, Officers, and Council, at the invitation of his worship the Mayor, met the members of the Corporation and the Local Committee at breakfast, at the Guildhall. The mayor presided, supported on the right and left by Lord Albert Conyngham and the Dean of Worcester, Canons Wood and Grove, the Rev. T. L. Claughton, etc. After breakfast the company went in procession to the cathedral, the mayor and aldermen being habited in their official robes. They were met at the north entrance by the dean, canons Wood and Grove, and the hon. canons Claughton and Hastings. The members of the Association also attended at prayers.

MORNING MEETING, ETC.

THE PRESIDENT *in the Chair.*

Mr. Ashpitel delivered an extempore lecture on Worcester cathedral. He first alluded to the cathedrals which had been already visited by the Association, and feared that he should be an unworthy successor of the gentlemen who had so ably lectured upon them. Indeed the office would not have devolved upon him, but for the unavoidable absence of Mr. Cresy, who it was first intended should have performed that duty. Previous to his visit to Worcester, his impressions with regard to the cathedral were, that it was a somewhat mean building, devoid of much interest, but in this he had never been more agreeably disappointed; for whether he looked to the design of the double transepts, the cloisters, or the glorious tower, the edifice was full of archæological interest and architectural beauties. Nor ought the cathedral to suffer in comparison with others in consequence of its being a few feet shorter or narrower, seeing that it contained points which would challenge comparison with any other in the kingdom, and he indeed felt surprised that authors could have found in their heart to depreciate such a structure. More especially he regretted to find that natives of Worcester themselves spoke disparagingly of it. The lecturer produced a large collection of transcripts from original documents, from Florence of Worcester, the *Worcester Annals*, etc., all illustrative of the ancient history of the cathedral, regretting his inability to give even a summary of them in the short space of a lecture. The original cathedral was erected in 680. St. Oswald, in 983, built a monastery for the monks, between whom and the secular clergy a strong opposition had for a long time existed. St. Peter's church and St. Mary's minster were both in the same precincts; and it was related that on the erection of the latter, the workmen employed to remove the stone for the new edifice were totally unable to do so, upon

which they sent for bishop Oswald, who on his arrival perceived a wretch in the form of an Ethiopian squatting on the stone, grinning, and making contemptuous and derisive gestures at the efforts of the workmen. By the simple sign of the cross, however, the saint effected the dislodgment of his unearthly foe, and the stone, which before had defied the exertions of eighty men, could now be removed by two only. The cathedral and city were burnt down in 1011 by Hardicanute's army, in revenge for the opposition of the citizens to the Danegelt. Then came the conquest, and one of William's strongest opponents was bishop Wulstan of Worcester, who refusing to give up his pastoral staff, struck it so energetically into the ground, that all the exertions of his enemies to remove it were useless. This miracle was alleged to have operated so strongly as to have been the means of confirming the saint in his office. Wulstan, in 1089, rebuilt the cathedral and monastery, and one part of the present inquiry would be as to whether any portion of St. Oswald's structure was remaining and appropriated to the new one. It was recorded of Wulstan, that, on seeing the workmen pulling down the old church, he wept. One of his attendants expostulating, and reminding him that he ought rather to rejoice, as he was preparing in the room of it an edifice of greater splendour, he replied—"I think far otherwise: we poor wretches destroy the works of our forefathers, only to get praise to ourselves; that happy age of holy men knew not how to build stately churches; but under any roof they offered up themselves living temples unto God; but we, on the contrary, neglecting the care of souls, labour to heap up stones." This has been used to shew that Wulstan entirely built a new church, and many erroneous theories had been constructed by Green and others on this point. Oswald's church most probably had a crypt, and if so, that part of the building was not likely to have been destroyed by Hardicanute's fire. Up to a recent period all ancient masonry with semicircular arches had been put down as Saxon, until the evidence of undoubted documents shewed that most of them must have been Norman. A reaction now took place, and all arches of that description were indiscriminately called Norman, so that little was put down to the credit of the Saxon dynasty. It was also said, that scarcely any Saxon church could now be in existence: first, in consequence of the ruthless and wholesale destruction of them by the Danes; and secondly, because they were generally built of wood. Bede, however, mentioned one constructed of stone as early as 505, and even the churches of that date were not new; for Bede related that pope Gregory, in his instructions to the abbot Mellitus, then going into Britain, desired him not to destroy the temples of the idols, but to sprinkle them with holy water, and to convert them to the service of the true God, that the people might more familiarly resort to the places to which they had been accustomed; and he (Mr. Ashpitch) thought, that with that state of

refinement induced by the long-continued stay of the Romans, their style and manner of building must have been everywhere copied in this island. Besides, it was improbable that the Normans, on their arrival, wantonly pulled down all the existing structures for the sole pleasure of building them up again ; for the difference in the Norman and Saxon styles was little more than one of ornament. The Normans, having better stone, built with larger and more regular blocks, and hence the reason they did not pay so much attention to the efficiency of the mortar ; but the Saxons, with rougher materials, were compelled to use mortar of a description for hardness which often outlasted the stone itself. The main distinction, then, beyond that of ornament, between Saxon and Norman architecture, was, that the latter exhibited a superior closeness of joint, but inferior mortar. Now the crypt of the cathedral exhibited a rougher kind of work and excellent mortar, answering to the Saxon mode. Nor must it be said that this arose from the circumstance of the work being underground, for it was well known that the fabricators of ancient churches paid as much attention to those portions of their work not usually in sight, as to the more prominent parts, and crypts more especially were not neglected by them, inasmuch as they were used for special purposes and services. All this went to prove that the crypt at Worcester belonged to the Saxon period, but he would excuse himself for giving a decided opinion on the subject, inasmuch as ere long far better means of pronouncing a decision would be obtained, the fruit of researches and measurements made of cathedrals on the continent. In this crypt was an entrance to a subterranean passage, which would be the subject of exploration during the Congress. He was of opinion, that if the crypt were not built by Oswald it must have been the work of Wulstan ; in proof of which he exhibited drawings of various acknowledged Saxon arches, groinings, etc., shewing the similarity between them and the crypt of Worcester cathedral ; and when he considered that Wulstan opposed the Norman conqueror—that he refused to make use of the Norman language—and that he invariably presented Saxons to the livings in his patronage, it exhibited such a dislike to the Norman dominancy, that it was not likely the saint would have adopted the architecture of that people. He was therefore of opinion that, although built after the conquest, the Worcester crypt was built by Saxon workmen, and after the Saxon style. The cathedral was twice burnt after that period, namely, in 1113 and 1202 ; but William of Malmesbury stated with the utmost gravity, that while all else was burnt, the monuments of the two saints, together with a mat and wooden seat used by them, were untouched by the fire. The great body of the present cathedral was built in the thirteenth century, being what was termed first pointed or early English. The choir was clearly executed first, and the work appeared to have proceeded regularly and slowly through the three

successive bishoprics. The mouldings, caps, bases, etc. of the nave were quite of the decorated character, but the triforium and clerestory partook more of the earlier character. The latter in particular seemed originally to have been intended for triplets of lancets. The nave probably was completed by bishop Cobham, commonly designated as "the good bishop." In the great transept was much of what might be assigned to the semi-Norman period, as well as the bases of the nave walls; and as regarded the two dissimilar arches at the western end, about which so much controversy had arisen, he was of opinion that they were the work of Wulstan, but that after the fire of 1113 that end of the building suffered more than at any other period, and that the architects of the time decided on easing those arches, which they therefore did in accordance with the style which then prevailed, by pointing the principal arches, and imparting to the whole the appearance of the semi-Norman or transition period. This was confirmed by his examination of the original work behind the triforium, and the decidedly Norman character of the external windows at that part now blocked up, and beneath which windows of a later date had been inserted. The cathedral therefore presented some work which was most probably Saxon, although it might have been executed subsequently to the conquest; some Norman work of Wulstan, untouched; some of a semi-Norman character; one of the most beautiful early English choirs of which this kingdom can boast; and an exceedingly fine tower of the fourteenth century. The cloisters were said to have been built in 1372, but to this he objected, for the fan tracery there seen could not have come into use till the perpendicular period. The refectory was of the decorated order, but elevated on walls of a most primitive appearance, having, near to the ground, small semicircular-headed lights with plain roll labels, which he thought were at least coeval with the oldest portions of the cathedral. Mr. Ashpitel concluded by passing a well-deserved encomium on the dean, canons, and other officers of the cathedral, for the kind attention and assistance they had given to the investigation.

After a brief adjournment, during which a considerable number of the members partook of lunch at the palace by invitation of the dean, the company proceeded to the cathedral, and, accompanied by Mr. Ashpitel, inspected the crypt, and then proceeded through and round the cathedral, Mr. Ashpitel illustrating his paper and remarks on the various styles of architecture by drawing attention to the examples themselves. He observed, that this cathedral exhibited peculiarities which completely puzzled the architects, such, for instance, as the curved arches on one side of the nave clerestory, and the straight-lined or triangular arches on the other. The great north entrance, opened by bishop Wakefield in 1380, appeared by certain shafts and capitals to have been originally a Norman doorway, then to have been stopped up and a decorated window opened in it, and

lastly, altered to its original use, though in a later style; the head of the decorated window, with its handsome tracery, still remaining above the present door. He also dwelt with rapture on the beauty of the choir, and the peculiarity of the dog-tooth ornaments of its arches being divided in the centre by a plain roll moulding. He suggested that some artist should take drawings of the beautiful carvings and foliage of the capitals, so much admired for their sharpness and grace, for the purpose of comparison with others of the same date.

Mr. Planché, at the request of the president, then called attention to a tomb, near to the mortuary chapel of prince Arthur, said to have been that of the countess of Salisbury, the originator of the order of the Garter. No other foundation existed for assigning this tomb to the memory of that lady than the sculpture in the screen-work above, which contained a rose enclosed in a garter. This theory had long been exploded, and others had endeavoured to prove that the recumbent figure must have represented a female of the De Cliffords, or a sister of bishop Giffard, whose tomb was next to hers. He himself had subscribed to the latter theory, until he discovered in the arms emblazoned on the tomb certain features which again threw the matter into doubt, and here it must remain for the present.

Mr. Godwin took this opportunity, the company being close to the small southern transept, of calling the attention of the dean and chapter to a most unsightly square semi-Italian pier raised for the support of the building at that place, recommending its removal, and also the early professional investigation of this transept, which appeared to be in a very dilapidated state.

Mr. Ashpitel then took the party through the cloisters, pointing out the singularity of the longitudinal cuttings throughout the ranges of piers on three sides, for which he could not account, except that they were intended as openings for communication between the transcribing monks. The chapter-house, with its central supporting shaft, groined roof, arcaded wall, and decorated windows, was much admired. The refectory and the guesten-hall were also visited. The latter is the audit-house, built in 1320 by Wulstan de Braunsford, then prior of Worcester, for the entertainment of strangers exclusively, the rules of the order not allowing them to sit at table with the monks in the refectory. Here the convent held their monthly court for the settlement of differences between their tenants. A few years ago the original beautiful wooden roof was discovered and laid open, together with some curious mural paintings; it is therefore hoped that the intention of pulling down this building will be abandoned. The roof was much admired, and it was strongly recommended that the whole should be restored, and drawings taken of the mural paintings (one of which represents the Adoration of the Wise Men). After this the company dispersed through the city to inspect its many other antiquities, among

them the house in the Corn-market, which Charles II occupied at the battle of Worcester; the ancient timbered houses in Friar-street, the bishop's palace, the churches, the Commandery park (the site of the battle of Worcester), and the vestiges of the ancient city walls, engaged the attention of several parties of visitors.

EVENING MEETING.

The President in the Chair.

Mr. Gutch read a paper on queen Elizabeth's visit to Worcester in 1575.

Mr. Fairholt read a paper by Mr. Halliwell, on the Worcestershire custom of Cathening; or soliciting gifts on St. Catherine's day.

Mr. Planché read a paper on early female head-dresses.

Mr. C. Roach Smith read a paper by Mr. F. C. Lukis, on cromlechs in the Channel islands, illustrated with large coloured drawings and diagrams.

In the course of the evening the President announced that the Association had received some drawings of an ancient sun-dial, some views, etc. from Mrs. Davies, of Elmley Park, who had kindly forwarded them for the purpose of the temporary museum.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18.

This day was devoted to a visit to Sudeley Castle, the seat of John and William Dent, esqrs.

The members and visitors, to the number of about one hundred and twenty, were conveyed from the Spetchley station to Cheltenham by special train at ten o'clock, and at Cheltenham the local committee had provided carriages for the remainder of the distance, about eight miles.

Camden says that Sudeley was the residence of a line of barons descended from Goda, king Ethelred's daughter. Ralph, earl of Hereford, Goda's son, held it, and his progeny flourished there for a long time, when it came into the possession of Thomas Boteler, by marriage with the heiress. Sir Raphe, son of Thomas Boteler, about the middle of the fifteenth century, built the present castle, from the spoils, it is said, which he had acquired in the wars with France. It was a fine castellated mansion, with two spacious quadrangular courts, embattled towers, and a chapel. Edward IV afterwards purchased the castle, and it subsequently fell into various hands, till, in the reign of Henry VIII, it was granted to sir Thomas Seymour, by whom the castle was restored to its former magnificence; and when this ambitious man had gained the hand of the dowager

queen Katherine Parr, widow of Henry VIII, Sudeley was their residence. After Seymour was beheaded, the castle and manor were bestowed on the marquis of Northampton, and in 1553 on sir J. Brydges (then created baron Chandos of Sudeley) for his services to queen Mary. George, the sixth lord Chandos, was the last of this noble family by whom Sudeley was inhabited. In 1644, the parliamentary troops reduced the building to ruins. The present proprietors became possessed of it in 1837, and have restored and fitted up for habitation a considerable portion of the structure. The chapel, a late specimen of perpendicular work, is remarkably picturesque, as are also the remaining unrestored portions of the old mansion. Queen Katherine was buried in the chapel. The discovery of her remains is the subject of a paper published in the *Archæologia*.

The Messrs. Dent have collected some exceedingly fine old wood carvings, tapestry, pictures, and other works of art. Not the least curious is the identical image in wood of the Deity, represented as an earthly potentate, wearing a German crown, which was discovered in pulling up the remains of old London bridge. It is supposed to have stood in the chapel of St. Thomas, and is of the fifteenth century. It is engraved in the last part of the *Archæologia*. Many of the private friends of the Messrs. Dent were invited to meet the Association, including the earl of Ellenborough, J. Coucher Dent, esq., the rev. B. Dent, J. C. Brocklehurst, esq., M.P., the dean of Worcester, the mayor of Worcester and many members of the corporation, the high sheriff and Mr. F. Ledsam, etc. Nearly two hundred sat down to an elegant repast served in a pavilion on the lawn. The healths of the dean and chapter of Worcester, and of lord Albert Conyngham, having been consecutively proposed by Mr. John Dent, the dean, in acknowledging the compliment, observed—that it had given to himself and the chapter the greatest satisfaction to throw open the cathedral to the members of the Archæological Association, and, from their researches and information, the cathedral authorities would henceforth estimate, more highly perhaps than heretofore, the beauties of that structure confided to their charge. He was sure that he was speaking the sentiments of every member of the chapter, when he stated that it had given them all great satisfaction to become acquainted with so many gentlemen of eminent literary and antiquarian fame, who had been previously unknown to them. Lord Albert Conyngham said, that his heart was not as yet so chilled by scientific studies as not to beat most warmly, and especially at that moment, with the highest pleasure and gratification for the manner in which the Association and himself had been received. He could not attribute his position to his scientific acquirements, still less to his position in society, inasmuch as the Association could most readily have procured persons of higher rank than himself to preside over them; and therefore he could only attribute it to a reciprocity of that personal

friendship and esteem which he felt towards its members; who, with himself, he was quite sure, were actuated by the warmest feelings towards the worthy and liberal founders of this feast. (Cheers.) His lordship then said he had been permitted to propose a toast. He should not call their attention to the history of the architectural beauties around them, but to an object still more beautiful in itself. It was a sight most cheering to the heart to see gentlemen employing that wealth which they had gained in a manner so honourable to them, not only in entertaining their friends and exercising the rights of hospitality, but likewise in ameliorating the condition of the poor. Those who knew the Messrs. Dent better than he did, had assured him that within the scope of their influence the poor were never forgotten. (Cheers.) He trusted that those gentlemen might have the autumn of their life much as we found it in this climate—bright, sunny, and cheerful; and that it might be closed with the charming recollection, that they had been useful in their day and generation. He concluded by proposing “the health of J. and W. Dent, esqrs.” (Great applause.)

Mr. J. Dent, in reply, assured his lordship and the company, that he was determined not to shrink from the path of duty, and that whatever he or his brother might deem necessary to perform, they would be quite willing to do it with all their might. Having pursued a long commercial life, one thing they believed was due from them to the public, namely, to give a portion of that wealth, which his lordship had said they had acquired so honourably, in some measure to the gratification of the public, particularly when the object was one of scientific knowledge and amusement. As to the kind allusions which had been made to them, he was sorry to say that it was rather beyond the autumn of life with him, and whether a severe winter might ensue, or not, he was at least happy to find that he possessed all their best good wishes. (Cheers.) Mr. W. Dent also responded to the toast, and said it had given them both the greatest satisfaction and contentment to perform the rites of hospitality to so learned and scientific a body, and to the personal friends who had met them on that occasion. It was an ancient saying, “of him to whom much was given, much would be required”, and “by liberal things shall ye stand”; and he was at least happy to think that in restoring Sudeley to something like its ancient magnificence, although a large sum of money had gone from their pockets, yet it had been most usefully applied in the employment of artists, builders, workmen, labourers, and others. He returned the company his best thanks for the marks of respect and esteem which they had evinced towards himself and brother, and hoped they should continue to merit them to the end of their days. (Cheers.)

The party returned to Worcester at seven o'clock.

EVENING MEETING.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR *in the Chair.*

Mr. Wright read a paper by Mr. J. G. Waller, on the study of monumental brasses (see p. 227).

Mr. Fairholt followed Mr. Waller's paper with an extempore account of the series of rubbings of monumental brasses which had been communicated to the Association; and for which they were principally indebted to the rev. G. Y. Osborne, Mr. C. Bridger, and Mr. Sprague of Colchester. He then pointed out the peculiarities of the many that were sent, and went through an entire series of rubbings from them, commenting on each, and exhibiting them one by one. He remarked on the simplicity of the early brass, consisting only of a single figure; and noticed how ornamental canopies were afterwards introduced, coats of arms emblazoned upon them in vivid enamel, and the utmost elaboration of ornament adopted. The famous Lynn brasses, he remarked, were not only very ancient examples, but were exceedingly beautiful works of art, and aided, by the curious representation of the feast of the peacock, as shewn upon one of these monuments, to illustrate the domestic manners of our ancestors. He pointed out the peculiarities of those large brasses which were made in Flanders, and, unlike those of England, entirely in one large sheet of metal, the ground being covered with ornament; and remarked that they showed the connection which the merchantmen of the olden times preserved between the arts and manufactures of our own country and the continent, the wealth produced by trade being often expended in the elaboration of public and private buildings connected with the great traders. He noticed the fact of one of the finest of these brasses having been but a few years since destroyed by the cupidity of a sexton, who sold it for the metal, and it was consigned to the melting-pot. He then proceeded to notice the various peculiarities of costume exhibited by these brasses, tracing the gradual introduction of plate armour in place of chain mail, descanting particularly on the ladies' costume, and pointing out the richness and elaboration of their dress, and the practice of emblazoning the surcoat or mantle with the arms, embroidered with their proper colours, upon it. He also gave a curious example of the manner in which, at a later period, the older brasses were frequently taken up from their places, turned face downwards, and then re-engraved for another person; and showed, by reversing one of these rubbings, and presenting a plain surface, how this might have been easily effected. He concluded his address by directing attention to the

valuable work on monumental brasses by the Messrs. Waller, to whose zeal and abilities the public was indebted for very much of the knowledge that had been obtained of those interesting works of art.

Mr. Wright next read the following letter from M. Guizot, excusing his absence from the congress :—

“ My dear Sir,—J'aurais eu un grand plaisir à profiter de l'aimable invitation à Sudeley Castle que vous voulez bien me transmettre. J'en ai reçu une aussi du doyen de Worcester. Je regrette vraiment beaucoup de ne pouvoir en profiter. Je suis retenu ici par mes enfants et par un petit travail que j'ai hâte de terminer. Veuillez être, auprès de MM. Dents, l'interprète de mes remerciements. Je serais bien heureux d'avoir quelque jour l'occasion de les remercier moi-même. * * * *

“ Tout à vous bien sincèrement,

“ Lowestoft, 1r Août, 1848.

GUIZOT.”

Mr. Gutch read a paper on the Clothiers' Company at Worcester. Among the interesting objects connected with the history which were exhibited by Mr. Gutch, was a pall used at the funerals of deceased members. Mr. Gutch described it as “ composed of alternate stripes of embroidered velvet and tapestry. The embroidering on the velvet consists of *fleurs-de-lis*, eagles, double-headed, displayed; pine-apples (query teazles), and angels with expanded wings, standing on wheels. The tapestry consists of figures of saints and passages from scripture history; at the sides are four shields of arms or devices, emblematical of the manufacture of cloth.¹ It was suggested by Miss Agnes Strickland, during her recent visit to Worcester, that this pall might be a mortuary cloth used at prince Arthur's funeral; that the embroidery is Spanish; that the pine-apple, or teazle, is a pomegranate; the purple, the imperial colour; and that the wheels are Catherine wheels, introduced into the arms through prince Arthur's marriage with Catherine of Aragon.” Mr. Gutch observed that this opinion is strengthened by a manuscript of the time in the College of Arms, published in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, which details the particulars connected with the arrival of queen Catherine in England, the pageants at her marriage with prince Arthur, and his decease, six months afterwards, at Ludlow, including the offering of palls of cloth of gold to the corse by the lords mourners. There were also two green silk flags, bearing the dates of 1540 and 1541, and inscribed *Henry the VIII by the grace of God King of England and of France, Lorde of Ireland, Defender of the Faythe, and immediately under God supreme Hed of the Church of England*.

Mr. Halliwell communicated the following letter from the rev. E. M. Rudd :—

¹ The altar cloth in Winchcombe church bears a close resemblance to this pall.

Kempsey, August 14, 1848.

SIR,—I send you a tracing, which I have hastily made this morning, from a rude sketch, taken by myself from the Roman stone, soon after its discovery.

VAL CONST
ANTINO
PFEIN
VICTO
AUG

In full,—VALERIO CONSTANTINO PIO FELICI INVICTO AVGVSTO.

You will observe that, in the first line, VAL is a monogram, as is FE in line the third.

A few years before 1818, in the kitchen garden of the “Parsonage Farm”, near the church, several stones were dug up, and employed in constructing a stone fence, the boundary of a terrace. They lay at the depth of four feet; many of them were cemented together, and they appeared to have formed the foundation of a building. When fixed in the wall of the sunk fence, two were observed having letters inscribed on them. From time to time they attracted attention, but no explanation at all satisfactory could be afforded, though enough was apparent to prove that the stones were Roman. It had been conjectured that they might be broken halves of a single stone, parts of one inscription. The trial, however, was deferred till accident brought the fact to light. In the year 1818, this portion of the fence gave way, when, by placing the two fragments together, it was found that they exactly tallied, having been split in such a manner as to divide one of the lines consisting of the letters PFEN, through the middle of the letters.

The stone is about three feet long, and between nineteen and twenty inches broad. It has here and there upon the surface slight excavations from decay, but none which materially interfere with the letters.

In Gruter, vol. i, p. 284, is

IMP CAES VAL
CONSTANTINO AVG.

Ibid. p. 282, is

IMP CAES FL CONSTANTINO MAX TRIUMFATORI PIO FEL AVG, ETC.

In the *Beauties of England and Wales*, art. Westmoreland, is the following inscription, p. 99 :

IMP
C VAL
CONST
ANTINO
PIENT
AVG.

"A stone," says Camden, "with this inscription, in honour of Constantine the Great, was found in the year 1602, at the confluence of the Loder and Emont."—*Ibid.* The ground, in which the stone was dug up, is undoubtedly Roman. It has been mentioned sometimes as a *square* camp, sometimes as a *Roman* camp. And within a few years it has been discovered, that here was some Roman building, in which was a flue for conveying heat. All the above is copied by me (very hastily, that I may not lose a post) from an account of this inscription and of the camp, which I drew up in or about 1822, but which I have never finished nor finally corrected, and some of the sheets are loose. It is of considerable length, and I proposed to abridge a part. Not that I thought of *publishing* the account, though possibly it would have borne publication. The tracing of the inscription I have no doubt will be acceptable to you. I cannot have the same assurance with regard to the rest of this letter; but I deemed it as well to make the extracts. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. M. RUDD.

In addition to the above may be mentioned an inscription found in Northumberland (Horsley, pl. xxv):

IMP. CAES
FLAV VAL
CONSTANTINO
PIO NOB
CAESARI.

From the tracing forwarded by Mr. Rudd, it appears that the first line in the Kempsey inscription has been broken away.

Mr. John White of Hereford communicated the following account of a discovery of sepulchral remains at Abergavenny. The urns and pateræ were exhibited in the temporary museum.

"The specimens of Roman-British pottery sent for exhibition at the Congress of the British Archaeological Association, were recently discovered near the site of the Roman station, *Gobannium*,—the modern Abergavenny. Some men were trenching a portion of the nursery-grounds of Mr. James Saunders, when one of them thrust his spade against a hard substance, which, on examination, he found to be the top stone of a sarcophagus, or cist-vaen. The sarcophagus contained, besides the vessels which are the subject of this paper, two black-coloured vases, which crumbled when exposed to the atmosphere, and a quantity of charred bones. These specimens of the Roman fictile art are of great beauty, and are in a state of excellent preservation. But apart from the interest imparted to them, there are other considerations which render the discovery important.

"It appears that, some years ago, several cists of a similar description were found in the same piece of ground by Mr. Saunders' workmen: but in these instances, it is believed, a large number of gold and silver coins



were discovered in the vases contained in the cists. The workmen sold the coins, which were in perfect preservation ; and, in order to secure the profit to themselves, left their master in a state of ignorance as to the circumstance that had occurred. Unfortunately, all trace of the coins has been lost ; but the fact of so many cases of sepulture having been traced within a few yards of each other, leads us to hope that others yet remain to be brought to light. The very rev. the dean of Hereford appears inclined to think that the spot was not occupied, during the Roman period, as a burial-place or cemetery. From this opinion, however, I very humbly differ ; and I anxiously look forward to the period when further excavations will be made on the same ground. The remains of a Roman causeway have been traced across the grounds in the vicinity of the cists. This circumstance is at present the subject of investigation.

“ The accompanying illustration will give an idea of the cist, which was formed of five stones very rudely put together. The stones are entirely unadorned, and evidently have never been touched by a chisel. Probably the remains are those of a Romanized Briton, first buried in accordance with the Roman custom, and then interred together with those articles which the departed valued most. The custom, at that period, amongst the Britons, of burying trinkets, drinking vessels, etc., with their dead, is too well known to need observation, as illustrative of the sepulture before us.

“ The larger vase probably contained the oil or wine used at the burial ; and the smaller one was possibly a drinking vessel. The pateræ are Samian ware ; and the inscription on the larger patera, *JULLIN*, refers to the name of the potter, *Jullinus*. The pattern upon the rim of the smaller patera is taken from the form of a leaf, or seed-pod, which, I believe, have been favourite ornaments with potters through all time.”

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

The morning was devoted to excursions, by various parties, to Pershore, Evesham, Wollershill, Holt, and Malvern, and to an inspection of some subterranean mediæval architectural remains in the garden of Mrs. Thomas, of the White Ladies. The excursionists received the kindest attention and hospitable entertainment, from the rev. Mr. Chowne of Pershore, Dr. B. Cooper of Evesham, Mr. C. F. Hanford of Wollershill, and Mr. Pickernell of Holt castle. The rev. H. Malpas, the rev. B. Hemming, and Mr. Bedford, also attended at the abbey church of Pershore, and conducted the visitors to the objects of interest in that interesting edifice. To Mrs. Thomas the Association is indebted for assistance in furtherance of researches made in the remains of the nunnery adjoining her residence, and for courteous attention to the visitors.

At the close of this day, lord and lady Albert Conyngham gave a soirée to the members and visitors, at which upwards of three hundred attended.

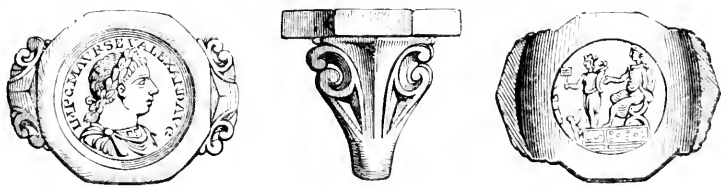
A considerable number of exhibitions of antiquities and works of mediæval art were displayed upon the tables, and the walls were hung with drawings in illustration of papers forwarded to the congress.

The President contributed a valuable assortment of Roman and Romano-Gaulish antiquities discovered at Amiens and Etaples; some Mexican pottery, and English mediæval works of art, including a pocket case of silver, knife, fork, spoon, etc., which belonged to prince Charles Edward, and whose initials the various articles bear. This case was presented to his lordship when a boy by George the Fourth.

Mr. Rolfe exhibited a selection of unpublished Roman and Saxon antiquities discovered during the progress of railway excavation at Richborough, in Thanet, the Rhotupium of the Romans, together with a model of the Roman subterranean building within the walls of the ancient fortress, the extent of which was ascertained by Mr. Rolfe in 1843, but the entrance up to the present time has not been discovered.

Mr. John Moore, of West Coker, near Yeovil, exhibited coloured drawings of Roman tessellated pavements in Somersetshire, executed by Mr. J. Moore, jun., with great fidelity and effect. One or two of these pavements are of much interest, and will probably be described and commented on in a future number of the Journal.

Mr. Moore also gratified the assembly by the inspection of a beautiful gold Roman ring, found at Ilchester, an engraving of which by Mr. Fairholt, from a sketch by Mr. J. Moore, jun., is here presented.



The ring weighs one ounce. It is set with an aureus of Severus Alexander, of the *Liberalitas* type. Caylus has published a gold ring very similar in style of workmanship to Mr. Moore's; and that it is of the same period is moreover confirmed by the fact of its being set with a gold quinarius (of the *Victoria Germ.* type) of Maximinus, the murderer and successor of Severus Alexander. The coin in this ring is secured in the inside by two bars of gold forming a cross. Among the drawings upon the table was one, furnished by Mr. Moore, representing some fragments of sculpture of the fifteenth century, from the church of Brimpton d'Evercy, Somerset. The subjects are the Salutation and the Offering of the Magi.

These sculptures Mr. Moore found by accident during repairs of the church. They had been thrown aside among rubbish as worthless.

Mr. Gutch exhibited, amongst other objects, a gold Roman ring, with an intaglio in onyx of Jupiter Serapis, found between 1710 and 1720, at Wroxeter, in Shropshire, the site of the Roman *Uriconium*, a paper on the antiquities of which, by Mr. T. F. Dukes, is published in the *Gloucester* volume. The Roman road, called Watling Street, went through the middle of the town, and through the ford, still called Wroxeter Ford. An immense number of Roman coins, silver and brass, have at various periods been discovered here, of which the Rev. Francis Leighton possessed a large collection. This ring, which weighs 7 dwts. 15½ grs. was bought by the father of the well-known dissenting minister Job Orton, the intimate friend of Dr. Doddridge. It was bequeathed to Dr. Johnstone, a very able and skilful physician, then residing at Kidderminster, by Job Orton, the son. It descended to Dr. Edward Johnstone, now residing at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, who kindly entrusted the ring to Mr. Gutch, for inspection at this meeting of the Association.



Mr. T. Farmer Dukes exhibited a drawing and plan of the camp on Malvern Hill, in the parish of Coldwall; and Mrs. Davies, of Elmley Park, drawings of the font in Elmley castle church, and of a curious sundial in the churchyard.

Mr. Roach Smith exhibited three leaden matrices for the seals of Alexander bishop of Lincoln, William bishop of Durham, and Rodulf, archbishop of Canterbury (of the twelfth century), found a few years since in the bed of the Thames at London; and an impression from the seal of the chapel of Mordon Foliot, or Castle Morden, in the parish of Langdon, Worcestershire, recently found at York, and now in the possession of Dr. J. Thurnam, of that city. It reads: ✠ s' COMVNE. c' TODI. CAPELLE. BE. MARIE. DE. MORT' FOLLIOT, around a representation of the Virgin and Child under a canopy, beneath which in a niche is an ecclesiastic in the attitude of praying. The seal is oval in shape, and of the fourteenth century.

Mr. Crofton Croker exhibited and explained a variety of specimens of Irish gold ring money, many of which are similar in shape to the Manilla currency used in Africa at the present day; part of the pix of the Temple church, being a contemporary representation of three knights Templars; clasps and buckles found in graves in the Orkneys, and two silver buckles of Danish manufacture, from Inniscattery, an island at the mouth of the Shannon; a plate of gold, worn by the early Christians in Ireland; a bulla found in Ireland, and probably of as early a date as that of the introduction of Christianity there; nine porcelain cubes with animals upon them and Chinese characters, found in Ireland, and conjectured to have been used

as chessmen; buckles, rings, brooches, beads and necklaces, of Etruscan, Egyptian, Roman, and Saxon work.

The Messrs. Dent added, to the collections brought together on this occasion, some valuable portraits, autographs, and manuscripts, connected with the history of Sudeley castle; and Mrs. Thomas some richly-ornamented gloves of the time of Charles II.

At the request of lord Albert Conyngham, Mr. J. S. Buckingham gave an extempore lecture on the present state of the city of Thebes, as a preparatory introduction to the morrow's programme. Alluding to mummies, he said there were supposed to be a hundred millions of them interred in Upper Egypt: they were used by the natives as fuel; and from the skulls was taken a mass of bituminous matter employed in the process of embalming, which was now sold in many European countries, and entered into the pharmacopœia of many continental nations, as it had been formerly done in England, under the name of "momia", as a sovereign specific for an internal wound.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.—MORNING.

Mr. Arden having kindly placed at the disposal of the Association a mummy, which he had obtained from a tomb at Thebes, during a visit to Egypt, Mr. Pettigrew, assisted by Dr. Versalius Pettigrew, superintended the arrangements for its unrolling in the Nisi Prius court of the Shire-hall; on the table of which was placed the mummy with the case and all its accessories. The galleries were also hung round with diagrams and drawings illustrative of the Egyptian mythology, and the various modes of sculpture as practised in Egypt at successive epochs.

By twelve o'clock, when Mr. Pettigrew commenced his lecture, a large audience had assembled, the President taking the chair. The lecture, which lasted nearly three hours, was listened to with the deepest attention and with marked gratification. An abstract of it, together with a description of the mummy, will probably be prepared by Mr. Pettigrew for the next *Journal*.

At six o'clock about one hundred and twenty of the members and visitors dined together at the Guildhall, lord Lyttelton, the lord-lieutenant of the county, presiding.

THE EVENING MEETING

Was held in the lecture-room of the Natural History Museum, the President in the chair. The papers read were:

1. Passages of Shakespeare's first love. By J. O. Halliwell, esq.
2. On the carvings of the stalls of cathedrals and collegiate churches. By Thomas Wright, esq.
3. On the heraldage of paving tiles. By Llewellyn Jewitt, esq.
4. On the Dineley manuscripts. By J. Matthew Gutch, esq.

These volumes were kindly entrusted by sir Thomas Winnington, bart., of Stanford Court, in Worcestershire, to Mr. Gutch, for exhibition at the Congress of the Archæological Association; at which sir Thomas regretted it was not in his power to be present, in consequence of his absence in Ireland, and a death in his family. They are called the Dineley manuscripts, from their having been compiled by Thomas Dineley, esq., a member of one of the oldest families resident in Worcestershire, two descendants of whom are now living in Worcestershire, the rev. George Dineley, rector of Peopleton, and the rev. F. P. Giffard Dineley, curate of Churchill. The manuscripts consist of two thick 4to. volumes—one bound in green parchment, and the other in white. In the first, there does not appear any date, to show when it was written, whether before or after the other;—in all probability, from several remarks which occur, it is the earliest of the two—but in the latter there is the date of 1675, when the writer commenced the narratives it contains. They must have been the work of a gentleman, Mr. Gutch observed, well versed in ecclesiastical antiquities, and indefatigable in his pursuit of them, a classical scholar, well acquainted with heraldry, and an accurate draughtsman. The sketches of monuments, coats of arms, dresses, etc., are many of them exquisitely done in pen and ink; and the handwriting is fair and beautiful, the work of an excellent calligrapher. The green volume relates to his visits to several of the cathedral cities, and the parishes adjoining them, from which he has clearly and accurately delineated the monuments, and inscriptions upon them, with the arms of the families, and frequently traced the pedigrees of them. The epitaphs he had copied are many of them very quaint and curious. The value of the manuscripts is great, as there is no doubt that many of the monuments have ceased to exist, or are considerably defaced, and become illegible from lapse of time.

This volume, in green, has the following title affixed to it:—

History from
Marble,
Being Ancient and Modern
Funeral Monuments
in
England and Wales,
by
F. D., Gent.

The first article consists of an alphabet of arms, additional to those which the writer says he met with on funeral monuments, tombstones, churches, castles, public buildings, and seats, in the journal, in alphabetical order.

The following places, which were visited by Mr. Dineley, are enumerated, which may probably lead gentleman, engaged in tracing genealogies, to request from the possessor an inspection of the volumes, the contents of which are perhaps nowhere else at this time to be found:—

Cathedral cities: Bath, Winchester, Bristol, Gloucester, Oxford, Hereford, Worcester, Lichfield, Chester, St. Paul's cathedral, and Westminster abbey.

Towns and places adjacent: Chippenham, Berkeley, Gloucestershire; Twining, Gloucestershire; Cirencester, Windsor, Cambridge, Ricot, Oxfordshire; various colleges and parishes in Oxford; Islip, Oxfordshire; Eardisland, Herefordshire; Leominster, Bromyard, Ledbury, Weobly, Newport, Herefordshire; Stoke Edith, Stretford, Ledbury, Dilwyn, Monkland, Pershore, Evesham, Norton, Spetchley, Queenhill, Ripple, Crowle, Burford, Cropthorne, Tewkesbury abbey, Wolverhampton, Warwick, Al-brighton, Whitechurch, Malpas, Cheshire; Bunbury, Cheshire; Chester city; several of the city churches in London, the Temple church, Hackney; Otford, in Kent; Corsham, Wilts; Lacock abbey.

At the conclusion of this paper, Mr. Planché made the following statement:—

“On entering the abbey church of Pershore by the principal north door, immediately to the left, and against the wall, stands a large stone coffin, within which lies the sepulchral effigy of a knight in armour of the thirteenth century. The legs are crossed, but have been broken off above the ankles, and the face and other portions of the effigy much mutilated by ‘Goth and time’; but its details are sufficiently preserved to render it one of the most interesting monuments of its period. The warrior has the long Norman shield on his left arm, and with his right hand grasps a horn, which is attached by a strap and buckle to his sword-belt. As far as my observation goes, I believe this to be an unique feature in English sepulchral effigies. Père Montfaucon furnishes us with an example in France, in the effigy of ‘Guillaume Malgeneste, ve-near du roi, mort en 1301.’ Monarch, Franc. Plate xciv, fig. 6. Another remarkable and instructive feature in this effigy is the illustration it affords us of the mode of fastening the mail hood across the neck and chin of the wearer, which was first made apparent

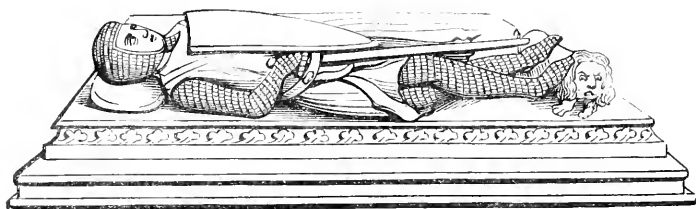


to English antiquaries by Mr. Waller, in the head of an effigy in Dorchester church, Oxfordshire, engraved in No. VI of our *Journal*, p. 187.

In that specimen the overlapping portion of the mail is fastened up to the right side of the head ready for combat. In the one now before us, this portion is unlaced and thrown back on the hauberk, shewing the chin and neck of the figure. This variety is also perfectly new to me, and may throw some light upon the frequent but obscure allusions to the *ventaille* which are met with in Anglo-Norman romances of this period.”—Vide plate LXV of Strutt’s *Dress and Habits*, and the observations upon it in vol. ii, p. 64, new edition.



“In the Dineley manuscripts, an account of which has just been laid before the meeting by Mr. Gutch, I found a pen and ink drawing of this effigy in its perfect state—the crossed legs resting on a recumbent lion, and the whole figure upon a slab, with foliated ornamental border, resembling that of William Longespee at Salisbury, as engraved in Sandford. The left hand of the figure is inaccurately represented as grasping the sword hilt instead of the horn. It is accompanied by the following note:—‘The most ancient’ (effigy) ‘is that of a knight templar, without inscription, and defaced, which I have touched off below.’ It does not appear, therefore, that even in Mr. Dineley’s time there was any tradition respecting the person represented; or, at least, that he was cognizant of such.”



Mr. Roach Smith then exhibited a plan of a Roman villa discovered at Stancombe park, the seat of Mr. Purnell B. Purnell, a gentleman whose friendly assistance to the Association, during the Gloucester congress, would be remembered. The plan, and a descriptive paper, had been contributed by Mr. Purnell to the present congress. Mr. Smith added that, as the evening was so far advanced, it would be impossible for him to do more than briefly refer to some striking features in the discovery; but the paper would, no doubt, be printed, at an early opportunity, in the proceedings of the Association.

One of the upper rooms of the institution in which the Association met

this evening, was devoted to a museum of antiquities, formed expressly for the congress. Among the many interesting objects brought forward, may be mentioned: The original charter of the Clothworkers' Company of Worcester, processional shields of the same, with the motto "Weave truth with trust," and the ancient embroidered pall of the fifteenth century, formerly used by this guild in the interment of its members; a collection of beautifully-executed brass rubbings, arranged by Mr. F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., illustrative of the history and costume of various periods; autograph letters of queen Elizabeth, Charles II, W. Pitt, Chatham, Dr. Samuel Johnson, admiral Rodney, etc., exhibited by lord Lyttelton; a mandate of queen Elizabeth, and a letter of general Ireton, by the mayor and corporation; a court roll of the fifteenth century, and antiquities found at Weoley castle, Northfield, by J. F. Ledsam, esq., the high sheriff of the county; torques found at Perdiswell, a spear-head dredged up in the Severn in 1844, Roman gun-lock dug up from the Fort Royal, and other antiquities, by Mr. Jabez Allies, F.S.A.; curious sculptures discovered on the walls of old St. Michael's church, by Mr. T. Eaton; encaustic tiles from Holt castle; illuminated letters of the fifteenth century, by Mr. J. M. Gutch, F.S.A.; Celtic, or early Roman sword discovered at Ipswich, by Mr. W. S. Fitch; many most valuable Egyptian antiquities, by Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S.; curious collection of old swan marks, by the rev. W. Cooper, West Rasen, Lincolnshire; remarkable Saxon and Roman antiquities from Richborough, by Mr. W. H. Rolfe; original dies for medals struck to commemorate the coming of George I to England; for the restoration of Charles II, etc., by Mr. W. J. Taylor of Little Queen-street, Holborn; early printed books; a saddle of admiral Vernon, by W. W. Lewis, esq., and Chinese bottle found in a tomb at Thebes. (This last-named article is about the size of a smelling-bottle; on one side is a flower, and on the other Chinese characters. Sir J. F. Davis translates the characters thus: "The flower opens, and lo! another year.") Roman urns, etc., found at Abergavenny, by Mr. John White; Roman antiquities discovered at Kenchester, by Mr. R. Johnson; Saxon remains found at Elkington, by Mr. Milne; among these were spear-heads, bosses of shields, and the blade of a sword, to the point of which still adheres the end of the sheath in bronze.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19.

The closing meeting was held this morning in the Guildhall, the President in the chair.

Votes of thanks were passed to the mayor and corporation, to the dean and chapter, to the local committee, to Dr. Hastings and the council of the Natural History Society, to the contributors of papers and of exhibi-

tions, to the lord-lieutenant, to the Messrs. Dent, Hanford, Dr. B. Cooper, rev. Mr. Chowne, the Messrs. J. Y. Bedford and Pickernell.

The council have also to acknowledge the following donations towards defraying the congress expenses :

	£	s.	d.
Benjamin Bond Cabbell, esq., M.P., <i>Vice-President</i>	10	10	0
James Taylor, esq., Strensham park	5	5	0
John Benbow, esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Francis Rufford, esq., M.P.	2	2	0
The Lord Southwell	2	0	0
R. Berkeley, esq.	2	0	0
The Rev. Canon Wood	1	0	0

* * * The Council of the Association having, subsequently to the Worcester Congress, had the gratification of receiving a requisition most numerously signed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Chester, the Dean, Canons, and other dignitaries, the Mayor, and members of the Corporation, together with several noblemen and gentlemen belonging to the county of Chester,—have determined upon holding the next Congress at Chester, in the month of August 1849.

THE JOURNAL
OF THE
British Archaeological Association.

JANUARY 1849.

ON THE
SEPULCHRAL CHARACTER OF CROMLECHS IN
THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE WORCESTER CONGRESS.

BEFORE entering on the main subject of this memoir, it may not be improper to state the chief reasons the writer had in commencing the examination of these truly ancient memorials.

In the year 1811, he was present at the opening of a large cromlech in his neighbourhood. This massive structure was upwards of forty feet in length, by seventeen in breadth. The whole area was covered by five huge stones; the largest of which measured nearly fifty feet in circumference, and was supposed to weigh thirty tons.

The sight of this singular structure, emerging—after the lapse of many centuries—from the hill on which it stands, and protruding, as it were, for the first time since its construction, from the ground which covered it, made a deep impression on his mind. The work of spoliation, and the incautious rifling of its contents, by whoever chose to work about this monument, caused many regrets at the time; but he was fortunately soon relieved from all anxious concern on this point, by the accidental alarm, that the structure itself was unsafe, and on the eve of falling upon the intruders.

In the year 1817, another spot afforded him (in his native island) the opportunity of exploring a new locality, without the interference of the public. After some days of labour, and when everything gave indications of a rich

harvest, a new difficulty arose where least expected,—*i. e.*, in the ignorance and carelessness of the workmen employed; and finding that every spadeful of the contents required the watchful eye of the antiquary, he thought it advisable to desist until a more fortunate moment arrived, when he could himself use the implement, and be assisted in his attempt by those who could judge of the value of the contents. This delay, however, has caused him many moments of regret and sorrow: for during his absence from the island, the whole was levelled to the ground, and removed by the speculators in the granite trade of the island; and thus has the present generation and posterity to deplore a monument of great interest.

It is to such instances of ignorant vandalism that archæology opposes its strenuous exertions; and the zeal of our Association is aroused to maintain national monuments wherever they exist.

It is also proper to remark, that during the period alluded to, the writer commenced his examination of these truly ancient memorials in his neighbourhood, under the full impression, that the various accounts of druids' altars, druids' temples, cromlechs, and circles, then before the public, were true, or drawn from the most authentic sources.

A chart of the cromlechs, hillocks, cairns, and other rocky eminences, was carefully made; the names of all suspicious localities were noted; circles and cycloids were traced thereon; and for a time this key to druidism appeared to prosper.

The Celtic names of places and rocks,—the Brehons, Bréchous, and Breas,—were placed above the more recent Norman appellations. The Pouquelayes (*Pwca*, Puck or Fairy, and *Lle*, a place) appeared to occupy an intermediate position between the original name for the cromlech, and the use to which it was assigned,—that is to say, a period after the decline of the race which constructed these monuments, and the introduction of their degenerated posterity. The ignorance of the use and purpose of these monuments, which prevailed among the people who succeeded their founders, appears evident from the superstitious designation of them, as *Chambre des Fées*, *Creux des Fées*, and every term which belongs to fairy-land.

The halo of fairy mythology has not yet departed from this neighbourhood; and many a cairn, or hougue, as they are called, bears still a name, drawn from this fertile country of imaginary beings.

The stories of the country people were not without their use in the progress of our work; nor were the superstitious fears of destroying these memorials least to be despised; for to this dread of fairy power may be attributed the preservation of some of our finest cromlechs.

Those who are acquainted with a granite country, or rocky district, will best understand the wild and singular character of the land, and how much the appearances of nature, aided by legendary lore, affect the mind. The downs and moors of Cornwall, and the tors of Devonshire, the lonely mountains of Wales, the wide wastes of the Scottish highlands, can scarcely ever be deprived of reminiscences of elfish days,—the creations of imagination and ignorance. Apart from this consideration, however, when enormous blocks of stone are found scattered about in all directions, or protruding their grey heads of moss through the goss and brushwood (and many of these masses are sometimes thrown into such forms and shapes as easily to be mistaken for the work of barbarian art), it is some apology for the illiterate if he ascribes a false use, or forms an erroneous conception of the matter.

It was with these feelings that the first examination of one of our largest cromlechs took place. Determined to explore these structures with regularity and system, plans and sketches were prepared at every stage of the operation. That the stain marks of blood from the countless victims which had been sacrificed upon the druid's altar in question, should have been obliterated by time, did not surprise us; nevertheless, we had fostered the hope that, where the midnight fires had consumed the victims, traces of that imperishable substance, charcoal, would at any rate be discovered: but in this we were equally disappointed.

To this apparently trifling circumstance may be attributed the first serious doubt, whether our text-books were right or not, and the germ of that inquiry into the history of these early monuments, without prejudice, by means of the antiquities alone, was thus produced. The dawn of a new system now shone over us, and daily proofs were

obtained of the simple sepulchral character of the cromlech,—at least in this Norman archipelago. Subsequent examinations of the same structures have been pursued both in England and France, and these have only added fresh confirmation to the views here advanced.¹

The simple shape and form of the cromlech may be considered as one of the earliest patterns of a sepulchre. The circle of stones which usually surrounds it, marks and encloses the outer court; and this area probably was all that was esteemed sacred. A radius taken from the centre of the principal chamber will give the semidiameter of the whole. The cromlech itself in some part of its circumference had an opening, which was closed by a large stone, or a dry wall of stones, and then covered over by earth or turf.

Some analogy may here be remarked between this and the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, which, though hewn out of the rock, had a great stone at the entrance; and St. Augustine intimates, that the women who first visited the sepulchre on the morning of the resurrection, went only into a certain space, which was fenced off by a kind of wall, in front of the stone sepulchre. In several instances our cromlechs have this entrance at the east end. One in the island of Herm has it on the north, and another on the south.

This dark hollow chamber or tomb was the house of death: in it were deposited the bones of the departed, or, as it might be, the ashes of the dead. In this family or social sepulchre, a small spot appears to have been allotted to each deposit of human remains. Vases and other vessels were placed near the bones; but it is necessary to distinguish these fictile vessels from the cinerary vases of other nations; and it is proper to remark here, that in no instance within our observation have these vessels been found to contain the ashes of the dead. They were probably used to contain offerings to the manes of the departed, or were renewed frequently by the living who visited the sacred abode of those whom they once cherished and loved. Many of these vessels had evidently been in

¹ The constructing of a massive stone cromlech denotes a peaceful and quiet possession of the soil; whereas, a tumulus raised from the materials found on the spot itself, may be made by a marching or invading army.

use during the life-time of the parties; and in one instance no fewer than eighteen vessels, of all sizes and shapes, were found accompanying the bones of one individual.

If the period in which these rude sepulchres were erected be coeval with, or even prior to, the foundation of Rome, we shall bring before our minds much that may be compared with ancient Greece and Etruria, where the same care for the departed and similar affectionate regards prevailed,—but only under a more advanced state of civilization. It is true that we miss the elegant forms and costly decorations of these ancient and truly celebrated hypogei; we are deprived of the delight of tracing the ancient modes of thinking and acting, so interestingly depicted upon the beautiful jars and votive vessels of Etruscan manufacture; we find no elaborately wrought scarabei or precious amulet, no gold or silver ornaments, no bronze or other metal instruments!

Nothing of this nature has been discovered during our explorings. We seem to speak with a remote people, whose habits and manners were as far apart, as the polite and intelligent cities of Europe are from the rude native of the islands of the Pacific. Hunting and fishing their chief employment; stone and clay their principal commodity. There is a charm, however, about these truly ancient tombs; and the simplicity of their forms, with the many unassuming stone instruments strewed around, denote at every step the habits and customs of perhaps the first inhabitants of Europe!

The ponderous structures we are considering bring us back to the period which excites our astonishment when we contemplate the Tyrrhenian architecture of Italy and the east; when the weight of materials seemed to be little accounted of, before affectionate zeal or national pride.

The floor of the cromlech was usually paved with flat stones, or, in the absence of these materials, a level floor of small round stones; on this were laid the bones and other articles. The heaps of human remains were kept apart, and various methods were discovered in order to preserve a distinct spot for each. By reference to the first volume of this Society's labours, pages 146 and 149, it will be seen that the bones were placed around the cromlech in distinct heaps, accompanied by the vessels, which were deposited

with them; but at other times the spaces between the props were used to place the remains, after the manner of a catacomb. Our recent excavations have, however, thrown much light and information on this subject, and it is for this that the various drawings and sketches have been sent for your examination. It would appear that when the floor of the cromlech became unable to hold fresh deposits of human remains, other contrivances were resorted to.

In the examination of the cromlech mentioned in the *Journal*, above quoted, at page 149, allusion is made to a discovery of a flat slab, which was supported on each side by small blocks of stone; beneath which was a hollow space, in which sundry articles were deposited with the human remains. It was not then conjectured that this flat stone formed a part of the second flooring which had been raised over the first deposits.¹ The examination of other localities has placed this in a clearer light; and we have decided proofs of a series of pavements and floors raised to hold the deposits of human remains. Thus shewing that these sepulchres were in use for many generations prior to the introduction of Christianity, or the invasion of the Roman armies into western Europe.

In default of a second pavement, so placed over the first, without disturbing the original bones and vessels, a layer of clay appears to have been substituted, and levelled to receive fresh remains. Here it may be proper to state, that this clay bed has often been mistaken for the ground floor of the cromlech. A little attention to geological phenomena, however, will most frequently detect this error, and prove useful to the antiquary who searches after hidden treasures.

It is now necessary to allude to the additions and enlargements made to most cromlechs which have come under our notice, both here as well as in France and Great Britain.

For the same reasons above mentioned, when the interior of the cromlech became too contracted to receive fur-

¹ It is probable that this second pavement was uncovered by the soldiers who were employed in clearing away the sand in 1811. The writer of a letter addressed to sir Joseph Banks, doubted the circumstance at the time. —Vide "*Archæologia*", volume xvii, page 251.

ther deposits, the side props appear to have been moved, so as to form a recess or apsis; and in the cromlech at Laneresse, Guernsey, on the north side, there is one which had been formed, probably in consequence of the original capstone extending beyond the external wall of the sepulchre, and not bearing upon it, and permitting an easy removal of it, so as to form a small side chamber. A flat pavement of one stone was discovered in it, as represented at page 146 of the same volume.

Independently of these apsidal chambers, cromlechs were frequently extended at one of the ends: numerous examples have been discovered in the course of our labours. In some cromlechs in Brittany and in Guernsey it has been found difficult to distinguish these distinct enlargements; but the contraction of the original plan of the cromlech in most cases is made apparent, as also the introduction of a step across the structure, as observed in the cromlech of Gavr' Innis, and the Creux des Fées, in Guernsey.

The diagram of the cromlech De Hus, in the island of Guernsey, will shew the additions first made to the original sepulchre, and the four side chambers subsequently made for the purpose of depositing human remains.

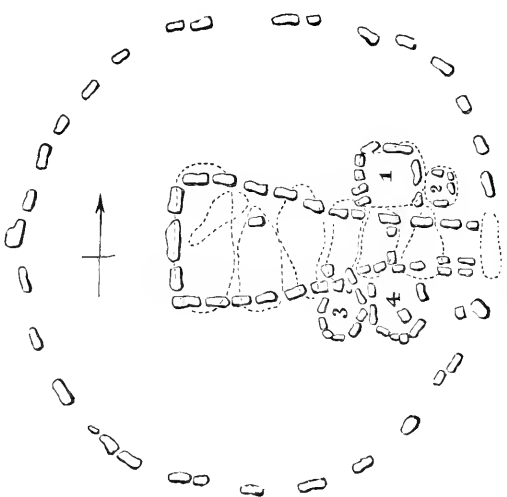
In excavating the large square chamber on the north side (No. 1), the deposits appeared to have been made therein in the same order as was found to be pursued within the main sepulchre; but in the adjoining small chamber (No. 2), a great deviation from this method was discovered, and the extraordinary presence of two kneeling skeletons within it excited much interest and many conjectures, on this singular and unusual method of depositing human remains. This circumstance, it is proper to state, is the only one which has come under our notice; and, indeed, whole skeletons are rarely discovered in any of these sepulchral chambers. In the interior of the cromlech none have been found.¹

The two chambers (3 and 4, vide diagram) discovered on the south side of the cromlech De Hus, or Du Tus, have

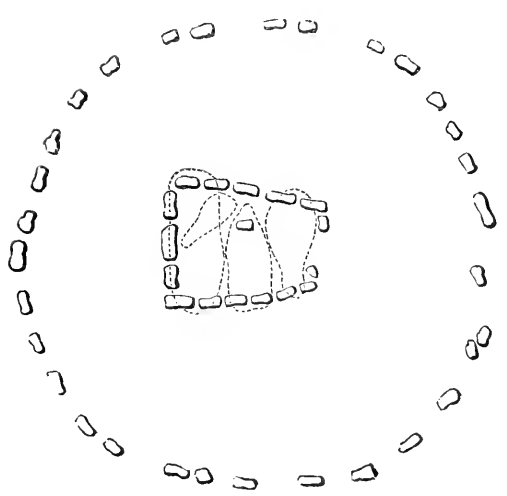
¹ In China, where we may look for ancient customs, which are proverbially perpetual, we learn that the bodies are first buried until the flesh is en-

tirely consumed; the bones are then taken up and carried with much pomp and ceremony to their final resting-place.





Present state.



Cromlech De Hus, or Du Tus, Guernsey.

Original state.

afforded much information; and although the appearances denote a considerable change in the customs and habits of the people whose graves are before us, there was much to confirm the same care and attention in the safe depositing the remains of their friends in the places assigned to each.

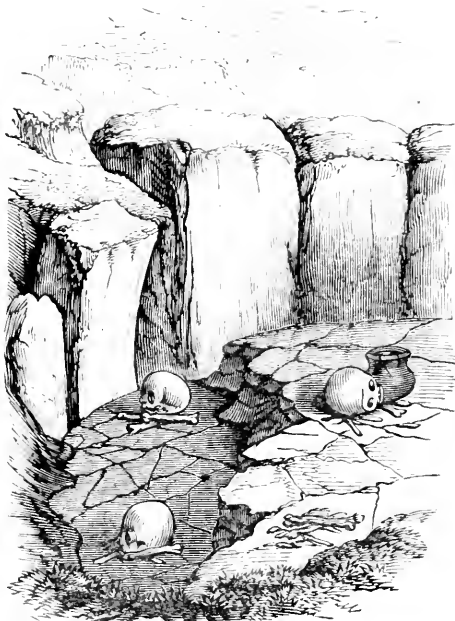
The chamber, or sepulchre (No. 3), displayed the interior flooring of flat stones, on which three distinct deposits of bones and skulls were placed, and each deposit accompanied by one earthen jar, probably containing food or an offering to the dead.

Nothing more was found within this tomb. In the adjoining chamber (No. 4), represented in the annexed wood-cut, important deviations were observed.

After having removed nearly two feet of earth and shells, we were surprised at finding a stone flooring, on which several skulls and bones were placed. A circumstance so novel to us at finding a deposit near the top, induced a further search beneath this pavement, when another similar floor was discovered about 12 inches below the first,—on this also several distinct deposits were laid. During these explorings no jars or vessels were discovered.

We were further induced to examine the interior under the second pavement, and at two feet from it found a third deposit of human remains. This last floor had no pavement, and three or four distinct masses of human bones and skulls lay on the natural soil.

During the examination of this catacomb, we had not discovered any jars or vessels; but on the north side of this chamber, at the foot of a stone prop, a round vessel, resembling a rude bowl, of coarse earthenware, was found



in a reversed position, placed on three flat stones, disposed in a triangular form, and covering about two handfuls of human bones, apparently placed there for some significant purpose.

It has been stated, that during the excavations no vessels had been found with the deposits of remains within this last chamber. It is, however, proper to remark, that near to the surface we found portions of several jars which had belonged to some of the disturbed vessels of the main chamber of the cromlech adjoining: thus proving, beyond doubt, the subsequent erection of these side chambers. They were posterior to the original and primitive use of the chief sepulchre, known as L'autel de De Hus.

Before quitting this interesting cromlech, it is necessary to explain the *state of the interior*, and the various additions made to it, by the successors of that race who first erected it.

The western stone is a fine block of grey granite, measuring seventeen feet long, and with two others covers a nearly square chamber twelve feet by fifteen: this sepulchre is surrounded by a circle of upright stones sixty feet in diameter. The chamber appears to have been disturbed by intruders at a very distant period from the date of our excavations. There is one peculiarity in this chamber of great interest to the examiner of Celtic remains.

It appears by the state of the second stone (vide diagram), that in the construction of the cromlech, or soon after, a fault was observed in it, and that to avoid and prevent its fall into the interior of the chamber, a stone pillar or prop was placed under it. This prop was standing under the end of the second capstone, and immediately in front of it was a large fragment, which, it would appear, time had at last loosened from its precarious situation, and it fell with other fragments upon the deposits beneath. It was owing to this accident that we had the good fortune to explore this part of the interior, and to recover several fine jars, which were partly crushed by the fallen *debris* alluded to.¹

In this situation they had lain for many years, and

¹ This *debris* was doubtless the "rocky bottom" mentioned by the same writer in the "Archæologia", vol. xvii; who likewise took his measure-

ments of the props from it, at two feet and a half high; whereas they are about seven feet in height.

certainly before the construction of the four additional chambers above-described; for the true position of the jars alongside of the human bones was now seen (several fragments of which had so lately been discovered about the small chambers, strewed without any order). Burnt human bones were also perceived,—which circumstance had not been observed in the other parts and chambers of this sepulchral locality. The quality of the pottery usually found in the lower floor of the large chambers, appeared of an older description; and I think there is a wide interval of time observable in the taste and patterns of the first race and the latest jars discovered.

The cromlech Du Tus, or De Hus, stands upon a rising ground near the district called “Paradis”,—a name sufficiently denoting a better order of things, and the triumph of the cross over barbarous rites and pagan worship; for immediately contiguous to the lands of De Hus stood the first Christian building erected to the true God, and one of the first missionary settlements in the island under St. Magloire (pronounced, in the dialect of these islands, St. Malliere or Manlier).

A NEWLY-DISCOVERED CROMLECH IN JERSEY.

Of the two drawings of the interior of this cromlech (seen overleaf), one represents the east end, or entrance; the other the west, including four internal divisions.

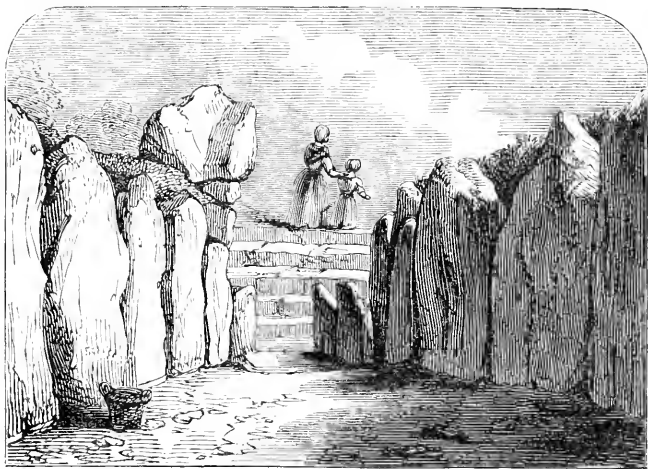
There is a remarkable affinity between this structure and the monuments of this kind in the island of Guernsey. The dimensions are nearly alike: forty feet in length, by twelve or fourteen in breadth; the circles surrounding them being, in three instances, sixty feet in diameter.

The partial destruction of this fine cromlech can date only from the period when gunpowder was first used by quarrymen in blasting of rocks, for one “jumper hole” is still to be seen on a large fragment lying near it on the south.

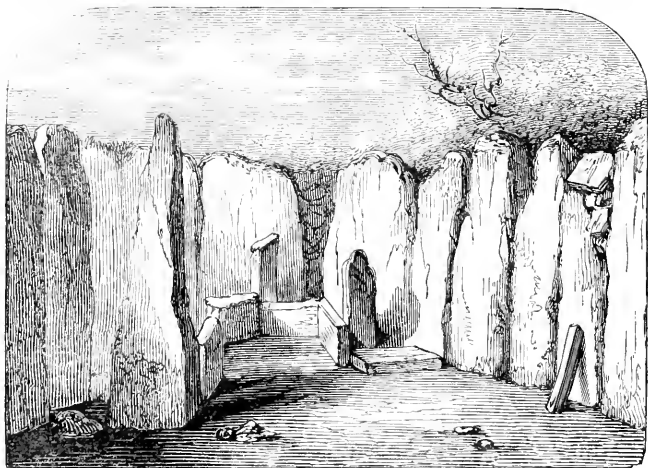
The peculiarities of this cromlech are to be noted, as they illustrate many of those details above-recited; and as the entrance into it, with the four steps to descend, indicate either a more recent period or a more advanced civilization.

The regular descent is into a sort of vestibule. The two stone jambs placed at the entrance, render this part of the

structure new and interesting. The large fragment of the capstone or roof, doubtless formed, when it stretched across this entrance, a noble but rude impost.



In the cut, representing the west end, it will be observed that, on the left hand, a long obelisk-like stone stands on the inside of the line of props which forms the outline of this area. This pillar stands near the edge of one of the



props, behind which a recess or apsis has been formed. Another pillar is placed at the other side; and, with a long slab at the foot, forms and closes the recess: this

division, doubtless, once contained human remains;—when lately discovered, a quantity of burnt bones and black earth were in it. Nearly in the line of this slab, and by the side of the second pillar, another divisional chamber is seen, when another shorter pillar succeeds: and this again is repeated, until four compartments are thus formed.

This new distribution of the internal area of the cromlech, is peculiarly interesting. It confirms the statement here made as regards divisions and additional chambers, observable in other cromlechs in the Channel Islands, as well as in Brittany.

That these divisions, alterations, and additions, both internally and externally, as respects the structure of cromlechs, can be proved to be in these islands, for the more conveniently depositing human remains when room was wanted, or some more dignified person was to be separately placed within the sepulchre, there can be no doubt of. I may here also repeat that the pouquelaye, as well as the celebrated cromlech, now to be seen on the Conway estate, near Henley-on-Thames (both structures once hallowing the Island of Jersey), have these separate divisions beautifully marked out; whilst their use and purpose are now clearly defined, by the result of our excavations in the cromlechs of Guernsey.

Without, at this moment, entering into the purpose of the large stone circles of England, or of the temple-like form of Stonehenge, I cannot but allude here to the rectangular enclosure, said to be within the celebrated Cumberland circle near Keswick. Should future examinations be pursued in that locality, the interior of this enclosure ought to be carefully explored.

The dimensions of this new cromlech very nearly correspond with several other structures of this form and character now existing in the Channel Islands. It may be proper to remark that the capstones, once spread across the now open interior, exhibited in both drawings, were placed in the same horizontal manner as those in other parts. The uprights or prop-stones, which form the sepulchre, have the summits nearly on a level; and on these ends may be seen the evidence of their having been hammered with heavy stone mullers for that purpose. These

are the only visible marks of work on them. At present, their height out of the ground is not beyond seven feet; but they are said to be at least nine feet from their base.

The discovery of this monument was accidentally made in the month of April last. It had been buried beneath the mound for many years, and brambles and thorns covered the whole. The capstones, as before observed, had been destroyed; and probably the quarrymen never perceived that their work of destruction was so circumstanced, and that they were demolishing a rock placed there by the hand of man.

Several vessels, of coarse pottery, were discovered in the interior; but many portions of jars and vases were destroyed in excavating it. Fragments of pottery and limpet-shells,—the usual substances found within these localities,—were abundantly strewn about in all directions. The frequent use of this shell-fish is evident, in exploring the remains of that period. There is, however, a difficulty in solving the great question why such a mass of limpet-shell should be invariably accompanying these abodes of the dead? The same remark may be made in Britany, as amongst the tombs of the Channel Islands. The limpet-shell is discoverable in every sepulchral remain in these places—in the earliest deposits, as among the most recent! Was this species of food sacred to the dead?—or did the devotees and pilgrims to the sepulchres of their fathers share with them their scanty fare? Certain it is, that the enormous quantity of limpet-shells found here within the tombs, and covering the bones and skulls sometimes two and three feet in thickness, and this at considerable distances from the haunts of man, render this subject one of curious inquiry to the antiquary. A solution to this question would perhaps introduce us to much of the habits and customs of this truly ancient people.

In examining these sepulchres, we seem to converse with the aboriginal race, who first settled on the *ultima Thule* of the west of Europe. The habits of the Indian tribes of the South Seas are constantly recurring to the mind. Stone hatchets, hammers and war clubs, domestic stone implements, knives and arrow-points, stone and bone amulets, clay beads, and perforated stone ornaments, ac-

company the remains here under notice. The vicinity of the cromlechs produce many specimens of stone instruments, used in hunting and fishing, as well as for purposes of defence. In short, what has been designated as the "stone period" in the Pagan antiquities, is fully exemplified. In the manufacture of many of these stone instruments, an evident improvement in the form and elegance of some of them is observed. Some of the circular discs are beautifully polished, and some of the celts (nearly 200 of which have been discovered in Guernsey alone), are elegantly finished. In the course of these explorings, care has been taken to attach interest to the most rude and shapeless mass which betrayed the work of man upon it. Mill troughs and hand mullers (preceding the more recent form, called the *quern*), have been collected, and, by this means, many historical results, shewing that these various articles were in common use, and a general idea to some extent formed of the customs and habits of this remote and primitive age.

F. C. LUKIS.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRACTICE OF EMBALMING AMONG THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS,

ILLUSTRATED BY THE UNROLLING OF A MUMMY FROM THEBES, PRESENTED
TO THE ASSOCIATION BY JOSEPH ARDEN, ESQ., F.S.A., FOR THE
WORCESTER CONGRESS.

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THE most casual reader of the histories of various nations, both ancient and modern, cannot fail to have been forcibly struck with the intense and uniform reverence which has been paid to the remains of the dead, and to the several processes that have been, or are now, practised in their disposal or preparation. Of all these the burial of the dead in the earth appears to have been the most common. This

also seems to be the most natural, for "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return." To seek the cause of the very peculiar care of the mortal remains of the ancient Egyptians, it is essential to look to their system of theology, and upon this subject it must be admitted that our information is but scanty. It is presumed, however, that the practice of embalming has been founded upon a belief of the immortality of the soul, the Egyptians conceiving that as long as the form of the body could be preserved entire, they were facilitating the reunion of the soul with the body at the day of resurrection.

The Egyptians were probably the first to lay down the principle of the immortality of the soul. They are reported to have held an opinion that when the body is dissolved, the soul entered into some other animal, which is born at the same time, and that after it had gone the round of all other animals that inhabit the land, the waters, and the air, it again entered the body of a man which is then born, and this circuit they conceived was performed by the soul in 3000 years.—Herod. *Hist.*, lib. ii, s. 123. The doctrine of transmigration may, then, be supposed to have influenced the practice of embalming, by which means the Egyptians have excelled later nations in the preservation of their remains. By the perfection of their art, and by the discovery of the key to their lost literature, we absolutely know more of the ancient Egyptians than we do of a people of much more recent periods. Thus, whilst of the Romans we only find portions of their osseous remains, we have the very persons, form, features, etc., of the ancient Egyptians brought before us; nay, we ascertain their names and their occupations, and frequently are enabled to trace even the line of their ancestry.¹

It is to the earliest period of Egyptian history that I must particularly direct your attention on the present

¹ This was illustrated by reference to the hieroglyphics upon the case of a mummy, purchased by the lecturer at the sale of the late Mr. Salt's collection of Egyptian antiquities. It was that of a priest, whose name was Osiri, descended from other priests named on his case for three generations. The hieroglyphics read thus:—"This is a chosen offering to Anubis,

director of the balance, that he may give a good wrought coffin (or sarcophagus) in the consecrated enclosure in the western mountain Ament of Egypt, for the votary Osiris, OSIRI, man deceased; son of the priest Ouonofri, deceased; son of the priest Onkhonso, deceased; son of the priest Horsiesi, deceased; approved or glorified."

occasion, in relation to the practices of embalming, and in these the application of various agents to the purposes intended, will be apparent, and the extraordinary perfection of the manufactures of the country evinced. The antiquity of the Egyptian mummies alone is sufficient to command our attention; but when their antiquity is considered in connexion with the history of the species, and the state and condition of the arts and sciences, I know of no subject more interesting, or more calculated to excite reflections of the deepest import. As, however, the time devoted to this examination is necessarily limited, I must not enter upon the various accounts which Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, and others, have handed down to us on the practices of the Egyptians in relation to their mummies. These you may refer to in your library, and you will find that they employed them occasionally as securities for the loan of money, and that they had them even present at their banquets, to remind them daily of the inevitable course of nature. The pictorial representations in the tombs of the ancient Egyptians give to us the order of their funereal processions, and illustrate the practices in connexion with them. The statements made by the ancient historians have been singularly confirmed by recent examinations of these buildings.

The principal object on the present occasion is, however, to consider the nature of embalming, and briefly to notice its different kinds, so that upon the unrolling of the specimen before us you may understand the process which, in this instance, has been selected.

The object of embalming, it is scarcely necessary to say, is, by the aid of various medicaments, to enable a body to resist the process of putrefaction. Particular individuals were appointed by the Egyptians to this service, and they may be looked upon as an inferior grade of the priesthood. But it was a trade, and according to the wealth of the deceased the mode of embalming was selected. Many have, therefore, been found ornamented with jewels and paintings,—with gold, silver, and other precious materials. These, however, are rarely to be seen in the present day, except in the cabinets of antiquaries; for Egypt has undergone so many revolutions—her tombs have been so pillaged, by the invasion and incursion of other nations.

that all monuments of this description, of the most valuable nature, have long since vanished. From the few things, however, that have in recent times been discovered, there is no reason to question the veracity of the statements that have been handed down to us on the subject.

The mummies of Thebes are generally esteemed the finest specimens of embalming, and they are here less injured by time than at Memphis, where the atmosphere is more damp. The value of the various articles which have been found in the tombs of Thebes, will account for the destruction which has taken place among the mummies, from the violence of the Persians, and the depredation of the priests subsequently established there, from the time of Athanasius the Great. In Thebes alone, it is stated, there were not less than 13,000 priests engaged in ransacking the tombs in search of gold and silver, and often in destroying the tomb itself by fire. The mummies at Thebes are prepared in different ways; those of Abydus all in the same manner—that is, with a black balm,—probably the most ancient method; and this circumstance would seem to be in accordance with the opinion entertained by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and others, of Abydus being a more ancient city than Thebes.

Herodotus gives us particular information relative to the art of embalming, and alludes to the various methods in which it was practised. The order in which he details his information, which he derived from the priests, is not that which, with the knowledge we now possess of chemistry, can be admitted to be correct; but it must be said, in support of the veracity of the historian, that, whilst we may dispute the course of the process which he says was pursued, it is certain that he details no one thing with respect to it which has not been found to be substantially correct. I have witnessed evidences of this; and I have also met with other methods besides those enumerated by Herodotus. He mentions three kinds of embalming, and Diodorus Siculus states the price attendant upon each: the first he places at the cost of a talent of silver, which is equal to 225*l.* English money; the second, twenty minæ, or 75*l.*; and the third a much smaller sum, the amount of which he does not specify. Without entering into any particular statement on these points, I shall content myself with de-

tailing to you the general relation respecting embalmments, which I shall divide into five classes:—

The first class are embalmed with a good black bahn, into the composition of which various aromatics enter, and this substance is introduced into all the cavities of the body. The bandages with which the body is afterwards enveloped, are glued so firmly to the body that it is exceedingly difficult to separate them. The viscera belonging to these bodies are deposited in urns, or rather vases, called canopic, made of various materials, the best being those of Oriental alabaster; others are made of calcareous stone, and some of wood. These are surmounted by four different heads, being those of a man, a hawk, an ape, and a jackal. In the examination of the mummy of Pet-mautioh-mes, at Jersey, in 1837, and of which I have published an account in the twenty-seventh volume of the *Archæologia*, I discovered the several portions of the body appropriated to these vases. Amset, the human-headed, has the care of the stomach and large intestines; Kebsnof, the hawk-headed, the liver and gall-bladder; Hapée, the ape, or cynocephalus, the small intestines; and Smof, or Smaut, the jackal, the lungs and heart. Now, this is confirmatory of what has been stated as to the division of the human body into thirty-six parts by the Egyptians, each of which they believed to be under the government of one of the decans or ærial demons, who presided over the triple division of the twelve signs; and Origen says that, when any part of the body was diseased, a cure was obtained by invoking the demon to whose province it belonged. Champollion made out a kind of theological anatomy of this kind, from the great funereal ritual; and we find it also expressed on some of the mummy cases. We may, I think, fairly regard this as the first manifestation of the attempt to assign the several portions of the body to particular planets, as subsequently handed down to us by the celebrated almanack makers, and which appears to have expired with “Francis Moore, physician”.

The vases surmounted by the four different heads, to which I have alluded, are occasionally found in a box in which papyri, and also idols, are to be met with. In the first-class mummies, scarabæi, often gilt, are found with inscriptions on the right side of the loins,—not on the

chest of the mummies ; and, on the left side, the representation of two fingers, formed either of silex or glass. On these mummies, also, sometimes papyri are found, but often in an injured state, from the tenacity of the glue connecting the bandages together.

In the second class of mummies, the body is filled with a bitter wood, reduced to very fine particles. The contents of the body are divided and arranged into four portions, folded in bandages, and placed within, upon, or by the side of the body, or among the bandages over the lower limbs. The bandages of this kind of mummy are generally removed from the body with the greatest ease, and leave the body entire. According to signor Athanasi, the head and neck of this kind are embalmed with a material composed of resin and gum mastic. I have seen specimens of this nature, but not in any of the second class that it has fallen to my lot to unroll. A metal representation of the soul over the breast, and a symbolic eye over the opening in the flank, is common in these mummies.

The third class is that which is particularly described by Herodotus, and is effected by *natron*. An analysis of some on the table has shewn it to consist of common culinary salt, chloride of sodium, mixed, as usually happens in nature, with minute portions of sulphate of soda and muriate of lime, and imbued with much animal matter derived from the human body. The Egyptians used natron to cleanse, scour, and bleach their linen, and also in the manufactory of glass. It is, therefore, you will perceive, a fixed alkali, and not a neutral salt, like the nitre or saltpetre of the present day. The fixed alkali dries up the animal fibre ; the neutral salt acts as an antiseptic, but retains the fluids of the animal matter.

The fourth class of embalming is a mode with ashes. These mummies never exhale any disagreeable odour, which the third class sometimes do. They are said to be brought from African Ethiopia to Thebes for burial, and the greater part are found in the midst of the Temple of Isis. The modern Nubians admit that every thing contained in these tombs came from the country which is above Thebes. The greater part of these bodies are those of artizans, having their work-tools and instruments, which

are very simple and of an ordinary make, buried with them. Some of these are enclosed in black cases, with various symbolic figures, and surrounded by many objects of antiquity. The tombs containing these are small, and rarely hold more than six or seven cases, some of which are furnished only with a bust or mask. Signor Athanasi observed the remains of a bull, which had no doubt been sacrificed, and left at the entrance of a tomb by the mourning relatives, before they took their departure and left their deceased kindred amongst strangers.

The fifth class of embalmments is with sand. I have twice witnessed the substitution of this material for the bitter wood. These mummies are generally enclosed in a single case of sycamore, of very ordinary workmanship, and rarely contain any antiquities.

The mummies of poor Nubians are enveloped with reeds, worked in the manner of baskets; or with palm-leaves, bound together with very slight cords.

These, then, may be regarded as the different kinds of embalmments; and the manner and order of the processes appears to me to have been thus effected¹:—

1. Extraction of the brain through the nostrils; injection of pitch or natron, or sand, into the skull, though it is frequently found empty; plugging of the nostrils and cavities of the ears.

2. Extraction of the viscera; incision in the left flank; placing of viscera in vases, or return of them, bandaged or otherwise, into the body.

3. Introduction of aromatic or other substances, calculated to prevent putrefaction.

The accounts of embalming mention the steeping of the body in a solution of natron for seventy days, and no longer: in this respect corresponding with the period during which the Egyptians mourned for the father of Joseph. The steeping of the body in this liquid must necessarily have preceded the insertion of the aromatic substances, though the reverse of this is stated by Herodotus to have been the case. After the removal of the body, the cuticle was carefully separated, and the body washed

¹ The manner in which these operations were performed was detailed, and the several instruments by which they were effected were exhibited by the lecturer.

with palm wine, or some other astringent, by which the skin was, as it were, tanned. Great care was taken to preserve the nails, and oil of cedria was injected into the body to destroy insects. That, in these processes, heat was applied, was apparent from numerous examples on the table. Honey, wax, and a variety of articles, have also been mentioned as having been employed in the preparation of the mummies; and a late author has suggested that, in the embalming process, creosote was generated, and propelled into every tissue. And it has also, more ingeniously than satisfactorily, been attempted to be shewn, that the character of the diseases for which, in former times, mummy was esteemed so important a medicinal substance, were such as those for which, in modern times, the creosote has been recommended. If this were to be admitted, we should then be found to be probably in possession of an universal remedy; for there is scarcely a disease to which the human frame is subject, for which, according to ancient writers, it has not been directed to be given. Creosote possesses the remarkable property of coagulating albumen, and to this must be attributed its antiseptic power; for albumen will not putrify when coagulated, nor will the fleshy mass or muscular fibre putrify by itself. I have certainly not been able to detect the smell so peculiarly characteristic of creosote in any of the numerous mummies I have examined; but it is not improbable that this substance may be generated by a sort of dry distillation of the body endued with bituminous matter. Any mineral or vegetable tar, the cedria, etc., would also contain creosote.

4. The body thus prepared, the ornamental part proceeded: Gilding the whole or part of the surface of the body—gold mouth-piece—enamelled eyes—rings—beads—staining the nails with hennah (*Lawsonia inermis*, Linn.)—application of sandals—wood dust on the body. The position of the limbs,—the arms crossed, or straight,—were indiscriminately employed; preservation of hair, sometimes plaited, appears to have commanded great attention.

There is some difficulty in assigning the period when the practice of embalming in Egypt ceased. We have evidence of it by St. Augustine, in the fifth century. Count Caylus was of opinion that no mummies had been made since the

conquest of Egypt by the Romans. The Christians in Egypt, St. Athanasius tells us, in his *Life of St. Anthony*, were in the habit of keeping in their houses the embalmed bodies, not only of their martyrs, but also of all who died among them. St. Anthony opposed this custom; and, fearing that his body might be so disposed of, he withdrew with two of his monks into the desert, and directed that they should, after his death, bury him in secret, and not let the place of his entombment be known. In a Christian church at Thebes, signor Athanasi found a square case, of simple exterior, in which was a corpse enveloped like those of the Egyptians; the only difference he perceived was, that the Christian mummies had a small belt, ornamented with several red crosses. This brings me to consider the modes of investiture of the body in the bandages. These are of linen, not cotton, as has been commonly imagined. The microscope has given to us the most satisfactory determination of this question. They vary as to their texture, being fine or coarse; applied in large or small portions; consist of rollers of different lengths and breadths, and often of entire sheets. Sometimes, the limbs are separately invested with them; at others, they enclose the limbs with the body. They are more or less carefully applied, according, I presume, to the expense attendant upon the preparation of the mummy. The finest bandaging I ever saw was upon the head of a mummy from Memphis, belonging to signor Athanasi, which I unrolled some years since. The bandages appear to me to have been applied wet, otherwise they could not have been made to lie so compactly. They were also applied at different times, apparently in a series—sometimes two or three. Occasionally the name of the individual appears on them at the end of the rollers, often in abridged hieroglyphics. Sometimes the bandages are of a pink hue, being tinged by the *carthamus tinctorius*; generally they are of a brown colour, from an infusion calculated, by its tan, to assist in the preservation of the body. The bandages often present fringed specimens, and are frequently knotted; leathern amulets placed upon or over them, upon different parts—wreaths of flowers and berries—sandals—necklaces—varnished bandages, and gilt—a portrait (as upon one in the British Museum, and figured in my *History of Egyptian Mummies*, plate VII)—breastplate.

The cases in which mummies are placed vary in number. The inner one is called by the French the *cartonage*, from its resemblance to pasteboard: this is usually very finely painted. The face is, however, not to be regarded as a portrait. The female is painted either yellow or white, or a light pink; the male, red.

The subjects represented relate to the Egyptian mythology. They are very similar in most cases, and usually commence with the same symbols. They are no more than a collection of homages offered by the deceased to Osiris, the deceased often taking the name of the god. There can be no doubt, I think, that an attentive examination of the characters and subjects will satisfactorily convince any one that the subject bears relation to the trials which the soul was to undergo, and the deities through whose intervention, or by whose intercession, it was to pass through the different stages of its progress towards another state of existence.

The cartonage is made of layers of linen, pasted together with the gum of the acacia, and plastered with lime,—fashioned to the human shape, and laced up behind.

Some mummies are only placed in a wooden case of the human figure, with hieroglyphical inscriptions and prayers. They are made of sycamore, cordia myxa, cordia sebestena, deal, etc. I have often seen three of these cases to one mummy; and these are sometimes placed in a sarcophagus, either of wood, stone, or other material.

The sarcophagus was employed by the Egyptians for a purpose directly the reverse of its meaning,—which we know in Greek signifies *flesh eater*; and a stone (*lapis azzius*) is described by the Greeks as answering to this purpose, and said to be able to destroy a body in forty days. The substances of the Egyptian sarcophagi are of a different nature, and serve for the preservation of the body contained within them. They vary in their forms. There is one in the British Museum of white marble, with gilt hieroglyphics. The ordinary shape is an oblong, rounded at the head, and square at the feet. Many of these are in rose-coloured granite, from the quarries of Philæ, Elephantine, and Syene. It is of great hardness. Besides sarcophagi of wood, marble, and granite, others of limestone, alabaster, breccia, basalt, baked earth, and slate,

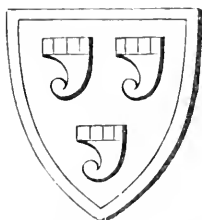
have been found. The British Museum contains two magnificent sarcophagi, well known as the Lovers' Fountain, and Alexander's Tomb. These are of breccia, and formed from a single block; grooves for the reception of the lids are apparent; but the lids are wanting. The Lovers' Fountain was taken by the French from Cairo to Alexandria, and thence came to this country. The tomb of Alexander, upon which the late Dr. Clarke wrote a most learned and ingenious work, hieroglyphical knowledge has shewn not to have belonged to this conqueror; for upon it is expressed the name of Amyrtæus, who lived about a century before Alexander. He reigned in Egypt from 414 to 408, B.C. Alexander conquered Egypt in 332, and died 323 years B.C., which must be conclusive on this matter. The finest sarcophagus with which I am acquainted, is that in the museum of the late sir John Soane. It was taken by Belzoni out of one of the chambers of the tombs of the kings in the valley of Biban el Moluk. The sarcophagus was in the innermost chamber, and measured nine feet five inches in length by three feet nine inches in width. It is two feet one inch high, and is carved both inside and outside with hieroglyphics in intaglio, coloured black, which are in great preservation. It is composed of alabaster or arragonite, very transparent, and sounds like a bell.

It would be improper in this brief and necessarily hasty summary to pass over the occurrence of papyri sometimes found in the mummies. This is, however, but rarely the case, and I have seen only five instances. The manuscripts are generally contained in separate figures of the deity Osiris, and placed near to the mummies. They are written in Hieroglyphic, Hieratic, or Enchorial; and some are bi-lingual, having Enchorial and Greek characters. Some of these have also pictorial representations. They generally consist of certain formulæ of prayers, composing the Great Funereal Ritual, or Book of the Manifestations. They do not relate to the life of the individual, but to the funereal rites, and to the theological doctrine upon death and a future state, professed by the Egyptians. In short, they specially apply to the trial the soul has to undergo, and refer to the deities through whose intervention it was to be enabled to pass to another stage of existence.

To illustrate the preceding observations, the mummy

was now removed from the case of painted sycamore, for unrolment. It measured five feet two inches in the bandages. The ancient Egyptians were short in stature;—no mummy having been met with by the lecturer exceeding five feet and a half in length. The bandages were secured by narrow strips of tape-like bandage, passed round and across and diagonally on the mummy, and arranged and tied behind in the manner of a lady's stay-lace. The bandages were numerous and of different texture, applied with great neatness and precision. Various compasses were found at different parts, filling up all hollows and vacuities. The linen was found to have been darned and mended in several places; and various portions had coloured borders of blue and green colours. The limbs were separately bandaged; and between the bandages, lying upon the surface of the abdomen, was a large mass of black hair tied up as a bundle, which had been cut off from the back of the head. On the ends of two of the bandages some hieroglyphical characters were found, giving the name of the individual embalmed, and bearing reference to the date of the operation. They read, KHONSOTA, *deceased*—*Year*—*Month*—*Pharmuthi* (corresponding to our March). A portion of the lotus plant was found separately rolled up and placed among the envelopes. The bandages removed, the body was exposed; the features, though shrunken, were expressive, and gave the character of the deceased. Enamelled eyes were found beneath the eyelids. The brain had been extracted through the nostrils; and the viscera from the abdomen, by an incision in the left flank, and returned into the cavity, which was filled with the dust of some bitter wood. The nails were perfect, and had been stained with the hennah. No scarabæi or other ornaments were upon it; and the lecturer declared it to be a second class mummy, agreeing with the remarks he had previously made.

ON THE CHARGE IN HERALDRY, CALLED A "REST", OR "CLARION".



Encaustic tile from Neuth abbey.

So little is really known respecting the origin or date of assumption of the hereditary coat-armour of even the most illustrious English families, that any suggestion or observation on the subject is likely to be acceptable to the curious in this branch of British archæology. During the Gloucester Congress, in 1846, I read, at Cheltenham, a paper on early armorial bearings, in which those attributed to the first consuls or earls of Gloucester were incidentally noticed. Amongst them a peculiar coat, quartered by many of our modern nobility—but especially by those of the name of Granville—had for some time occupied my attention; and on the occasion just referred to, I took the opportunity of visiting the abbey church of Tewkesbury, in the hope of gaining some information respecting it. The coat to which I allude, is that given by Guillim, Brooke, Sandford, and other heraldic writers, to Robert Consul, base son of Henry I,—viz., *gules*, three rests, clarions, or sufflues (as they are indifferently called), *or*. The only authority I had been able to find for attributing these arms to earl Robert, was the statement of Sandford, who, in his *Genealogical History*, says: "They were anciently depicted on the covering of a tomb in the Abbey of Tewkesbury, wherein was interred the body of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, deriving his descent from the heir-general of this Robert."¹ It was, therefore, a considerable disappointment to me, on my arrival at Tewkesbury, to find not a vestige remaining of either the tomb or the covering mentioned by Sandford; and the only memorials of the Clare family,—the figures painted in the win-

¹ Book 1, cap. 7, page 45.



dows of the choir,—executed, apparently, as late as the commencement of the reign of Edward III.

The question then arises as to the date of the tomb and canopy, or covering, on which these arms are said to have been emblazoned, and how far, even did it exist, it would have assisted us in this inquiry. Sandford does not specify the Gilbert de Clare to whom it was appropriated; and there were three of that name earls of Gloucester, and all buried at Tewkesbury. The first was son and heir to Richard, earl of Clare and Hertford, by Amicia, second daughter and coheirress of William Consul, and granddaughter of Robert, the first earl.—He died in 1230. The second Gilbert was the grandson of the first, surnamed the Red, and the husband of Joan of Acres, daughter of Edward I.—He is said to have died at Monmouth, and to have been buried at Tewkesbury in 1295. The third Gilbert was the last earl of Gloucester and Hertford of that name and family, and the eldest son of the second Gilbert and Joan of Acres.—He was killed at the siege of Stirling Castle in 1313, in consequence of his neglecting to put his surcoat of arms over his armour; and his body being sent to King Edward II at Berwick by the chivalric Robert Bruce, it was carried to Tewkesbury and buried beside his ancestors. It is probable, therefore, that the vanished monument might be little anterior in date to the painted windows; but, relying upon the statement of Sandford that the arms in question were to be seen upon it, we are, at any rate, justified in drawing the conclusion that they had, either by marriage, lineage, or assumption, become a portion of the family arms of Clare. But how of Granville?—no match which would account for it being recorded in any pedigree of that house I have had the opportunity of examining.

Of this, however, by and bye. My first suggestion respecting this remarkable coat, is, that it was not borne by Robert, earl of Gloucester, as stated by Brooke and others; for, as he died in 1146, it is a question if he had assumed any heraldic insignia; and if any, as the natural son of Henry I, most probably a lion, as his own son William did: witness his seal, a drawing of which I exhibited at Gloucester. My next suggestion is, that these arms were first assumed by one of the family of Clare; but whether previously to the adoption of the well-known coat, *or*; three

chevrons, *gules*; or, as a variation from it, to mark, according to a common practice in those days, before differences were introduced, a peculiar branch of the family, I will not yet pretend to assert, though the probability, as I hope to prove, is in favour of the latter.

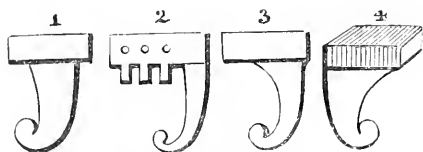
In another paper on early armorial bearings, which I read at the Winchester Congress in 1845, and which has been published in the volume of our proceedings there, I drew the attention of the association to the shield of Gilbert de Clare (son of Gilbert de Pembroke, as he is described on his seal), which is of the kite shape and “chevrony,” or, as Spelman blazons it, “*capreolis plenum*,”—not limited to three chevrons, as in other instances of later date; to which number they were probably reduced, in accordance with a prevailing fashion, by the Clares, lords of Tonbridge in Kent, and earls of Hertford and Gloucester, the elder branch of the family, although a Richard, earl of Hertford, is depicted on his seal, as copied in the Cotton MS., Julius, C. 7, bearing on his shield a simple cross pometty. I have no means of ascertaining if this be the Richard, earl of Clare and Hertford, who married the daughter of William Consul, of Gloucester; but whether or not, it shews that every Clare did not invariably bear the chevrons.¹

My principal reason for believing that the arms, *gules*; three rests or clarions, *or*; are a personal coat of Clare, is founded, I admit, upon my conviction that all the early armorial bearings, except such as are called honourable ordinaries, were, if not arms of concession,—by which we understand the whole or portion of a coat of a superior, granted to one holding lands under him, serving under his banner, etc.,—of that particular class called by the French “*armes parlantes*,” or, as in English heraldry, canting arms: that is to say, indicating, by some similarity of sound in the name of the charge, the family name of the bearer. The instances are so numberless and notorious, that I need only, in this company, advert to the practice. Let us see if we cannot add one to the list.

The three figures in this shield are called indifferently, as I have already said, rests, clarions, and sufflues. One thing only is certain: that they do not resemble any object in art or nature with which we are acquainted, in any of

¹ *Argent*: a cariton, *gules*; is given in Clare, Temp. Henry II, but without a MS. catalogue of arms, to Roger de citing an authority.

the types, and they are various, as you perceive, which the heralds have handed down to us. Rests for the lance they cannot be, as their appearance is earlier than that of the invention, which is as late as the fifteenth century; but let us at once



1. Heylm; 2. MS. College of Arms; 3. Bayley;
4. MS. College of Arms.

hear Gibbon on the subject, as he has collected all the opinions in his *Introductio ad Latinam Blazoniam*, under the article "Rests," and given us his own into the bargain:

"Rests: I never met with this kind of bearing in any foreign coat, save only De Jarques of France, and Arandos of Spain; and, indeed, our English masters accord not well among themselves what they are. Leigh (p. 51), in the arms of Verst (quartered by Lord Delawarr), calls it a suffluc. So Boswell (p. 124), in the arms of Grenville; and describes it, to serve to carry the wind from the bellows to the pipes of the organ; and if so, the word comes from the French verb, *souffler*, to blow; yet the same author says, some take it for a rest to a horseman's staff: and accordingly, Ralph Brooke, in the arms of Robert Consul, earl of Gloucester (which are the same with Verst and Grenville aforesaid), styles them '*restes des armes.*' Guillim places them among musical instruments, and says, in old Rolls they are called clarions (now clarion was no other than a trump, and this is a strange shape for a trump). The same author, therefore, hints, as if they might more properly be taken for a rudder—indeed, they are semblable; but there are here no eyes or rings to fasten upon hooks, which ought to be in a rudder. An old alphabet I have, as also a delineated MS. which I have seen (with blazons annexed to each coat), terms them (in the arms of Arthur) claricimbals, or clavecimbals, which the Latins call *clavecymbala*. Now, for my part, I am of opinion, that, as the author of the *Sphere of Gentry* (by mistake) calls them, in the arms of the present earl of Bath, clarendons, instead of clarions: so the old Rolls (Guillim speaks of) mistook clarions for claricords (claricords or clavicords being, by Minsheus and others, rendered the English of *clavecymbalum* or *clavecordium*), who also gives this etymological reason for the name, viz.: *Quia ejus*

chorda extenduntur et circum volvuntur claribus, which directly answers to harpsichords and virginals: these two differing only a little in the external form, but nothing in relation to the nature of their strings or manner of playing. The proper Latin blazon, then, for the said arms of Robert, earl of Gloucester, Verst, and Grenville, is: ‘*Tria clare-cymbala aurea in scuto rubro.*’ But, if any be so wedded to their old mumpsimus, that they will have them still to be rests, let me request them to let go their opinion for a horseman’s staff or lance, and take up that of a bracket; for such do they really and absolutely resemble, far beyond what they do to a rudder. And because we will continue our relation to musick, let them be brackets, or rests to an organ (the divinest of instruments), hinted by the fore-cited *Sphere of Gentry*; and accordingly will I blazon the arms of the worshipful family of Bessing, of Staffordshire: ‘*Tria organorum fulcra cyanea, in solo aureo*’: or, three organ rests, *blue*.”—Gibbon’s *Introductio ad Latinam Blazoniam*, p. 56.

Notwithstanding this opinion, I am in favour of their being clarions: an instrument of which we have often heard, but of which I at least have never, unless this be one, seen a representation. “A clarion,” says Gibbon, “was no other than a trump, and this is a strange shape for a trump.” Granted; but heralds rejoice in strange shapes; and, after all, it is not a very strange shape for a musical instrument, as it actually resembles a pandean pipe, or mouth-organ, more than anything else that I am aware of, except in one instance, where the pipes or tubes



Dallaway’s Inquiry.

are placed apparently downwards (*vide* fig. 2, p. 352).¹ Still, until we know how it was played,—whether the tubes were blown into, as in the Paris pipe, or through, as in a bugle or horn (*vide* figure from Dallaway), this objection cannot be raised against it. Clarion, in French, is *clairon*, “du Latin clarus, clair, parceque le son du clairon,”

¹ I have since lighted upon a second instance, in the coat absurdly assigned by Morgan to “Jubal, inventor of the harp and organ,” which he blazoned as *azure*; a harp, or; on a cheif, *argent*; three rests, *gules*. The rest is given in this form, the tubes downwards.

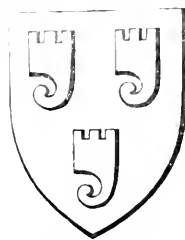
The similarity of the figure to the letter J may have been a conceit of the designer, suggested by the name of Jubal.



says Landais, in his *Dictionnaire Général*, “est fort clair. Sorte de trompette dont le son est aigre et perçant. Il n’a plus d’usage qu’en poésie.” He also adds: “Jeu d’orgue harmonieux qu’imite cet instrument.” But, to quote a higher author, Du Cange, who is still more explanatory and illustrative . . . Under the word “*clarasius, clario, claro*,” we have—*lituus a claro quem edit sono* . . . *Gallis, clairon*; *Anglice, clarion*, etc.—*Tuba*. “*Clarasiorum melodia perstrepende*.”—William of Mahmsbury. *Hist. Angl.* “*Statimque clangerunt clariones et tubæ*.”—Henricus Knighton. A.D. 1346. “*Clangentibus tubis et clarionis et aliis instrumentis musicis personantibus*.”—1360. “Le roi qui venoit a ung terrible tempeste de trompettes clerons et cors.”—Joinville, in his *Life of St. Louis*. “From the same origin we have,” add the editors of the new edition, “the words, clarain, clare, and clarine, which signify bells, which it is the custom to hang round the neck of cattle.”—“Guillemin Chastellain a acoustumé menir un sien chien, au col duquel par esbattement il pendi une sonnette ou *clare*, que ont accoustumé de porter vaches brebis ou moutons.”—*Lit. remiss. ann.* 1383.

It is evident that the figure must be reversed if we are to suppose it a sort of bell to hang to the neck of cattle, and although much more humble insignia than sheep bells have been used to typify names by their owners, still a clarion, it must be admitted, would be more appropriately used by a warrior, and the name of Clare as perfectly symbolised by “trois clairons” as an Anglo-Norman knight or herald could desire,—hundreds of lamer devices being familiar to every student of the science of armory. Further evidence of a decisive character I have none at present to offer, but something like corroboration of my opinion is to be found in the collections for a history of Neath and its abbey, lately made and printed, but not published, by George Grant Francis, esq., F.S.A., of Swansea, and therein we find also, I imagine, the link between the Clares and the Granvilles. The castle of Neath, it is presumed, was built by Richard de Granavilla, to whom, in the reign of Henry I, the lordship was allotted. He was one of the twelve knights who assisted Robert Fitzhamon in his conquest of Glamorganshire from Justin ap Gurgan, in the reign of Rufus.

Neath abbey was founded about 1129, and we are informed the patronage of the abbey was in the great family of the Clares, earls of Gloucester and lords of Glamorgan, the lordship being conveyed to Richard earl of Clare by his wife Amicia, daughter and coheirress of William consul of Gloucester, whose mother was one of the four heirs of Robert Fitzhamon; and on the common seal of the abbey we find these very arms, the three clarions, either as a coat of the Clares, patrons of the abbey and lords of Glamorgan, or of the Granavillas, holding under them. The Granvilles by their pedigree also claim a common ancestor with Fitzhamon, in a lord of Corboil in Normandy, and were therefore distantly connected with the Clares through Mabel Fitzhamon countess of Gloucester. The armorial bearings allotted by medieval heralds to the Fitzhamons, are *or*; a lion rampant, *azure*; and such are depicted impaled with a very singularly formed cross on the tiles round his monumental chapel at Tewkesbury, but that monument is of the fourteenth century, and there is no proof that Fitzhamon ever bore an heraldic coat. Now the question is, by whom were the arms *gules*, three clarions *or*, first assumed. That they are of more recent date than either of the two consuls of Gloucester appears evident, and there is not the slightest evidence that I am aware of to support the assertion that such arms were ever borne by them. That they have been from a very early period the arms of the Granville family cannot be for a moment disputed. They must therefore have been originally assumed by them, or conceded to them by some feudal superior. That the De Granavillas held lands at Neath is an historical fact; and it is equally certain that the earldoms of Pembroke and Gloucester and the lordship of Glamorgan were at the same period enjoyed by the family of Clare. As the arms of De Granavilla, there would be no reason for their appearing on the monument of Gilbert de Clare at Tewkesbury; and from that circumstance, coupled with the affinity in sound between the name of the family and the heraldic charge, if admitted to be a clarion, I venture to suggest the probability of the coat of arms before us having been originally assumed by



From common Seal of
Neath Abbey.

a de Clare or granted by one to a de Granavilla. If I am correct in my supposition, the arms in question acquire a more general interest from their affording the only representation, however rude, of an instrument of music with the name of which alone we have hitherto been acquainted; if I am in error, I shall be happy to be proved so, as the only object of the modern antiquary is truth; and even an erroneous suggestion becomes valuable, if, by provoking discussion, it leads to the establishment of it.

J. R. PLANCHÉ.

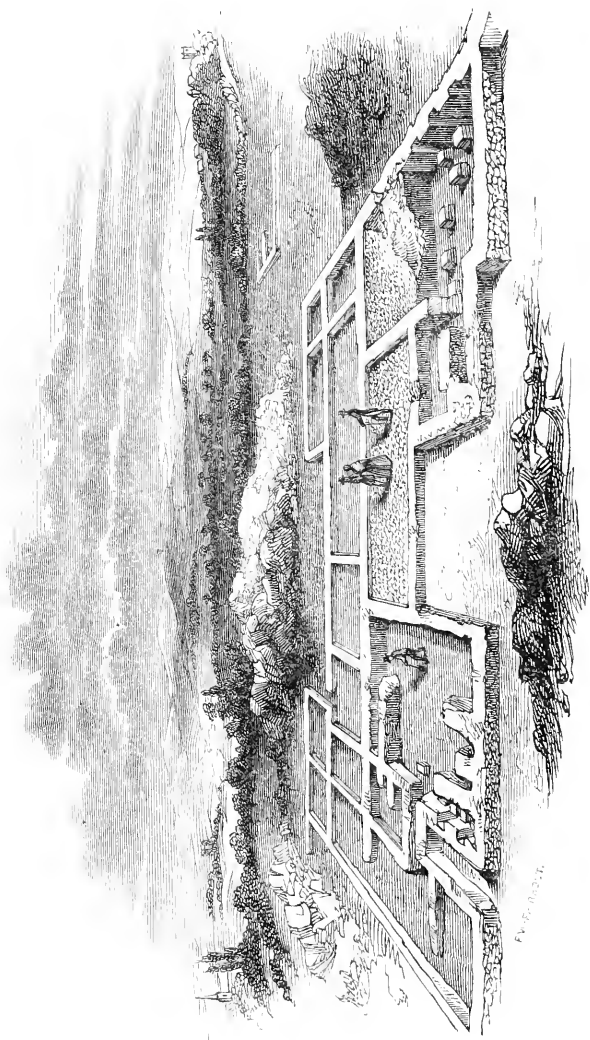
RECENT DISCOVERIES MADE AT
ICKLETON AND CHESTERFORD, ON THE BORDERS
OF ESSEX AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE, BY THE
HON. R. C. NEVILLE, F.S.A., ETC.

THE members of the Association, and other readers of our *Journal*, have been enabled by the kindness of Mr. Neville, to keep pace with his very interesting and successful explorations in the neighbourhood of Audley End, and particularly in the district of Chesterford. The third volume contains a review of his own printed account of excavations made in and about the Roman station at Chesterford during the winters of 1845 and 1846, and the spring of 1847; a notice of a Roman villa excavated in an adjoining field—(coloured drawings and a plan of which have since been prepared in illustration of a second privately printed essay, by Mr. Neville); an account of the exhumation of sepulchral deposits, and of a pit containing broken pottery, animals' bones, etc., on the exterior of the north-eastern side of the Roman station; and a communication of the discovery, near the Borough-ditch, as it is called, of nearly two hundred large brass Roman coins. The present volume of our *Journal* also contains several notices of explorations made during the year just passed, which, by permission, we are enabled thus early to describe

more fully; and at the same time, by a continuation of that generous patronage which we have heretofore received, to illustrate with cuts, presented by Mr. Neville. This liberality will be the more appreciated, when it is understood that the antiquarian world may, ere long, expect from the pen of Mr. Neville, a second part of the *Antiqua Explorata*, giving a detailed account of the discoveries.

The object of the present paper will be to afford a general notion of the nature and character of the remains brought to light, with such observations as I may consider calculated to direct inquiry, as well as to make the subject comprehended by those who did not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded to visit the excavations. The prescribed limits of our *Journal*, as well as inability to avail myself of the privilege of attending the progress of the works so often as I could have wished, will naturally preclude, and it is hoped will excuse, the insertion and discussion of many interesting particulars which offered temptation to a wider and fuller range of inquiry.

Our first cut is a bird's-eye view of the chief portion of the foundations of a Roman villa, situate at Ickleton, in a field called South-field, in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Jonas, lying somewhat less than half a mile from Ickleton, on the left of the road from London to that village. The field rises from the high road by a gentle ascent; and its position between Chesterford and Ickleton will be readily comprehended by reference to the engraving, which includes the towers of the churches of the two villages,—the former on the right, and the latter on the left. The site of the Roman station at Chesterford is almost opposite, on the other side of a valley, through which runs the river Cam, or Granta. In the lower part of the field, on the right, are indications of the foundations of a building, which, when the sketch was made, had only been partially excavated; and on the nearer right-hand corner of the villa are three rooms, annexed to the villa by a wall. Both of these will be explained by the plan in page 365. The field on the opposite side of, and bordering the high road, which, as before remarked, runs at the bottom of South-field, is called Sunkin Church-field, now commonly shortened to Church-field,—an appellation which reminds us of the Sunkin Church-field of Hadstock, where



Foundations of Roman villa, at Ickleton

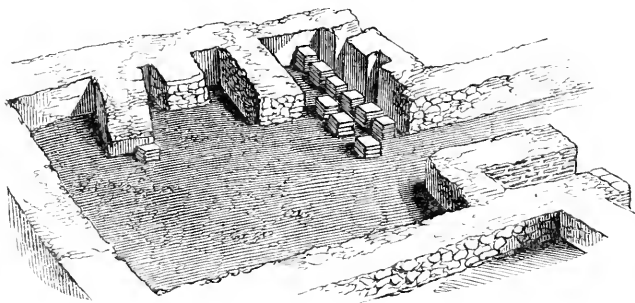
was found the tessellated pavement described in the *Antiqua Explorata*, and adds another instance to the very many on record, of the constant occurrence of Roman remains in localities known as "church-fields". In that of Ickleton, I believe, Mr. Neville has detected the existence of a Roman wall, or mass of masonry. No tradition attaches itself to this district; nor does it appear that any one ever previously suspected the buried monuments of Roman occupation, which have recently been laid open. Salmon, however, seems to refer in the following paragraph, either to one of the foundations in South-field, or to some on the opposite side of the road:—"By the road side," he states, "which leads from Chesterford to Hognagog, and crosses the Ikening-street, are some ruins of a building, by the neighbourhood called Sunkin-church. This, probably, was some cross which fell by time, or was demolished."¹ The difficulty now is to know which road Salmon called the road to Hognagog. Does it still exist? In Gough's additions to Camden, mention is made of "a camp" on the Ickleton and Duxford side of the river; by which brief and vague reference the remains under consideration may possibly have been alluded to.

The bird's-eye view shews seventeen apartments of the villa; but it will be seen by the subjoined plan, that additional ones originally existed,—the vestiges of which at some remote period have been ploughed or dug up. Only two of the rooms are paved, namely, that in which the figures are sketched, and the one immediately to its right; and in these the pavement is of the commonest description, being composed of a thick layer of concrete, strewed with pieces of tiles and grit stone of irregular shape, mixed with small stones,—a description of flooring frequently met with in subordinate rooms of the highest class of Roman villas, but occurring almost exclusively in numerous villas which have been discovered throughout this country in the superior and spacious class, as well as in those of more contracted extent.

Two apartments,—those in front to the right and left,—were warmed by means of hypocausts; the position of the furnaces to each of which being still traceable. The floor-

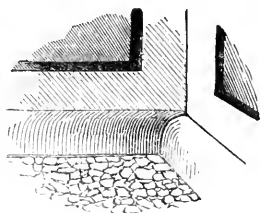
¹ "The History and Antiquities of Essex", etc. By N. Salmon. London. Folio, 1740, pp. 137.

ings to these rooms, which it is probable were ornamented with tessellated pavements, had been entirely destroyed. Some of the columns of square tiles, adapted for pillars, remained, and the external walls of the room on the right shewed the places of insertion of flue-tiles for carrying the heated air up the wall: a similar contrivance was noticed in the room on the left. In this latter apartment a saving of the tile columns had been partly effected, by rows of the native chalk soil being left standing to serve for the purpose of walls. This arrangement will be better understood by means of the annexed cut, which shews on a larger scale the irregular supports of native chalk; the

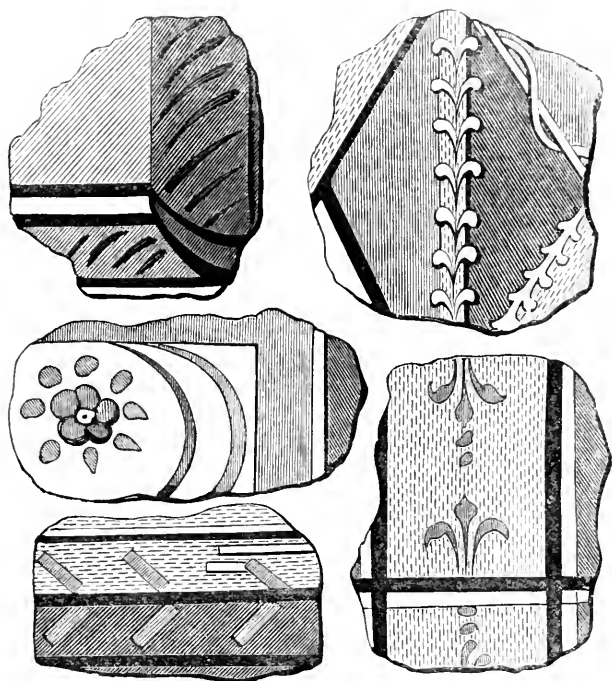


remains of the rows of tiles; openings in one of the lateral walls for the long hollow flue-tiles; and the entrance to the furnace. The walls of the rooms were about two feet thick, and were composed of flints, pebbles, and chalk, with the occasional insertion of tiles, especially at the angles, where they were placed in regular layers, and in the construction of the furnace were used almost exclusively.

Most of the apartments had a neatly turned moulding of plaster, running round the bottom, which, together with the walls, had been painted. A considerable quantity of fragments of the wall paintings have been preserved. Mr. Neville remarks, that a hole appears to have been dug, and all the fragments of painted walls flung in; and that on many the marks of a pick-axe or some blunt iron instrument, evidently used in demolishing the walls, are



manifest, which, he adds, may partly enable us to conclude that the final destruction of the place was wanton and systematic. Some notion of the variety, as well as of the elegance and good taste of these paintings, may be afforded by a few specimens selected from a great number now deposited in Mr. Neville's museum; the colours are indicated by the lines being disposed heraldically.



The prevailing colours are red; red and white, with black stripes; blue; a greyish blue, spotted with red and yellow; yellow, red, and white.¹ The walls of some of the rooms appear to have been ornamented with a ground of deep rich red, divided into panels by borders of various colours, in which were interspersed birds, flowers, stars, and fanciful objects. On those of other apartments were

¹ I find, from analysis, that some of the duller red colours are ochres—the brighter, a vermillion; the blue contains copper (peroxide), silica, and an alkali; one of the green is also composed of copper. Their chemical com-

position seems precisely similar to those of London and other localities in this country, as well as abroad; and the same striking uniformity is to be noticed in the composition of the mortars, tiles, etc.

human figures or nymphs and genii. There is a very remarkable resemblance in the drapery flowing round the ankle of a female, to that of the well-known bacchante, or dancing nymph, in one of the pavements of the Bignor villa. Those who are familiar with the high excellence of the paintings discovered at Pompeii and Herculaneum,—many of which, for beauty of design, skilful drawing, and gorgeous richness of effect, throw all modern attempts at imitation into the shade,—will at first be disposed to undervalue those of our own country. But it must be remembered, that the examples we possess are seen under the most disadvantageous circumstances; while those referred to in Italy are preserved intact, and possess all the advantages of the original arrangement of the artist; here also in no instance have we been quite certain of the proper disposition of the various patterns and designs which we meet with dislocated and in shattered pieces. In such vast quantities were the mural paintings from Roman houses discovered in London a few years since, that I have seen carts literally laden with them carried away as rubbish, although examples might have been preserved which would have been a prize to any museum of antiquities. Some few in fresco, which I possess, among a great variety in distemper of inferior design, are of very fine work, and rival those of foreign production. King, in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, while continually denouncing prejudice in favour of one class of antiquities, shews himself to be on the other hand quite as unjustly influenced and prejudiced against; he much underrates the value and beauty of the Roman frescoes; but it is very evident from those which he cites, that he was not really cognizant of the finer varieties discovered in this country.

The excavations of the villa brought to light but few objects of art which need particular description. An iron key with bronze handle, of good workmanship, may be mentioned. There were a few coins picked up chiefly of a late period. But we may be allowed to notice particularly the fragments of pottery, which were found in great abundance. Speaking within compass, there were portions of at least two hundred varieties of fictile vessels. Of these, a considerable number belonged to the class of which specimens have been engraved in pages 7 and 8 of vol. i

of the *Journal*, and in pages 213 and 331 of vol. iii. The predominance of this peculiar description is worthy of note, because it belongs to a class of great beauty and marked character in form and ornamentation,—the parentage of which we have been enabled to appropriate by the aid of the late Mr. Artis's discoveries, to a district in our own country; and from the manufactories there it is probable these examples found at Ickleton and Chesterford were brought. There were, on the contrary, among them, scarcely any, if any, of the equally marked and distinct class found on the site of the potteries on the Medway (see *Journal*, vol. ii, pages 134 and 136). Neither were there observed examples of other classes of pottery which have been procured from Ewell, in Surry, and other places. It is by availing ourselves of the opportunities afforded by such discoveries as these, that we are enabled to form a notion of the extraordinary extent of the Roman potteries in Britain, and of the peculiar fashions which, in these works of art, prevailed in the different localities in which they were established. King, whose opinion on the Roman frescoes has been cited above, equally disparages the Romano-British pottery, in comparison with the china and European earthenware of the present day. Had he allowed that, for the uses and customs of the moderns, the modern works are more appropriate, his judgment and taste would not have been disputed; but when he makes the ancient examples inferior in point of elegance to the modern, we may question whether he had given himself the trouble to examine the numerous beautiful forms which must strike us as far superior in chastity of design to those of the present day. It is, indeed, among the preeminent qualities of the ancient vessels, that, in their almost infinite diversity of form, it is very seldom we can detect a positive instance of want of grace or elegance; and the inventive powers of the modern artificers seem unable to imagine a single type which had not ages ago been common upon the humblest board. To shew the immense superiority of the ancient fictile vessels over similar works in the middle ages, it is only necessary to place them in juxtaposition, when the latter will appear positively uncouth and barbarous. When good taste, in later times, was revived, nothing of consequence was achieved, that was not in imitation of the classic. It is

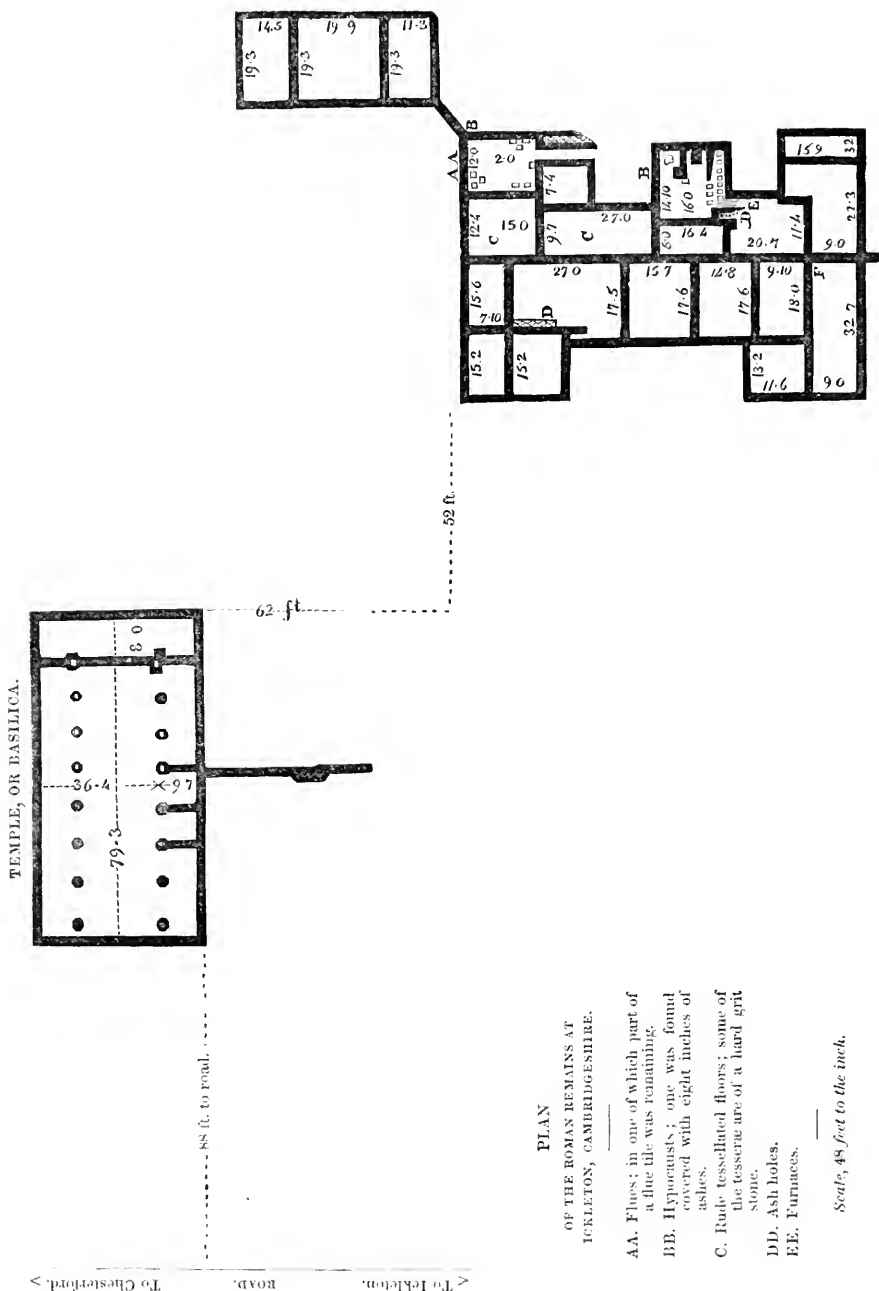
very unfortunate that in this country we have no public collection of the various fictile and other productions of ancient art, classified and arranged under the head of their proper localities. The Museum of Economic Geology offers every facility for forming such an useful collection, and we hope its directors may be persuaded to countenance this suggestion. Mr. Neville has deposited specimens of the Ickleton and Chesterford pottery in the excellent museum of Saffron Walden,—an example which cannot be too much eulogized; for antiquities are nowhere so well attended to, and so useful for reference and study, as in the neighbourhood of the localities which have produced them; and if individuals who have the power would foster their respective local museums, or establish them where wanting, posterity would not have to lament, with us, the loss of some of our most valuable national antiquities.

I cannot quit the villa without presenting an inscription picked up among the shattered household stuff. It was engraved with a stylus, or some sharp instrument,



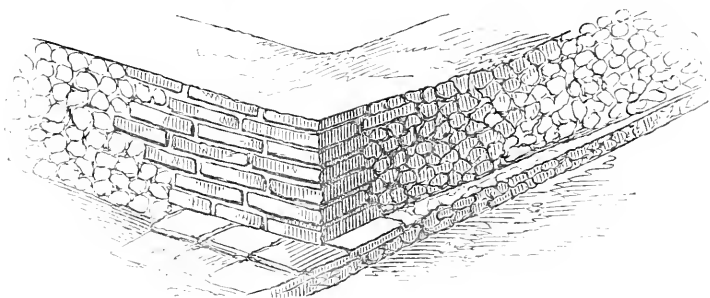
below the upper rim of a large drinking cup, while the vessel was in use for convivial purposes, as the words shew: ** CAMICI BIBVN(T)*. There is a portion of a letter before the c,

which may have been a v; but, as Mr. Neville suggests, the meaning is obviously, *Ex hoc amici bibunt*, "from this cup, friends drink". The vessel had been devoted to the potations of friends at the domestic board, and some one of them had traced this simple dedicatory record, which may have been at one time more complete, by the addition of the name of the place, or of the inscriber. Conventional convivial inscriptions on Roman drinking cups, such as "Bibe", "Imple", "Reple", "Ave", etc., the work of the potter, and usually executed in white paint, are by no means uncommon. They never excited such reflections as arose when, surveying the ruins of the spacious villa, and the temple, and the outlines of the site of Iccanum, I read upon this relic, whose insignificance had preserved it, a record of its humble history, brief and simple, but eloquent, from its simplicity and suggestiveness, where all else was silent.



The length of the villa shewn in the cut is ninety-seven feet, and the width sixty-six feet. The plan given above, shews three additional rooms at the right angle, occupying a space of fifty-six feet by twenty-three feet nine inches. These rooms were laid open after Mr. Fairholt had made the bird's-eye view, as was also the building therein indicated, and fully shewn in the annexed general ground plan. The walls of the villa for the most part are twenty-two inches thick, but not always regular; at r, in the plan, they do not run straight.

The foundations of the building in the lower part of the field, which have been commonly designated as the remains of a temple, are situated eighty feet in a diagonal direction



from the villa, and 88 feet from the high road, being in itself 81 feet 6 inches in length, and 41 feet wide. The walls are of irregular thickness, varying from somewhat over two, to three feet; they are composed of flint, chalk, and drift stones, collected from the spot, such as are at this present day found and used for building; at the corners tiles are used, as shewn in the above cut, which represents the upper angle nearest the villa; this corner has a kind of footing. Upon a rough masonry of flints are squared stones of unequal sizes, but for the most part twenty-three inches in diameter; they are not very straight in the line, or rather they do not range accurately, and the four uppermost ones are considerably above the level of the other four. The centre of the building and one side must have been open, on the other are cross foundations as if for cells, and a wall also has run across and united the two upper columns: whether this was merely to give strength, or for some arrangement to divide the area for sacred or

other duties, is by no means apparent. Nothing was discovered that could possibly determine the original destination of the edifice, and we are only justified in styling it a temple, because, from its somewhat isolated position and the absence of all domestic features, it would appear to have been devoted to some public purpose, and there seem more reasons for believing it to have been a place of worship than a hall of justice or court for public business. The locality is just such as would be congenial to a temple of a humble kind, and it is to be regretted that its destruction has been so complete that no record has survived to give us a shadow of its history. An obliging friend, to whom we are indebted for the plans given in the preceding page, also supplies information given him by Mr. John Brown the geologist, of Stanway, respecting the materials of the structure. The pier stones are oolitic, of that description called the Rutlandshire oolite, or they may have been brought from Kettering; vast quantities of that stone, commonly called Ketton stone, are used in this country at the present day, but of a finer sort, the ova-like particles in the Ickleton foundation stone being larger. The flat pieces of grit stone, about half an inch thick, with holes through them, used for roof covering, are of calcareous formation, and must have come from Colley Weston or Stonesfield, near Woodstock; the holes were for fastening them on with plugs. Some of the houses in Oxford are covered with the same kind of stone, and in Wales also. These hexagonal roof tiles, formed of a kind of slate, have been found among the *débris* of Roman buildings in Gloucestershire and in other parts of England; and tiles of a precisely similar description, both as regards form and material, may be seen upon some of the houses in Treves at the present day.

The situation of this building by the road side at such a convenient distance from the walled station, and commanding a view of it in front, is very favourable to the opinion of its having been a temple; less so to its claims to be considered a *basilica*, or hall for public business, but, unfortunately, as before remarked, nothing could be gleaned from any remains found in and about the foundations that could at all throw any light upon the use for which it was intended. That another building was connected with it is apparent from the branch wall which abruptly terminates

at the distance of about thirty-six feet from the temple, and as there is a considerable widening of the masonry rather more than midway, it is very evident that much is wanting to help us form a correct notion of the original plan. In the upper part of the temple the labourers found bones of several infants—an unexplainable occurrence, unless we may therefrom conjecture that at some period after its destruction, the place, from its seclusion or a superstitious idea of sanctity, had been resorted to for burial.¹

CHESTERFORD.

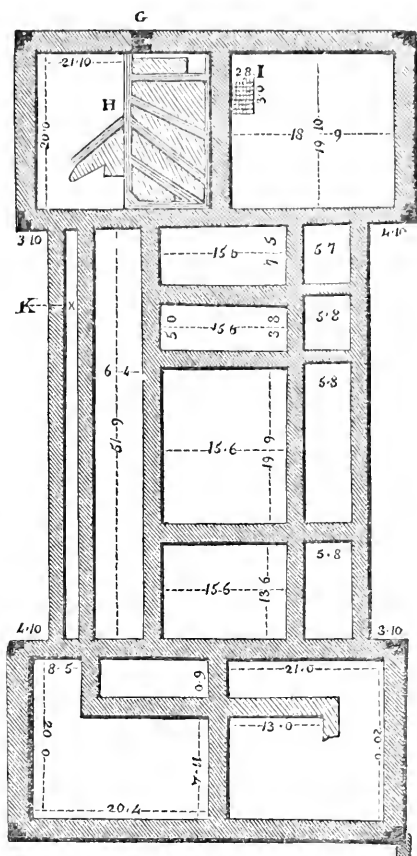
At the commencement of this paper reference has been made to Mr. Neville's former discoveries and to his own essay, the *Antiqua Explorata*, descriptive of them. In order that the situation of the Roman station, its form, and relative position to the villages of Chesterford and Ickleton, Dr. Stukeley's plan, published in his *Iter Curiosum*, or better still, Mr. Neville's copy, should be consulted, as the latter marks the situations where in 1818 and 1825 sepulchral urns were discovered. This plan, of course, does not include the sites of cemeteries more recently discovered by Mr. Neville on the E. and N.E. sides. And, it may be mentioned, that a gravel pit on the S. side, between the Crown Inn and the river, has been dug a considerable distance into the station. In this pit urns were also found many years ago, but I am not in possession of the facts which attended their discovery. If they were funereal, we should infer they were deposited at an early period, and before the settlement had become walled. I am informed there is yet another cemetery, where a windmill now stands, at a considerable distance to the S.S.W.

Stukeley, to whom we are indebted for much information, made from personal survey, on the Roman remains in this country, and for many plans and sketches of objects which were in his time rapidly disappearing before the growing spirit of destruction, has laid down in his plan of the Chesterford station, the outlines of a subterranean building, which he terms *templi umbra*, from a notion that it had been a temple. In the autumn of last year Mr. Neville, by

¹ I understand the tower of Ickleton church contains many Roman tiles; but whether they have been brought from Roman buildings, or are tiles made *more romano*, I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining.

permission of Mr. O. H. Edwards,¹ the proprietor, laid open these foundations, and through the usual freedom of access granted to the excavations, we have here a plan, carefully taken by one of our members, of the foundations, which are those of a dwelling-house, and not, as supposed by Stukeley, a temple.²

Although this building appears regular and complete, there is good reason to believe that it was originally more extensive. At G the wall is thickened, and more tiles are introduced. Here was probably the entrance from the furnace to the hypocaust (H), and this would presume one exterior room at least. As in the Ickleton villa, no traces of doorways to any of the rooms remain, and the floorings or pavements of most are entirely gone. In the apartment marked II, the substructure constituting a hypocaust is shewn



PLAN OF THE ROMAN VILLA AT CHESTERFORD.
(Scale 24 feet to the inch.)

H Hypocaust built of rough pieces of hard chalk.
I Room with a piece of tessellated pavement very much worn. The tessellae are of tile and hard grit stone squared to a full inch.

K A narrow space, nearly 52 feet long and from 13 to 15 inches wide, between two walls, each 2 feet thick.

The tiles at the angles are left black in the cut. The walls average somewhat above 2 feet in thickness, but at G, where there was probably an entrance, they are widened.

¹ The Association had previously occasion to express its obligation to Mrs. O. H. Edwards for the exhibition of local antiquities in her possession, and for polite attention to several of the members during their visit to Chesterford.

² In justice to our predecessor, I

must quote an opinion given by a friend of mine, in a letter dated Nov. 28th. "I took Stukeley with me, and convinced myself by admeasure-ment on the ground, and by the scale appended to Stukeley's map, that Mr. Neville had only laid bare that por-tion which in his plan is a parallelo-

in our plan by the lighter lines. It was composed of irregular masses or walls of hard chalk; the darker lines shew the narrow hollow spaces between them, or flues, as they may be termed, sixteen inches deep; the portion left white shews where the chalk foundations had been removed, —probably by the excavators, before they had ascertained their real character and use. The parallel walls at K are extremely difficult to explain. We have, in the descrip-

gram surrounded merely by straight lines (see the plan in "*Antiqua Explorata*"), and that he had not yet touched upon what are represented as bases, possibly for pillars. If you take a pair of compasses, you will find by applying them to the interior building, that it measures about 100 feet by 40 wide; now this is about the size of the developed foundations."

It may not be out of place to give the precise account of Stukeley. He says:—"Going upon the Icening-street the other way, just upon the edge of Cambridgeshire, we come to Chesterford, upon the river going to Cambridge, near Ickleton and Stretham. In July, 1719, I discovered the *vestigia* of a Roman city here: the foundation of the walls is very apparent, quite round, though level with the ground, including a space of about fifty acres: great part of it serves for a causeway to the public Cambridge road from London: the Crown inn is built upon it: the rest is made use of by the countrymen for their carriages to and fro in the fields: the earth is still high on both sides of it: in one part they have long been digging this wall up for materials in building and mending the roads: there I measured its breadth twelve feet, and remarked its composition of rag-stone, flints, and Roman brick: in a little cottage hard by, the parlour is paved with bricks; they are fourteen inches and a half long, and nine broad. In the north-west end of the city, the people promised to shew me a wonderful thing in the corn, which they observed every year with some sort of superstition. I found it to be the foundation of a Roman temple very apparent, it being almost harvest time: here the poverty of the corn, growing where the walls stood, defines it to such a nicety, that I was

able to measure it with exactness enough: the dimensions of the cell or *naos* were fifteen feet in breadth, forty in length; the *pronaos*, where the steps were, appeared at both ends: plan taken Aug. 21, 1722, and the wall of the portico around, whereon stood the pillars. I remarked that the city was just 1000 Roman feet in breadth, and that the breadth to the length was as three to five, of the same proportions as they make their bricks: it is placed obliquely to the cardinal points, its length from north-west to south-east, whereby wholesomeness is so well provided for, according to the direction of Vitruvius. The river Cam runs under the wall, whence its name; for I have no scruple to think this was the *Camboritum* of Antoninus, meaning the ford over this river, or the crooked ford; in Lincolnshire we call a crooked stick, the butchers use, a *cambril*. They have found many Roman coins in the city or borough field, as they call it; I saw divers of them."

The following is from Gough in reference to Chesterford.

"Roman coins of the early as well as the later emperors have been found here; and, 1769, in digging down the walls to mend the road, a large parcel of very fine ones was found in a pot. Here have been also found a bronze bust, fibulae, and other brass utensils, several gold instruments resembling a fetherlock or staple; one weight 8lb. was found under a thick rude piece of bronze about seven years ago by a miller, who immediately sold it. About sixty years ago many urns and entire skeletons were dug up, and a small urn of red earth, containing several written scrolls of parchment, but dispersed before any account or explanation could be obtained. The instruments,

tion of one of the villas of the younger Pliny, an instance of the use of double walls to secure quietude from noise without; but this would hardly apply to those under consideration, and, moreover, they border a long passage, into which, apparently, six of the rooms opened. It is more likely the inner wall may have been designed for affording additional heat or strength; but, unfortunately, there was so little of its elevation left, that opinion as to its use can be but mere conjecture.

It would be unsafe to attempt a general explanation of the uses to which the various rooms and divisions of these villas were intended, further than to decide that some of the larger apartments, and especially those provided with hypocausts, were used as sitting-rooms. In this climate, a people, like the Romans, coming from the south, would severely feel the cold and long winters: and thus we find, in almost all their houses, ample provision made to ensure warmth. It is a common mistake to confound the substructions, which were a part of the usual contrivances to ensure heat, with baths, so that hypocaust and bath are taken almost as synonymous. It is not sufficiently considered that descriptions of Roman villas in ancient writers apply generally to a high class of buildings, something remarkable even in Italy; and that the luxury of a range of baths of various kinds, with their refined appendages, would be out of place in such a country as Britain, where climate and other circumstances must have demanded a modification of architectural arrangements, even in the

pl. i, figs. 13, 14, 15, 16,* and the inscription, fig. 17,† lightly hatched on a brick, were in the hands of Mr. Shepherd, a farmer, near the church, who had a large collection of coins, etc. found here. A stone trough, the only one of the kind perhaps in England, discovered here, and some time used for water at a smith's forge, was in the hands of the late Dr. Gower of Chelmsford, who supposed it a receptacle of ashes of the kind called by Montfaucon

and others *quietorium* (see "Journal", vol. iv, p. 64). Besides the large camp or city, a smaller may be traced by the church. The name of *Borough field* comprehends the adjacent grounds, particularly all between the great camp and the river, in which is supposed to have been an amphitheatre, the corn growing there in a circle of eight yards wide, including a space of a hundred yards diameter.‡

* These are two fibulae, a spoon, and a key.

† This is in four lines, and commences—LITHIGIVS MACCVSTOR—but it would not be satisfactory to give an explanation of the remainder, as the accuracy of the engraving is questionable. A portion is in a cursive hand; altogether the inscription resembles one I noticed on a tile found at Silchester, executed with a sharp instrument while the clay was soft.

‡ Camden's "Britannia", by Gough, 1789, vol. ii. p. 62.

buildings of the more wealthy. In a villa recently opened at Hartlip, in Kent, of which a notice will follow in the present *Journal*, two baths were found, in a good state of preservation: and as this villa was one of considerable extent, they may be taken as fair examples of the baths generally used by the Romans in Britain.

The accounts of villas given us by Pliny and others, and the discoveries at Pompeii and other places in the south, are, however, very valuable as affording us notions of the domestic buildings of the Romans, in a perfect state, if we bear in mind that here we have seldom more than the mere foundations to contemplate, and also consider how difficult it would be for us, at the present day, to undertake to describe a modern house and its appliances, from a foot or two of its ground-work. We are struck with the number of small rooms in our Roman villas. Many of these were doubtless *cubiculi*, or sleeping-rooms, which we know were often of very contracted dimensions; and it is very obvious that many of the internal walls, which appear so complex and crowded, had openings for light and for curtains, to make temporary divisions between different rooms: thus, as Pliny observes (in speaking of the *zotheca*), "by opening the windows and curtains, a *cubiculum* is either added or separated."

One of our colleagues has drawn my attention to the marks on the curve-edged tiles found at the Chesterford and Ickleton villas. He observes: "In looking over the quantities of broken roof-tiles,¹ I find certain marks on the upper sides of these tiles, which, at first, might seem to be accidental, but, on looking carefully at these marks, and finding them in many instances to resemble each other, I was led to the conclusion that there might be some design in them. They are evidently made with the fingers, before the tile was burned and while the clay was yet plastic; and, I imagine, marks of a different kind, made with a knife, may be traced on some of the smaller tiles or bricks. These potters' marks may bear some analogy to the 'masons' marks' of after ages." The writer has forwarded eight varieties of these marks, to which, probably, we shall direct more specific attention on some future occasion.

¹ These tiles, it may be noted, were as common building tiles in walls, and not exclusively used for roofing; we for foundations of rooms, for water find them in all situations; often used courses, etc.

The tiles, for the most part, measure fourteen inches by eleven, and in thickness about an inch and a half; two at Ickleton were sixteen inches by twelve.

Among the objects dug up during the excavations of this building, may be mentioned a broken shaft and base of a stone pillar, about three feet high and eight inches in diameter; a skeleton, of large proportions; bones of dogs, oxen, goats, etc., in abundance; fragments of fictile ware, in great variety; some knives in iron; a small iron hammer-head, keys, and iron implements: the uses to which some of the last were applied, are by no means apparent. A friend informs me there are several spurs or rowels, composed of six spikes of iron, each starting in a different direction from a common centre. He is inclined to think they were attached to the ends of the straps of horses when racing; and he illustrates the manner of their application, both in ancient and modern times, from M. Gaiel's print of the *Carnival Races at Rome*, and from Fowler's print of the Races in the Hockstow tessellated pavements. Fragments of querns, or hand-mill stones, were found; they are of three different kinds of stone, namely: Ander nach lava, Herefordshire plum-pudding (so called), and a coarse kind of granite. The Andernach stone was imported in large quantities by the Romans, as it is met with in all parts of our country among the *debris* of their buildings. I possess many specimens of it in mill-stones found in London, some of which are of large size, and were probably worked by horses.

After the excavation of this building, Mr. Neville moved his workmen to some distance, in the direction of Ickleton: that is to say, further to the N.E.N. exterior of the wall of the station; and, opening the ground on the verge of one of the cemeteries, discovered eight funereal urns, seven of which contained burnt bones. In one of these, of very capacious size, were placed three smaller vessels, namely: a bottle-shaped stone-coloured flagon, with a handle; a small vessel, of coarser red ware; and a very perfect specimen of the Castor pottery,² four inches in height,

¹ I have to acknowledge the receipt of a very accurate coloured view of this villa and the surrounding country, by Mr. Thomas Frye, of Saffron Wal-

den, member of the Association, to whom we are indebted for constant cooperation and assistance in local researches.

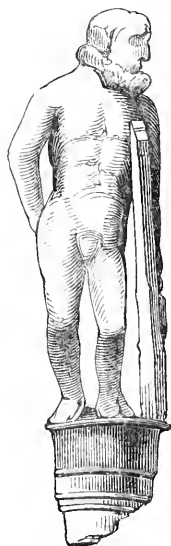
² See "Journal", vol. i.



ornamented with a well-executed representation of a stag pursued by a dog with open mouth. Below this deposit, lay a quantity of burnt bones of animals. Subsequent explorations in the same locality have, I understand, brought to light similar deposits, together with human skeletons. Some pits on the N.E. borders of the station were also excavated. The contents were of a character similar to those examined on a former occasion, and described by Mr. Neville in the *Journal*, and confirming the opinion which he then gave as to their being rubbish-holes. They were of considerable depth, and were filled with a fine mould, largely impregnated with animal and vegetable matter; many bones of oxen, sheep, goats, and other animals; oyster and mussel shells; broken pottery, iron knives, etc.

Mr. Neville's zealous and well-directed researches have, in a comparatively brief space of time, been rewarded by the acquisition of much information relative to the ancient state of this once-important station and its suburbs, and of numerous interesting objects of ancient art which, in his private museum, will often be referred to by the archæologist. It is rather remarkable that the history of a station of such importance, and a district so populous, as this must have been, should not be illustrated by a single monumental inscription. Even the extensive burial-places have not as yet furnished the name of one of their numerous tenants. Much care was, in many instances, expended on their funerals; we find their remains interred in coffins of lead, in coffins of wood carefully bound with iron, and in urns; but not one inscribed stone has survived the indifference and destructiveness of succeeding generations—themselves, in turn, swept into the common grave of oblivion.

I am enabled, by the kindness of Mr. Neville, to add to the illustrations of my paper, cuts of some of the objects, in his museum, found at Chesterford. The annexed is one of several bone knife-handles, well carved, with various designs. This before us represents Hercules leaning upon his club.



Two earthen vessels are selected for their elegant and novel shapes and patterns. That to the left is of a dark red clay, with ornaments in white paint; that on the right is of light yellowish clay, the pattern being in raised lines.



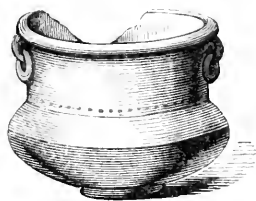
7½ inches in height; 6 inches in diameter.



7 inches in height; seven inches in diameter.

The third is particularly remarkable for its imitation handles.

The following is a list of potters' names on the red-glazed ware found at Chesterford¹:—L.ADN.ADGENI.—ALBVCIANI. — A'POLAVSTI. — CINTVS-MVS.F. — CONSERITI.M. — CVCALI.M. — DESTER.F. — MARTI.M. — MICCIO.F. — OF.NERT. — IVL.NVMIDI. — PATRICI.—RIIGVLI.M. — ROTTLAI.IM. (*sic*). — SABINI.M. — SACRILI.M. — OF-SVLPICI.—TALLINI.—VICTORI.M.

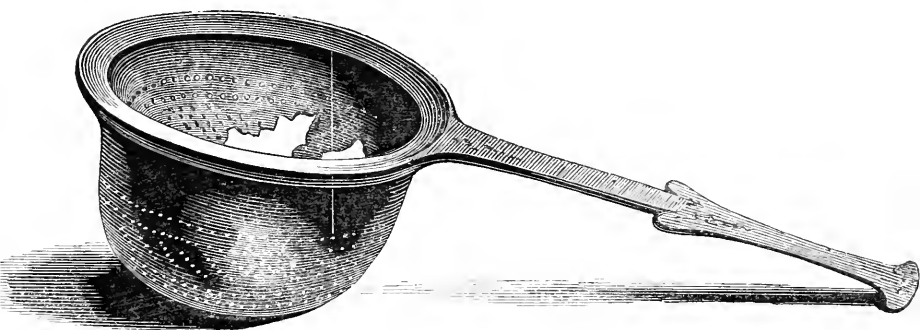


4½ inches in height; 5½ in diam.

It was my intention to have given a catalogue of the coins; but it would far exceed the prescribed limits of my paper. It will, therefore, on the present occasion, be sufficient to observe that they comprise a series ranging from Claudius to Arcadius: thus embracing the entire period of the Roman domination in Britain. But I shall be excused in reverting to the discovery of the 194 large

¹ Many of these names will be found published in the "Collectanea Antiqua", vol. i, p. 150 et seq.

brass coins, in December 1847, in the Borough field, being able to append an engraving of the bronze colander in which they had been deposited.



One of the chief features of Mr. Neville's discoveries,—certainly the most striking,—has been the rectification of the errors of several topographers, with respect to the position of some of the stations in the fifth iter of the itinerary of Antoninus, and the confirmation of the opinion of Horsley, who seems to have been the first to include in it Chesterford, which, with the neighbouring hamlet, Ickleton, may now be satisfactorily included, both by distance and by the remains brought to light.

The fifth iter of Antoninus is a long one, of upwards of four hundred miles, leading from London to Luguvallium, near the wall, taking its course through the counties of Essex, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, York, and Cumberland. It proceeds through *Cæsaromagus* to *Colonia*, Colchester. It is here that Camden and others have first been at fault; and by them the next two stations, *Villa Faustini* and *Icianos*, have been fixed at Bury St. Edmunds and at Thetford, in Norfolk, almost entirely without the support of any existing remains to warrant their decision. The *Villa Faustini* is evidently one of those subordinate stations which, without the aid of ulterior ones of greater importance, it is so difficult to determine the sites of. It was probably merely a *mansio*, or place for a relay of horses, as well as for rest and refreshment; or one of those extensive villas the remains of which are still brought to light yearly, spreading over a wide expanse, and which served probably, when located by the side of the high road, the twofold purpose of a domestic villa and public inn

Some copies of the *Itinerary* read xxv miles instead of xxxv, as the distance of Villa Faustini from Colonia. Horsley adopts the former, which, reduced into English measure, would accord with his notion of its having been on or about the site of Dunmow. Camden states, that "from Dunmow to Colchester is a direct road, wherein are still to be seen, in some places, the remains of an old Roman way, called the *street*. In an old perambulation of the forest, in the reign of king John, it is said to be bound, on the north, *super stratum ducentem a Dunmow versus Colcestriam*." Horsley, after observing that the distance of eighteen Roman, or fourteen English miles, would answer exactly for the site of Iccanos, at Chesterford, observes: "The distance and way seem plainly to point to Chesterford for Iciani,—which name seems to be retained in that of *Ickleton*, a town in Cambridgeshire, but on the border; and the large fortified ground lies between Chesterford and Ickleton. The town of Chesterford is in Essex, but on the border of Cambridgeshire. It lies on the north-east side of the river Granta. The large fortified ground is of an oval figure: and from this, and other circumstances, I suspect this fortification to be Saxon or Danish, though they call this field the *Borough*, and Roman coins are found within this fortified ground, called *Brugh money*."

The ancient Roman fort, I believe, has been that which is at the east end of the oval one. This is of a square figure, the wall enclosing the churchyard stands on the north side of it, and the mill at one corner; another side of it runs close to the river. Roman coins are also found here; and I discovered, lying in the mill, a curious piece of Roman antiquity,¹ inserted in the collection. So that the Saxons seem to have taken the same measures here, as they appear to have done in many other instances; that is, to make a fort and settlement just by the place where the Romans had one before."

It will be noticed that Horsley was entirely ignorant of the full extent and character of the remains at Chesterford,

¹ This is now in the British Museum, and has been figured in the "*Journal*", vol. iv, p. 64.

² "*Britannia Romana*", p. 429. Gough

mentions a smaller camp (?) where the churchyard now is. Here have been found amber beads, a beam of a steel-yard, and various other antiquities.

and neither he nor Stukeley seems to have known of any vestiges of Roman buildings at Ickleton.

The two stations of *Villa Faustini* and *Icianos* do not come into either of the routes of Richard of Cirencester. In his third iter from Londinium to Lindum (Lincoln), he proceeds from Colonia (Colechester) to the banks of the Stour (ad *Sturium annem*), to *Venta Icenorum* by way of *Cambretonium* and *Sitomagus*, and thence to *Camboricum*, which, as before mentioned, was reached in the fifth iter of Antoninus *viâ* Villa Faustini and Icianos. The direct route in Antoninus from *Venta Icenorum* to Londinium is through the stations in the third iter of Richard, cited above, except that in place of *ad Sturium annem* is placed *ad Ansem*. The omission of Icianos by Richard is therefore simply to be accounted for in the fact that he nowhere includes in his itinerary any portion of the direct road from Colonia to Camboricum, upon which it was situated.

The word *Icianos* demands a passing observation. It is remarkable for its being in the accusative case and in the plural number. As Ward suggests, it is possibly a mistake for Iceano or Iceanis, the stations being usually in the ablative; but if we venture to adopt a rectification, the plural will demand the preference, as being the number in which the word actually stands in the itinerary. We have several instances of the names of stations in the plural number, and it will be perceived that the remains at Chesterford and those of Ickleton are at a considerable distance apart, and both of sufficient importance to have been termed *Iceani* rather than *Iceanum*. There was probably in the time of the Romans about the same distinction between the two settlements as there is at the present day between the villages of Chesterford and Ickleton. We now see but faint glimpses of the departing ruins of the two places, but faint as they are, they point to a period when on the one side of the valley stood a strongly fortified station, the area of which was doubtless well covered with public and private buildings: on the other side, where the public building and villa have been brought to light, were probably numerous dwelling-houses, the vestiges of some of which future researches may disclose, but of the greater part the last traces have most likely been long since swept away.

C. ROACH SMITH.

Proceedings of the Association.

JUNE 11.

MR. E. B. PRICE communicated the following papers, and exhibited the fictile vessels therein described and referred to:—"As all matter tending in any degree to illustrate or throw light upon the early occupancy of this island by the Romans, must be interesting to all who direct their attention to archaeological investigations, I make no apology for obtruding some remarks upon the Roman remains which so extensively abound in the marshes and creeks situated on the south of the Medway. By the kindness of our zealous colleague, Mr. Humphrey Wickham, I was invited to form one of a little party, including himself, Messrs. Coulter, Smith, Keet, Lock, etc., in April last, for the purpose of making some further researches in the localities alluded to. A former number of our *Journal* details the results of a visit by some of our members, in July 1846, to Otterham creek, a short distance from Upchurch. On the present occasion, in addition to revisiting this neighbourhood, our examination extended in a south-west direction towards Gillingham, to a small island, known as 'Bishop's Marsh.' Here, besides a vast number of fragments of earthenware vessels, of almost endless variety of form, pattern and colour, we ascertained that a funereal deposit, which I have now the pleasure of exhibiting, had been recently discovered. The situation of this island will be better explained by reference to a plan kindly furnished me, together with some valuable notes, illustrative of the history of the Medway marshes, by our friend and associate, Mr. Crafter of Gravesend. From this elaborate plan, drawn upon the scale of an inch to a mile, some idea may be formed of the enormous extent of surface covered with fragments of Roman pottery. Judging from the remains which have been discovered from time to time, it would seem that the whole district now known as the Gillingham and Upchurch marshes, must have been extensively occupied by manufactories of earthenware, much of which must necessarily be submerged by the gradual encroachments of the river; and when we consider the geological character of the stratum,—a remarkably fine yielding clay,—we can sufficiently account for the almost innumerable creeks, as well as the gradual wearing away of the banks.

"With the evidence of remains so extensively diffused, it is not too much to infer the existence of habitations of the potters in the same locality, and which some future investigations may tend to confirm. It certainly is no outrageous stretch of imagination to suppose that the human remains

contained in the urn now exhibited, may be those of some eminent artificer in the fictile art, who exercised his calling upon this spot some fifteen centuries ago. Near this urn (which it will be seen is of a pale red colour) were found three other vessels, together with two Samian pateræ perfect, one nearly so, besides fragments of another. The potters' stamps are SACER. VASII (VASEI?)—CALAVA.—FLORVS F. This discovery was made a short time since in digging upon Bishop's marsh,¹ by an individual who resides upon the island, of the name of Buddle. Hasted (edit. 1782), quoting from Harris's *Kent*, says that 'upwards of one hundred years ago, was dug up, in the salt marshes, in this parish (Gillingham), a large urn, holding about the quantity of a bushel, in which were fragments of burnt bones and ashes.' Excavations on these marshes would doubtless reveal many similar interments. The large black urn, now on the table, was obtained, on our return, from two boys, resident in Chatham, and who had recently found it in one of the marshes between Gillingham and Upchurch. It appears to be exactly similar to the one figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xv. 1806, and which was found in digging in lord Dartmouth's garden at Blackheath in 1802. It is stated that his lordship presented it to the British Museum, but unfortunately my researches and inquiries there concerning it have not been successful. Since our return, some fresh discoveries have been made in Bishop's marsh by Mr. Constable, who accompanied us in our voyage, and whose valuable services deserve honourable mention. By the kind exertions of Mr. Humphrey Wickham, I am enabled to lay the results before the Association. They consist of a cinerary urn, and a large quantity of fragments, exhibiting an almost endless variety of shape and ornamentation, as well also as some extraordinary examples of external colouring or glazing. The contents of the urn (which is black, and of rude workmanship) are worthy some attention. It at first sight appeared as though the burning had reduced the bones literally to a fine white ash, which had been tightly compressed into the urn. From numerous pieces of charcoal, and occasionally a fragment of bone, together with the almost-absence of any weight when dried, I think there can be little doubt as to the question of combustion, and that the greater portion of the mass consists of wood ashes. Among this large collection, both from Otterham creek and Bishop's marsh, it will be seen there are numerous fragments of the fine red, or 'Samian ware.' Now without presuming to assert that we have indisputable evidence of its having been made in this

¹ Some stone cannon-balls, varying from three to four inches in diameter, were shewn to us as having been also found in this island. These, as Mr. Crafter conjectures, were probably fired from a fort at Folly Point (on the opposite bank of the Medway, a short dis-

tance westward from Bishop's marsh), against the Dutch fleet in June, 1667; on which occasion the fort at Sheerness, and several of our men of war off Chatham and Upnor castle, were burned and destroyed.

locality, we have certainly strong reasons to conjecture it. In the first place, we have now certainly ascertained that there is an abundance of fragments to be met with; and, in the next, a few experiments will soon convince the inquirer that the same material will produce the fine red as well as the fine black. I will even go so far as to say that I believe, notwithstanding the immense variety on the table, that all these specimens were produced from the same stratum of clay. The external coating or glazing forms no part of the present question, for in that particular we see an almost endless variety in the specimens before us, ranging from a delicate white to an intense black; and it is, moreover, a branch of the art which, in the hands of the same school of workmen, could have been as well done in Kent as in Italy. With respect to the fine black pottery of the Medway, there are some characteristics worthy of note. Two pieces, apparently alike, when submitted to the fire, will sometimes exhibit different results. In the one case, we may have a bright red, like the fracture of a piece of Samian ware; and in the other, we have the surface white, demonstrating that in this latter instance an external coating had been applied, and that if the vessel had not been fired in what the late Mr. Artis appropriately termed a smother-kiln, it would have turned out the same as some of the specimens on the table. In the former instance, we see that the smother-kiln forms the difference between the red and the black ware, for we may reverse the experiment by reburning a piece of the Samian ware with some coal or charcoal in a close vessel, and the result is a fine black. We meet occasionally with illustrations of this fact among the exuvæ from Roman London. I have many fragments of this blackened Samian ware in which the discolouration has extended quite through the material, resulting from an intense and long-continued heat in what may be termed a smothered fire. On some of these fragments is a species of decoration, as if done with a pencil and white paint; it is occasionally met with on the 'Samian ware.' This is doubtless a thin layer of another clay (the Devonshire or 'pipe clay' probably). On other specimens we have red stripes on a white ground. It seems on the whole very evident that the Romans were well acquainted with the nature of the material in which they worked, and the various combinations and modifications it was capable of.

"It is worthy of remark that a striking resemblance exists between the clay about Bishop's marsh and that in the neighbourhood of Whitstable, especially as regards the impregnation of iron, which we observe oozing through the banks in all directions. The clay in both places is of that beautiful texture, that it will take an impression equal to the finest plaister; and it must be borne in mind that in the neighbourhood of Whitstable, at what is called the Pudding Pan Rock, has been dredged up from time to time an immense number of 'Samian' pateræ. These facts and their inferences are worthy consideration."

Mr. Thomas Barton, of Threxton House, Norfolk, forwarded notices of the discovery of some Saxon swords and bosses of shields at Northwold, in that county; eight urns dug up in the neighbourhood; flint and brass celts dug out of the fen at West Denham; and also two potters' stamps—

ROTATIC and EOAB—on rims of *mortaria*, found at Threxton.

Mr. Rolfe exhibited an ancient plated coin (brass, covered with a thin lamina of gold), found between Sandwich and Eastry. Around a head, which appears to be a copy of that on some imperial Roman coin, is inscribed, VERVS IMP. C. The reverse bears the figure of a horseman with spear.

Mr. C. Roach Smith stated that, in consequence of a communication he had received from Mrs. Shedden, of Bittern Manor, relative to a discovery of some ancient foundations, he and Mr. Joseph Clarke made a personal examination of the site, and ascertained that during some excavations, then still in progress, on the exterior of the Roman wall, and bordering the river Itchen, the labourers had brought to light, at the depth of nine feet, what appeared to be the wharf, or quay, of the Roman station (*Clau-sentum*). It was composed of a stout framework of wood, divided into chambers, or compartments, filled with calcareous stones, and in front was a row of piles. Coins of the Antonines, and Roman pottery, were found in excavating the ground; and a considerable quantity of rope, composed of the fibres of wood,—in the opinion of Mr. H. W. Diamond and Mr. Queckett, the inner bark of the lime-tree. Mrs. Shedden, at much sacrifice of time and labour, had given orders for the careful preservation of the remains until they should be completely laid open, when, Mr. Smith stated, he hoped to be able to make a more ample report.

Mr. George Keet presented sketches of medieval pottery, in the possession of Mr. Jesse King, recently dug up in the cellar of a house in Abingdon.

Mr. Fairless, of Hexham, communicated a descriptive catalogue of Northumberland stycas, found, several years since, at Hexham, and now in his possession.

JUNE 28.

Mr. C. Roach Smith stated that, in consequence of information received from Mr. Prideaux, through Mr. Saull, he had made application to the mayor and corporation of Southampton, on the part of the Association, with a view to secure the preservation of an ancient galley which had been lately discovered in the bed of the Itchen. The following letter had been received in reply:—

“Sir,—I am desired by the mayor to inform you, that considerable time having elapsed since the portion of a vessel was raised from the bed

of the river Itchen, it has been broken up, and almost entirely destroyed, scarcely anything else remaining than the keel and a few of the timbers.

“Yours, etc., J. L. Brooks.”

Mr. C. Havell, of Reading, exhibited some medieval rings and other objects of various periods, found at Silchester. Among them was a small metal figure of an eagle with expanded wings, which had been pronounced Roman, but it was considered by the Council as rather late medieval work.

A note was read from Mr. J. Bell, of Gateshead, as follows:—“I send you some impressions of the third brass Roman coins, which I informed you had been found about a month or six weeks ago, in cutting the Alstone branch to the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, that you might see what they were; and also to send you rubbings from two fragments of a stone, which I placed in that part of our Society’s collection on Thursday last, and which was found within the last fortnight in taking down the chancel of Saint John’s church, in Westgate-street, Newcastle, to be rebuilt, and had been used as two of the walling-stones of that building. Brand, in his *History of Newcastle*, vol. i, page 106, after speaking of another parish church, says, this is alike unknown by whom, or at what time it was founded; but Bourne, who wrote his history of the town above fifty years before Brand, says that it was built in 1287,—so that this stone must have been a monumental memorial in some prior church before that date.”

The following letter from Mr. E. G. Squier, of New York, dated May 26th, and addressed to the Secretary, was read:—“I take the liberty of forwarding to you herewith, a copy of a brief memoir upon the ‘aboriginal monuments’ of the United States, which I had the honour, not long since, of presenting to the Ethnological Society of this city. I pray your accepting it upon behalf of the British Archaeological Association, as a slight evidence of my appreciation of the objects for which that learned institution was organized. I esteem myself fortunate in having its published transactions in my possession; and trust that the time is not far distant when the archaeological students of America shall possess an equally creditable vehicle of announcing the results of their researches to the world.

“I have now in press a large quarto volume, comprising the results of my own explorations in this department, which will be issued sometime during the present season. If you will be good enough to inform me in what manner I may transmit a copy to your Association, I shall take great pleasure in doing so.”

Mr. Smith stated, he had received a communication from the rev. James Penfold, respecting the discovery of a leaden coffin at Croydon; and also one from Mr. Henry Thompson, of University college, which, as it gives particulars, is here printed at length:—“I spent an hour or two at Croydon the other day, in looking over the remains discovered there, and in

making inquiries respecting them. The following contains all the particulars I elicited.—About a month since some labourers, who were making excavations on the property of Mr. Joseph Aris, of Croydon, situate on the east side of the High-street, discovered a lead coffin and the remains of several human skeletons, imbedded in the gravel, at a depth of about four and a half to five feet beneath the surface. The coffin was removed with tolerable care, and when washed and cleaned presented the following appearance. The lid was forced in upon the skeleton beneath, evidently by long continued pressure, so as to exhibit clearly its size and form in relief. The head, the curve forwards of the spinal column, the pelvis, and the knees, being all most distinctly indicated by corresponding elevations in the lid. The workmanship of the coffin is of exceedingly rude character, and the lead of unequal thickness; but the average weight has been ascertained to be about sixteen pounds to the square foot. The sides, which appear to have been originally entire plates, are roughly jagged at the borders, and overlap each other considerably at some places, and the corners are strengthened by additional plates of metal placed vertically. There are no signs of ornament or inscription, though a very careful and minute search has been made. A few rather questionable marks are found on the lid, over the breast of the skeleton, of which a rough sketch is subjoined. The entire length of the coffin is six feet. The end for the head about twenty inches in breadth, and the opposite end sixteen inches. The depth is thirteen inches. The skeleton measured five feet three inches. Some of the bones are in very good preservation,—as part of the skull with several teeth, the bones of the arm and the vertebrae. Those of the cranium are thicker than bones in the ordinary condition; those of the limbs are slender, and are considered by some who are able to judge, to indicate a female skeleton.

“Two small copper coins were found, which are described below. Within a few yards of the coffin the remains of nine other skeletons have been found up to the present date. All were lying in one direction, viz., east and west, and at the same distance from the surface, with the coffin above mentioned; but no traces of shell or envelope of any kind could be discovered. A few pieces of iron, much encrusted with rust and gravel, were turned up; but besides these and the coins nothing has been seen, although Mr. Aris has used every means to facilitate the discovery.”

The coins referred to were Roman small brass; one Magnentius, the other has since been lost or mislaid.

JULY 12.

Mr. H. Norris, of South Petherton, presented a drawing of a bronze Roman lamp of elegant shape, which, a few days previous, had been dug up by a quarryman on Hamdon hill.

The following letter was read from Mr. C. Roach Smith, on discoveries of Saxon antiquities at Gilton, near Ash, in Kent, and in Gloucestershire:—"The glass tumbler and copper bowl, of which Mr. Fairholt will exhibit drawings, were dug up last week, and fell immediately into the possession of Mr. Reader, of Sandwich, one of our associates. It was stated they were found, with another glass vessel which was broken, by people digging gravel, but no particulars as to their position in the ground, or whether they were alone or with other remains, could be procured. Even the precise locality could not be ascertained. From Douglas and Boys, and from discoveries made since the days of those careful observers, we are well certified that the Saxon remains from Ash, Gilton, and the neighbourhood, have been procured from burial-places; from one of which we may be assured the tumbler and basin under consideration were procured. The former is a new variety of those with which we were hitherto acquainted, as will be seen on referring to our *Winchester Book*, to our *Journal*, and to the *Archæologia*. In the last mentioned valuable work (vol. x, p. 170), a specimen found at Dinton, Bucks, is described and figured; but the writer remarks, 'to what nation it is to be attributed, I shall not presume to determine.' Since those days, the distinction between Roman and Saxon glass vessels has been accurately determined by the process of careful observation and comparison, and hesitation and doubt have given place to decision and confidence. The shapes of some of the Saxon drinking cups are distinctly shewn in illuminated manuscripts of the tenth century, preserved in the Cottonian library. A calendar which gives designs of agricultural operations, and festive ceremonies characteristic of the month, symbolizes April by the representation of a drinking scene. We have here the horn, with cups of an oblong form not unlike those we find in the Saxon graves, and one of a globular shape exactly resembles another extant variety. Of course, in such pictures only the general outline is given. The Saxon glasses are distinguished not only by their forms, but also by an ornamentation formed of lines of thin glass affixed to the exterior surface either spirally, or horizontally, in wavy pattern, or in complex arrangements. The metal bowl presents no new feature that I am aware of. We cannot survey these relics from the graves of our Saxon forefathers, accompanied as they usually are, by the spear, the shield, and the sword, without being forcibly struck with the conviction, that no objects could have been better selected to indicate two prominent features of the Saxon character,—love of war and love of drinking.

"To our collections of Saxon antiquities, I am just enabled to add, by the kindness of Mr. William Meyrick, a very remarkable example of a sword, forty inches and a half in length, which had been buried in its scabbard, of wood topt with bronze; the bronze point yet remains, together with a gilt band surrounding the scabbard near the haft. With it were spear-

heads, and a shield or target boss, somewhat differing from examples in our collection.¹ I have again to regret the want of particulars as to their discovery; nor do I know anything of the locality. It is by no means improbable, that the term Battle Edge may have been given to the spot where these and similar remains are found, from a notion that they were deposited after some engagement,—a common popular error.

“To shew the progress we have made in the classification of antiquities, I need only indicate pages 382-3 of vol. x of the *Archæologia*, A.D. 1791 (referred to as being at hand), for one of many instances of misappropriation of Anglo-Saxon remains. Here the boss of a shield, of a common conical shape, is termed ‘*an urn in iron*’, and the Society of Antiquaries accepted the discovery as ‘very singular and curious’; and remains precisely such as those just described, were commonly received as *ancient British*!

“Excuses may be made for the errors of former days; but now so many materials have been supplied to guide the student in archæology, it is rather surprising we should still find a series of blunders equally gross with those thus alluded to, frequently put forth at the present day even by bodies who profess to instruct.”

Mr. Smith also forwarded a notice, from information procured from Mr. Lasseter, of Steyning, Sussex, of the discovery of a Roman building, with hypocaust, etc., at Whiston, near Steyning. It appears also, that Saxon remains are often found upon the hill adjoining; but there is no member of the Association near enough to pay any attention to the antiquities of this interesting and secluded district, and consequently many valuable objects are continually destroyed or lost. Mr. Lasseter’s account is as follows:—“The Roman remains were found this spring, in a field about two miles north-east of Steyning, in laying down some drain-tiles: this led to an excavation of the place. When about three feet below the surface, the remains of what I presume to be an hypocaust, were found; it was built exclusively of tiles; it measured about eighteen feet long (east by west) by fifteen wide; down the centre was an alley three feet wide, from which ran five longitudinal openings, about four feet long, one foot wide, and eighteen inches high: as far as I could learn there were no coins found.”

JULY 26.

The hon. R. C. Neville informed the Council that, on the 8th instant, some labourers digging close to the junction of the Newmarket with the Eastern Counties line of railway at Chesterford, about two hundred and

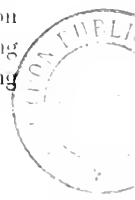
¹ These interesting remains are in the possession of Mr. Grimshawe, 6, Dorrington-street, Cold Bath Fields, who will be happy to shew them to members of our Association.

fifty yards of the north-west of the Borough-field, came upon a small deposit of Roman pottery in excellent preservation. It included a Samian cup and patera, with many fragments; on one of which was the potter's name, PATRICI.

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, forwarded the following account respecting the burial-place of sir Simonds D'Ewes:—"No doubt you are aware there was a sir Simonds D'Ewes, a great antiquary in the reigns of James and Charles I. Of late years it has not been known where he was buried. He died in London, 1650. He was owner of the parish of Stowlangtoft, and resided at the Hall in that parish; so it was thought likely he was buried in that parish church; but there is not any monument for him, though there is for others of the family; and the parish register of that time is lost from the church, and was thought to be burnt at a fire in London, in the Six Clerks' office, in 1621. But that was not the case; for as I was looking over some old books in a church chest, I saw in one that sir Simonds d'Ewes was buried in the chancel of Stowlangtoft church (I think it was April, 1650), and in looking more particularly, I found it to be the lost register from the church of Stowlangtoft. It appears to have lost a leaf or two, but begins in 1559. From that time it is quite perfect, and finishes in 1709. In the church at Stowlangtoft, the next register begins in 1710, and is signed by the same clergyman, whose name I find is at the close of the other register."

SEPTEMBER 13.

Mr. Francis Baigent forwarded a coloured sketch (kindly executed at the suggestion of the Council) of a painting, eleven feet in height, recently discovered on the south wall of St. Lawrence church, at Winchester, and destroyed almost immediately afterwards. The subject of the painting is the legend of St. Christopher,—one of the most common selections for medieval church paintings,—and of which an interesting example was furnished to our *Journal* from Shorwell church, in the Isle of Wight. This appears to be of the same period; and the mode of treating the subject is very similar; only the accessories to the principal figures are not so numerous. There is the same good drawing in parts, the same neglect of proportion in the objects represented, and the same total disregard of the rules of perspective. St. Christopher is dressed in a dark blue tunic, buttoned in front, and a red mantle with a yellow border; the infant Saviour wears a red tunic with a yellow border, and holds the right hand in the attitude of benediction. On one side of the river is a house, or cell, with a lantern by the side of it, which is as high as the roof; on the other side, a rustic, in red tunic and long painted shoes, is drawing a pike to the shore over the mast of a ship, which is not quite so long



as the pike; various other fishes are sporting in, or rather out of, the water.

Mr. Warren at the same time presented an impression of a circular brass seal, found in Norfolk some time since. It reads, * CREDE PERENTI around the device of a lion *couchant*, and below it some nondescript reptile.

Mr. Crafter exhibited, through Mr. Burkitt, a bronze statuette of Hercules carrying a Cupid upon his shoulders. The person who sold it to Mr. Crafter, asserted it had been dug up in Cannon-street; but this statement was not supported by any evidence that could be relied on.

Mr. E. Peacock, of Bottesford, Lincolnshire, exhibited an impression of a circular bell-shaped seal, bearing a motto, * LOVE ME AND LVE, round two heads, face to face, divided by a sprig or flower. It was found, four or five years ago, in the grounds of the old manor-house at Messingham.

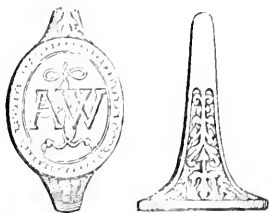
Mr. A. Stubbs, of Boulogne, presented an impression from the silver matrix of a seal of the fifteenth century, found in Flanders, and now in the possession of a gentleman at Boulogne. It is circular, and inscribed, S. SECRETVM: CIVITATIS: AMARSWILER, round a representation of St. Martin dividing his coat with a beggar. Mr. Stubbs asks if it be not unusual to find the word *secretum* on a civic seal.

The hon. R. C. Neville forwarded an account of discoveries at Ickleton, and at the same time politely invited the members of the Association to inspect the excavations.

Mr. C. Roach Smith reported the discovery of very extensive Roman remains in Suffolk-lane, city, opposite Merchant Taylors school, to which his attention had been drawn by the rev. J. B. Deane; and exhibited a coloured drawing by Mr. J. G. Waller, of a very beautiful piece of mural painting found there, representing a winged youthful head. This fragment, and others, are in the possession of Mr. F. Blunt, of Streatham. The excavations, which brought these and many other Roman remains to light, were for a sewer; but they were carried on, as has ever been the case in the city of London, under circumstances which placed investigation, or even close examination, out of the question. It could alone be ascertained that the excavators cut through the foundations and *debris* of a Roman dwelling-house of the better class, which appeared to have been well provided with all those conveniences and luxuries which were common to the domestic buildings of the Romans; but the civic pick-axe and shovel soon annihilated what time had spared, and the very ruins of the villa were soon cut through and carted away. The colours of the paintings found here were particularly fresh, and the designs with which the walls of the villa had been decorated were in good taste; the pigments used in the composition of the paintings were chiefly vermilion, yellow ochre, coleothar, terra vert, and lime for white.

Mr. Crofton Croker exhibited a silver gilt finger ring, which he had purchased at Gloucester. It has the letters W. and A., tied by a true lovers' knot, engraved on it. This ring was said to have been found at Stratford-upon-Avon.¹

Mr. Croker observed, that there could be no doubt that this ring was of the Elizabethan period; and the device upon it shewed that it was a gimmell or betrothing ring. He was not then prepared to enter into a discussion respecting all the varieties of this class of ornament, or the symbolic meaning of the interlaced cords termed *true lovers' knots*, which were familiar to our ancestors, and might be alluded to in the popular lines of—



“If you love me as I love you,
No knife shall cut our love in two.”

He would, therefore, merely state the fact, that the custom of betrothment before marriage was considered in the time of Elizabeth a solemn ceremony; nearly as solemn as that of marriage. A ring called a gimmell ring, or a crooked piece of coin, was broken between the contracting parties, or their parents, or representatives, and rings were interchanged; and the sacrament was sometimes taken previous to such betrothment; or when the betrothing parties were considered to be too young to be partakers of the holy communion, they pledged their faith in cake and wine. The betrothment was recorded, and the marriage ceremony was delayed only until circumstances rendered it convenient or desirable that it should take place.

Shakespeare has made the priest in *Twelfth Night* thus describe a betrothment:—

“A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,
Attested by the holy close of lips,
Strengthen'd by *interchangement of your rings.*”

With respect to the true lovers' knot which interlaces the letters W. and A., Mr. Croker stated that the Stafford badge, or simple true lovers' knot, was thus figured; and to this knot the bride-favours of the present day have been ascribed.



On the clock sold at the Strawberry-Hill sale,

¹ The cut represents the ring exactly as it appears to the eye, therefore the W. A. is reversed in the die to become right in the impression from it.

and purchased for the queen, the device of a true lovers' knot, with the initials of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, is thus represented, or duplicated, with the motto, "THE MOST HAPPYE."



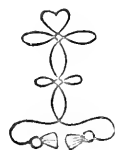
Upon a drinking cup of queen Elizabeth's, which, before it was sent out of England to India, Mr. Croker hoped to be able to exhibit to the Association, a more elaborate true lovers' knot occurs, interlacing the royal monogram, and so secured, that it could only be discovered by unscrewing the three balls, or feet, on which the cup stands, and removing a secret covering from the bottom.

In allusion to a knot of the simple form, probably made of hair, and sportively sent to the poet Herrick, he replies in the following lines:—

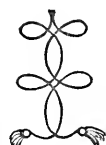
"THE JIMMEL-RING, OR TRUE-LOVE KNOT.

"Thou sent'st to me a true-love knot ; but I
Return'd a ring of jinnials, to imply
Thy love had one knot, mine a *triple tye*."

This triple tie is remarkable in the heraldry, if it may be so called, of true lovers' knots. There was a meaning in the single tie (or Stafford knot) of an entanglement of the affections, or a declaration of love ; which, when the betrothment took place between the two parties mainly concerned, became doubled for the emblem of the vow of faithfulness. When no cohabitation followed, the tassels or ends of the knots were set wide apart ; but when

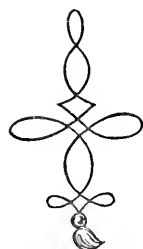


(as in the case of Mr. Wheeler's so-called Shakespeare ring) cohabitation before marriage had occurred, the tassels were brought together, and the knot issued from the form of a heart. And subsequent to marriage, if the device of a true lovers' knot was continued, the tassels became united, after forming a triple tie ; as thus. This triple tye,



we are told, was the ordinary symbol among the northern nations of love, faith, and friendship. It is impossible to conceive a more beautiful allegory. Gay alludes to the popular notion when he says,

"Three times a true-love's knot I tie secure ;
Firm be the knot, firm may his love endure."



It now remains to be shewn in what way the ring bearing the initials W. A. can be conjecturally connected with Shakespeare. One of the best authenticated relics of our immortal bard, with which we are acquainted, is the pane of glass represented in *The Home of Shakespeare*, illustrated and described by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., where the initials appear tied in a true lover's knot of three ties and one tassel. Mr. Fairholt tells the history of this piece of

painted glass and its connexion with New Place so clearly, that no question has been raised respecting it.

In Mr. Halliwell's *Life of Shakespeare*, an engraving of the ring found at Stratford-upon-Avon, in the possession of Mr. Wheeler, and supposed to have belonged to Shakspeare, is given. It has the letters W. S. tied by a true lovers' knot of two ties, issuing from a heart, the tassels nearly meeting. In respect to the manufacture and engraving, it closely resembles the one in Mr. Croker's possession, except that the latter is of superior workmanship. As in the case of contracting parties the Christian names alone were used, it becomes probable that W. and A. were those of William Shakespeare and Ann Hathaway upon betrothment, which after cohabitation were changed to W. S., and upon marriage restored to S a mode of marking the plate and linen of married persons not yet W.A., quite obsolete.

SEPTEMBER 27.

The President communicated an account of recent discoveries of Roman remains at Amiens, and exhibited drawings of gold ornaments, lachrymatories, and other objects, found in leaden coffins with skeletons. The Council expressed a wish, that some of the foreign members of the Association would supply drawings or descriptions of the Roman leaden coffins; several examples of which, found in this country, have been engraved in the *Journal*.

Mr. Wright exhibited impressions from a beautiful gold ring found at Wigmore. It has four sides, which are ornamented with figures of saints, and their emblems delicately worked and well finished.

Mr. Sprague presented a drawing of an amphora of very elegant shape, lately found near Stanway, in Essex, and now in the possession of Mr. Bryant, of Colechester.

Mr. Crofton Croker exhibited some flint arrow-heads, sent him from Argyleshire, and three Roman bronze fibulæ, found in Sussex, near Worthing.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited eight gold coins of the emperor Justinian, which, with a few more, had been dredged up from the bed of the river, near Kingston-upon-Thames. They were all of common types, but well preserved: the only peculiarity deserving of note, is, that two or three of the coins had evidently been struck by the Frankish kings, who, at this period, imitated the Roman coins, but added symbols, or monograms, or mint-marks, by which they can be easily detected from the coins minted at Constantinople.

Drawings and plans of Mr. Neville's discoveries were exhibited by Mr. Fairholt, prepared during a recent visit to the works, in company with Messrs. Burkitt, Clarke, and Roach Smith.

OCTOBER 11.

Mr. Edward Stock, of Poplar, communicated the following letter, addressed to the Secretary:—"Feeling it a duty to rescue as much as possible, a spot so interesting to antiquaries as Old Ford, from total oblivion,—and to which I had the pleasure of calling your attention in the year 1844, by the discovery of the leaden coffin¹ found near the same locality; and where I told you many Roman urns, containing calcined bones, had been occasionally dug out; together with the fact, that hundreds of Roman coins had been found; and of which I then presented some I had procured to the Society of Antiquaries of London,—I am induced to pen these few lines to you, and if you think them worthy of your notice, you are at liberty to use them.

"That the Roman road, now traversed by the works going on upon the East and West India dock Birmingham junction line, led to the Old Ford over the Lea, Middlesex, there can be no doubt; and that the field through which the cutting is carried was once a Romano-British burial place is fully borne out by the perfect urns and broken pieces of Samian pateræ and cups now brought to light, and of which I enclose a sketch of some I happen to possess. The field in which these interesting remains were found is rather elevated ground, and presents an excellent section of the gravel and sandy soil with which the eastern parts of the metropolis especially abound; and I regret to say, that several specimens have been destroyed by the workmen, in their haste to accomplish the cutting. They are chiefly of ordinary dark clay; while some are of a lighter coloured earth. The Samian pateræ have the makers' name stamped on the inside.

"These remains, as well as numerous Roman coins discovered there, would lead to the conclusion, that the Romans must have had a station near the Ford, which, it is well known, was the only way into Essex,—especially to West Ham, Barking abbey, etc.,—until the erection of the bridge at Bow. The name of the great Roman road is well authenticated in history. Bow bridge was erected in the eleventh century, by order of Henry I, whose wife Matilda was nearly drowned at the Old Ford: and mention is made, that in the year 685, the body of St. Erkenwald, who died at the abbey of Barking, was stopped, on its way to London for burial at Stratford, by the flood of waters then out in the marshes, and had to wait until the Ford was passable: this event took place three hundred years after the Romans left Britain.

"Morant gives, in his *History of Essex*, a full and particular account of the Old Ford being discontinued on account of the danger attending the crossing the river Lea."

¹ An account of this, with an engraving, was published in the "*Archæologia*".

This communication was accompanied by a plan of the locality, shewing the spots where several discoveries of Roman remains had been made. Since the above was written, Mr. Stock has acquired several more urns and vases. The most remarkable in his collection, and of which no precisely similar examples have been given in our *Journal*, are shewn in the annexed engraving.



1. Dark clay. Height, 7 inches; diameter, 5.
2. Light red. Height, 6 in.; diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$.
3. Black clay. Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diameter, 9.
4. Ditto. Height, 3 in.; diameter, 3.

5. Yellow. Height, 10 in.; diameter, 7.
6. Ditto. Height, 5 in.; diameter, 7.
7. Yellow, with red stripe. Height, 8 in.; diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. Stock also exhibited a bronze seal, found at the same locality, during recent excavations, and of which we annex a cut.

The inscription, ✠ S. PETRI TEDERADE CANONIC. CRETENSIS, Mr. Burkitt explains as "The seal of Peter Tederade, canon of Chalk"; and considers the "Chalk" to mean Chalk in Kent, near Gravesend.



Mr. Burkitt laid before the council a report on his and Mr. Crafter's researches at Higham, Kent, accompanied by a sketch and plan of the locality:—"On the 4th of October, in the immediate neighbourhood of Higham church, Kent, at the invitation of Mr. W. Crafter, who had obtained permission of Mr. Styles, the owner of a field, to make excavations, I accompanied Mr. Crafter, and we opened the ground in several places, and had the satisfaction of making some interesting discoveries. In the course of our excavations, which occupied two days, we dug up a great variety of Roman pottery, including large coarse sepulchral urns,

containing burnt bones, domestic utensils of many patterns, as well as beautiful fragments of Samian ware, highly ornamented. At a depth of three feet six inches from the surface, I dug out a large portion of a quern, formed of lava, besides pieces of iron much corroded, and masses of a metallic substance, mixed with clay, probably refuse from potters' kilns. The ground, opened in various directions in the same field, as well as on the surface in parts which had been formerly disturbed, exposed vast quantities of similar deposits, covering a space of at least four acres, and although the most considerable quantity of fragments occurred within one foot of the surface, at a depth of three feet there was still a plentiful supply. At the latter depth our labours were arrested by land springs. Although there may be some difficulty in attempting to account for this enormous accumulation, the fragments of the finer sorts of ware seem to favour the notion of its having been the site of a Roman pottery; while the urns, with burnt human bones, indicate a place of sepulture. It may not be improbable, however, that it might have been used for both purposes. The old pottery ground having been deserted, would readily afford convenient pits for depositing the ashes of the dead, reconciling the instance recorded by Matthew where he relates the purchase of a 'potter's field for burying strangers.' It may be worth noticing the fact, that in Higham church, which is within two hundred yards of this spot, Roman tiles may be found worked up in the walls, and that the high road running between the church and this spot, leads in a direct line to the Higham ferry, where Roman remains have been discovered."

Mr. Thomas Kent, of Padstow, Cornwall, wrote as follows, at the same time sending several sketches of antiquities found near Padstow:—"The Roman fibula of bronze is, I should think, of the third or fourth century. I found it in a burying ground on the cliff, about a mile and a half west from the town of Padstow. The lower row of skeletons were buried north and south without coffins, the heads to the south, the feet to the sea. The higher rows had coffins of slate stones, and were buried east and west. The metallic substance, of which I send a sketch, I found near Padstow, among the various articles which form the rubbish and scoria of the site of an ancient town. There are found a great variety of pottery, small glass vases, beads, fibulae, and fragments of bronze, the age of which cannot be ascertained; together with coins of the Roman emperors. The piece of metal has on it several Phœnician or Punic characters, some of which I have met with on coins of Carteia, and others are in the Phœnician and Samaritan alphabets of Montfaucon and Walton."

Subsequent to this communication, and in answer to inquiries made by the Council, Mr. Kent forwarded a plan of part of the harbour of Padstow and estuary of the river Camel, on which are marked the sites of the places which have produced the antiquities referred to.

Mr. Kent at the same time sent the following potters' marks on Roman pottery found at Carteia:—ATEI.—AEI. XANT.—CARITI.—OFCOCI—CENT. AI. E.—OFMASCVL. MYRRI.—PYLADES.—CLIVINTIO.—OF. VITA.—OF. VITALI. ZOIL.—ZOLVS. There are two more which Mr. Kent considers to be in Celtiberian or Turdetan characters. These are all stamped across the bottoms of vessels of the bright red ware. The two following are on the exterior of embossed varieties—IVST.—XANTHI.

OCTOBER 25.

A note from Mr. W. H. Black, dated the 17th instant, was read:—“This afternoon the navigators, employed in opening the ground for a branch sewer in Swan-street, Minorics, have opened into a cellar, or rather perhaps the basement floor of an old building, in which I perceived the upper part of a pointed arch, athwart the street, at an angle with the wall, which must be very strong, as the heavy weights continually passing over have never shaken it. There is a very intelligent man, Mr. Davidge, who lives at the corner house (a cheesemonger's shop), and who says that the existence of the cellar was utterly unknown; and he has promised to give me or you information of what may come to light. I looked at the place at eight o'clock, p.m., and found the men at work: they had dug deep, all the soil being artificial, the rubbish of buildings. The corner house is an old timber and plaister building of two hundred years' standing, therefore the building now laid open must be of considerable antiquity.”

Mr. Burkitt announced the discovery, during recent repairs in the church of Harrow-on-the-Hill, of ornamental work of a doorway, and of some sepulchral brasses found in removing the pews.

Mr. Burkitt also laid before the Council drawings of the wooden church at Chipping Ongar, now about to be pulled down and restored. A detailed account of the church, illustrated by an etching and woodcuts, will appear in the next part of the Association's *Journal*.

Mr. George Isaacs exhibited a silver-gilt *chef*, or head, of the twelfth century, which once held the relics of St. Eustace in the church of Basle. Mr. Isaacs also exhibited a rare crystal goblet of the eleventh century, procured by him in Paris.

NOVEMBER 8.

Mr. Edward Peacock, of Bottesford Moors, Lincolnshire, communicated a notice respecting the discovery of a bronze British or Celtic shield:—“Henry Healey, esq. informs me, that in the year 1843, as some labourers were employed cutting a drain on Burringham Common for warping, they found, at about six feet below the surface of the ground, the metal coating

of a British shield, which at the time of its discovery was quite perfect, but the discoverers not knowing its value, it was somewhat injured by taking it up. The interior part of the shield was not found; probably it had been made of wood, and so decayed through the length of time it had lain buried in a very damp soil; neither were any weapons or human bones found near it. The brass is very thin, not so thick as a sixpence, of circular form, with a conical boss in the middle, which is the centre to twenty circles which cover the face of the shield; the edge is rather bent over, perhaps for the purpose of holding it more firmly on the substance beneath; each of the circles is studded with little bosses, like nail's heads; the brass was made fast to the other part of the shield by small nails similar to the bosses, but the heads going to a very blunt point; only one nail is preserved.

"The dimensions are as follows: diameter, twenty-six inches; centre boss, four inches and a half; width of each circle, about half an inch; bosses in the circles, a quarter of an inch."

Mr. Healey has been kind enough to give an extract from Meyrick's celebrated book on ancient armour, describing a British shield, which seems to tally with this in almost every circumstance. I here subjoin it.

"'Exterior bronze coating of an ancient Tarian, being the earliest form of British shield; it is quite flat, whence it is called *aes*, and is ornamented with nineteen concentric circles that surround the umbo, and studded with little knobs beaten up from underneath.' Interior. 'The boss was to admit the hand when clasped round the handle. It was suspended round the neck by a thong, fastened at one end, and having a loop at the other, to put it on a hook.'

"It is, perhaps, not worth remarking that the shield in question differs from the one described by Meyrick in having *twenty* rows, and not nineteen, as Meyrick says there are.

"At a place, about five miles hence, called Manton, many flint arrow-heads have been found, and at Butterwick a very large brass celt, which is now in my father's possession."

A note from Mr. Pretty, of Northampton, was read as follows:—"Last Wednesday I visited the pit where Mr. Saull and I discovered Roman remains. The occupier had filled it up again, but I found a fragment of Samian ware with the lotus leaf on it. The ploughman stated that besides building materials between that spot and the villa described by Dr. Butler at Gayton, they found two very fine gravel walks leading to the place. I then proceeded to the place on the road between Towcester and Abthorpe, (see vol. II, *Journal*, p. 355) and discovered, among the relics of brick and tile, a fragment of a mortaria, with the potter's name, PERTVI. M. (?) The bricks were of very fine manufacture, thicker than usual, and one found in quarter circle, the whole diameter nearly twenty-four inches, and about

three and a half inches thick. There were fragments of foundation tiles, which were large and overlapped, like the great tiles in the museum of Mr. Charles, of Maidstone, from Allington castle. Roof tiles also of a smaller size, like the modern fragments of black urns, were found."

Captain W. T. P. Shortt, of Heavitree, Exeter, contributed a note in explanation of a Roman monument at Caerleon:—"Having lately perused a very interesting essay by my friend Mr. C. Roach Smith, pages 240-264 of the present volume of our *Journal*, in which I was reminded of the numerous Roman inscriptions of note from Bulmore, near Caerleon, published by Mr. J. E. Lee in 1845 (the transcripts of which had been previously forwarded to me by my friend J. Parker, esq., of Mount Radford, near this city), I am induced to give an explanation of the hitherto inexplicable one, which appears in Mr. Lee's work, and was originally given in *Descriptive Excursions through South Wales* in 1804, by E. Donovan, F.L.S. (the author of *British Zoology*), but not very correctly, possibly from the 'scanty rays of light' which the transcriber tells us he met with in the edifice where the inscription was preserved. It appears that several inscribed and ornamented stones are inserted in what he describes as 'the wall of Mr. Butler's cold bath Caerleon,' and that the one in question bears an 'ambiguous' inscription of remote antiquity, which he refers to the primitive Bardic alphabet of the early Britons, or to Celtic or Runic characters, and to British letters intermixed with Roman.

"Sir Samuel Meyrick thought the inscription was a Bardic one, in the Ogham or Irish characters.

"It is, however, my opinion that it is a Roman tablet, commemorating the Ala Indianorum, or Indian wing of horse, which served in the Roman armies, and of which remains are met with in inscriptions at Manheim in Germany, and at Cirencester. An explanation of these was given in the *Archæologia* some years since. It was found at Watermore, on June the 14th, 1835, with two others. That at Cirencester reads thus:—
DANNICVS . EQES . ALIÆ . INDIAN . TVR . ALBANI . STIP . XVI . CIVIS . RAVRCVR . FVL-
VIVS . NATALIS ILF . . VIVS BITVCVS . ER . TESTAME II . S . E. Dannicus was a trooper of the Indian wing, a Gaul by nation, from Basil on the Rhine (Augusta Rauracorum); his executor possibly a native of the old French province of Guienne (Bituricus).

"The tablet at Caerleon reads thus, the letters much interwoven, and ligated into monograms:—ALAE . INDIANO(rum). The second line is FITAD^e, which might be FI *Felix Julia*, TA *Turma*, the title of the troop at Isca Silurum; D^e *Deciani* or *Decii*, the name of the officer in command."

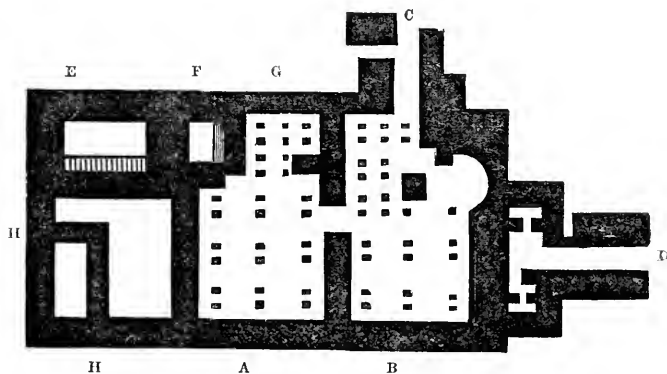
Mr Fitch, of Ipswich, presented engravings of some Saxon sculptures recently found at Ipswich.

Mr. Purland presented a privately printed etching of the seal of St. Giles's hospital, at Norwich.

Nov. 29.

Mr. C. Roach Smith communicated an account of excavations carried on during the autumn up to the present time, in Dane's Field, Hartlip, by Mr. W. Bland, of Hartlip Place, member of the Association, and of the discovery, in consequence, of very extensive remains of Roman villas, or of one villa of very spacious dimensions, the foundations of which, as far as they have now been laid open, ramify over several acres of land. Mr. Bland had spared no expense in making the excavations, and had very kindly invited Mr. Smith to examine the remains, who, in company with Dr. Faussett, the rev. W. Vallance, Mr. C. T. Smythe, Dr. Plomley, and Mr. Bland himself, made a minute inspection of the building, together with many interesting objects in Mr. Bland's possession dug up during the progress of the works, and subsequently sketched the more remarkable architectural details.

It will be remembered that, in the autumn of 1845, Mr. Bland excavated some rooms of this villa (a notice of his discoveries appeared in our *Journal*, vol. i, page 315, with an engraving). On that occasion a portion adjoining the part described in Hasted's *History of the County of Kent*, p. 540, vol. ii, folio edition, was laid open. This was situated to the south-west, as you enter Dane's Field from the road to Hartlip Place. About eighty yards' distance to the north-east, by trenching the field, the foundations shown in the subjoined plan were laid open, together with others adjoining, and also at considerable distances in various directions, to which on the present occasion we can only allude.



Scale 15 feet to the inch.

The plan is on a scale of fifteen feet to the inch. A and B show the substructions of two apartments, composed of square hollow tiles filled with earth and mortar, and serving as pillars for floors of which no traces

remained. These apartments were heated by a furnace, the mouth of which was at c. There had been another furnace at d. Adjoining, or rather within the semicircle in b, was a foundation of large tiles, which seemed to have been used as a support, but for what it was impossible to say. e and f are two baths; e, six feet two inches by four feet; f, three feet one inch wide at the top, and two feet nine inches at the bottom, but decreasing towards the bottom, which measured near the external wall two feet nine inches, and at the other end two feet; it was provided with a seat six and a-half inches wide, and a neatly worked skirting ran down the sides and along the bottom. e, which was much more shallow, had also a seat composed of a row of hollow tiles, which had been covered, together with the sides and bottom, with well-tempered thick plaster, and painted red.

The leaden pipes, which carried off the water from these baths through the external wall, were in their original situation, and quite perfect. At g, a long hollow circular tile passed through the wall, evidently to create a draught of air from the furnace. Adjoining these rooms are walls of a building of about seventy feet by fifty, one angle of which is composed of the intersecting walls h h, which form a compartment in the square room shown in the plan. This very spacious building has two internal walls lengthways, twenty feet apart, each with three abutments of masonry as if for columns, and similar foundations were met with externally on one of the side walls, and they had probably been originally attached to the other. These and other foundations, covering at intervals a wide space of ground, it would be almost useless to attempt to describe without the aid of an engraved complete plan, and we must, on the present occasion, content ourselves with a few general remarks.

The external walls of the portion of the villa shown in our plan appeared to have been covered with stucco. The internal walls had been painted in various colours, as was ascertained from fragments thrown out during the excavations. There were found several keys and knives in iron, fibulae, needles and hair-pins in bronze, pottery, and a fragment of a circular thin bronze plate, which had been ornamented with figures of a marine nymph holding a wreath in each hand. There was also a piece of moulded window-glass, which is highly interesting, as furnishing an additional evidence that glass was at least partially used by the Romans for windows in their houses. Similar pieces of glass have been frequently found in the ruins of Roman villas in England. Among the pottery there was a large quantity of fragments which contrasted strikingly with the bulk of that found at Ickleton and Chesterford, and to those who are familiar with the peculiar kinds found on the banks of the Medway, they can be immediately recognized as having been fabricated there, in the potteries to which we have so often had occasion to direct attention. Only a very few coins were

obtained; namely, one each of Nero, Hadrian, Pius, Victorinus, Tetricus, Claudius Gothicus, Allectus, and Constantine.

Mr. Bland has very kindly signified his intention to present specimens of the various remains to the Maidstone museum, and, with like good taste, he has taken care that the better-preserved portions of the buildings shall not be destroyed.

Mr. John Taylor, junior, of Colchester, reported that recently, in digging for gravel and for planting, on some ground adjoining the Lexden road, and near St. Mary's Lodge, the residence of Mr. Vint, numerous Roman urns, and other remains of a sepulchral kind, had been discovered. The locality had long been noted as included in the extensive range of cemeteries which bordered the high road from Colonia to Londinium. In February 1847, Mr. Vint communicated a discovery of similar remains in an adjoining paddock (see *Journal*, vol. iii, p. 57), and from time to time since that period, other interments have been found in his grounds. The following is Mr. Taylor's report:—

“List of Roman Remains found at West Lodge, Colchester, October and November 1848.”

“In the ground before the house, near the Lexden road, from eighteen inches to two feet six inches below the surface, about twenty cinerary urns of various capacities, from two quarts to two gallons, many of which were broken in pieces, others partially broken, and several exhumed in a perfect state. Of the two latter classes were the following:—

“1. A sepulchral urn of dark pottery, of about two gallons' capacity, which, on examination, was found to contain a round wide-mouthed bottle of thick greenish glass, embedded in the earth, which filled the urn, and containing some incinerated bones of small size with earth and stones. The bottle would hold rather more than a quart. This is the only instance in which the bones were enclosed in a second or inner vessel.

“2. A smaller urn, containing bones mingled with earth, and above them, near the mouth of the urn, an earthen bottle lying on its side.

“3. An urn of similar material, with a cover of hard, light-red pottery, about one-third filled with incinerated bones *quite dry and clean*: the only instance in which the urn was not filled up with earth. The cover was broken by the spade, but restored.

“4. An urn of hard *red* pottery, differing in shape from all the others, and having handles: the only urn of this colour found: filled as the others with fragments of bones and earth.

“5. An urn of dark pottery covered with a patella of the same material, filled with bones and earth.

“6. A small tomb, formed of four bricks, about fifteen inches by ten inches set on edge, with neither bottom nor covering; about half-full of small bone ashes, with some fragments of thick glass.

"7. Flue of a hypocaust, the exterior ornamented with scroll-work.

"8. A small drinking-cup, of dark hard-burned pottery, with indented sides.

"On the south side of the ground—

"Five urns of dark pottery, all filled with burnt bones and earth, lying at distances from each other varying from three feet to six.

"Close to the smallest urn were found two small bottles, differing in size and shape, one of red, the other of yellow earth.

"A small lamp, or lamp-stand, of lead.

"All these are more or less injured; three of the urns destroyed.

"Only one Roman coin (Faustina, in brass) and two English (silver) have been found."

Mr. Taylor has since forwarded notices of further discoveries, which have increased the number of urns to nearly eighty. As almost every day is still adding to the collection, it has been deemed advisable to postpone the account to a future part of the *Journal*, in order that it may be given in one view, and as complete as possible. The council trust also to be enabled to illustrate Mr. Taylor's interesting discoveries with engravings of some of the more remarkable objects, and feel much pleasure in being authorized to announce that Mr. Taylor intends presenting this collection of antiquities to the Colchester museum.

Mr. W. H. Quelch wrote to say that some men, digging on the Downs leading from Marlborough to Broadhinton, had recently found a human skeleton, above the skull of which was a red jar and a brass coin. Mr. Quelch also states that at Folleyhill, about a mile from Marlborough, the peasantry frequently find Roman tiles, tessellated pavement, and coins.

Mr. Gomonde presented drawings of flint arrow-heads and a knife from bogs in Ireland.

The hon. R. C. Neville communicated an account of a discovery, a few days since, of eight funereal urns, at Chesterford.

Mr. Lott exhibited a shield carved in wood, which had been found in the official residence of Mr. Temple, the keeper of Guildhall.

Mr. Wire, of Colchester, informed the council, that he had recently obtained from a Roman grave, in the neighbourhood of that town, a pair of bracelets and two rings, two bone pins, and a bracelet made of Kimmeridge coal.

Mr. Campkin exhibited a coloured drawing, made at the expense of Mr. Poulter, of the Reform Club, of a Roman tessellated pavement, found in September 1848, at Aldborough, Yorkshire, accompanied by the following remarks:—"The pavement is situated in the garden of Mr. Somerton, an innkeeper at Aldborough: it is about twelve feet square, is in beautiful preservation, and perfect. The tesserae are somewhat larger than those of any pavement previously found in the neighbourhood. It is now covered

in again, on account of the lateness of the season; but the ground will be reopened in the spring of 1849, when means will be devised for the permanent safe keeping of this valuable relic of Roman art. Probably no spot in England, as every archæologist must be aware, presents a more interesting assemblage of evidences of the wealth and splendour of the great conquerors and colonizers of our island than Aldborough; and although time's ruthless finger, and the march of modern civilization combined, have effaced many specimens of their energy and enterprise from the vicinity of the once great town, enough still remains to attest the former magnificence of this classic spot; and it is gratifying to know that it now belongs to a gentleman, of whose well-directed efforts to arrest the destroyer's hand, Aldborough exhibits honourable testimony; its owner, Andrew Lawson, esq., the late member for Knaresborough, having already devoted considerable attention to the conservation of the antiquities in his neighbourhood."¹

Mr. Alfred White read the following report:—"Having been appointed by the council to investigate the truth of a paragraph in the public journals, relative to the destruction and removal of sundry monuments in Westminster Abbey, we visited the church this morning, in company with a member of the Association. Great attention was paid to us by the conservator of the monuments (Mr. Owen), who proceeded with us to each of those mentioned. The original stone inscribed 'O RARE BEX JONSON,' has been removed now many years, and in its place is a small stone with the same inscription. The grave-stone of Cowley was removed, at the same time, a few feet, but not quite off the resting-place of the poet. The screen or back-ground of the monument of Dryden has been taken away, with the consent of the representative of the family, and with the intention of throwing open the chapel of St. Benedict. The bust and inscription remain entire. The monument of Sir Godfrey Kneller has been removed from under the north-western tower to a position over that of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in the south aisle. In our opinion, that part of the building from which the monument has been taken is much improved, and the monument itself in no way injured. At the same time, we made inquiry respecting the alleged removal of a monument to Anne of Denmark, and find that such a memorial never existed there, and it is an error to suppose it has been figured. The chapel and monuments to the children of James I, exist as represented by Dart. We cannot conclude without expressing our satisfaction at the way in which the monuments generally are preserved, and, when possible, detached portions of them reinstated; and, from the manner in which our suggestions were received by those having the care of the Abbey, we invite the members of the Association to

¹ A coloured lithograph of this pavement has since been published by Mr. H. E. Smith, of York.

assist the authorities in carrying out their projects of conservation.”—(Signed) CHARLES BAILY. ALFRED WHITE. In the course of some observations which followed this gratifying report, it was admitted by Mr. White that portions of a screen which may have resembled a monument in Westminster Abbey, did get into a stone-mason’s yard in the neighbourhood.”

Mr. W. S. Fitch exhibited a gold pocket compass, date 1572, and two semi-globular crystals, mounted in silver setting, and joined by a silver chain, the property of the Rev. T. Mills, of Stutton, Suffolk.

DECEMBER 13.

Miss Cresswell, of Winchmore Hill, exhibited to the Association a curious wooden cup, accompanied by the following remarks :—“ The wooden chalice I offer to your notice belongs to Mr. James Sell, of Winchmore Hill, who bought it at the sale of captain Hickman’s property, in the parish of East Barnet, Herts, about the year 1829. The height of the chalice is thirteen inches ; the diameter of the cover, six and a-half inches ; the weight of the whole, twelve ounces and a-half. There are eleven different arabesque patterns carved round the chalice, besides a hymn and two prose sentences contained in ten lines, five on the outside and five under the foot, the date 1608. The inside is stained with wine, and the outside is painted in shades of brown, which causes some difficulty in ascertaining of what particular wood it is made.”

Mr. Chaffers was of opinion, that it was wrongly described as a chalice ; his reasons for doubting its ever having been used at the altar, were, in the first place, that wooden chalices were repeatedly and strictly forbidden at a very early period, probably on account of the absorbent nature of the wood, which could not be kept so free from dirt as chalices of metal. Secondly,—he thought it would be found that the form of the chalice differed from that now exhibited, the foot being generally wide and spreading, that it should stand firmly, whilst the upper part, or bowl, was comparatively small ; also, that instead of a high cover, the paten was usually placed upon the top of the chalice when it was full. Mr. Chaffers further remarked, that religious sentences on drinking cups were of frequent occurrence, and that this elaborately carved cup was a *wassail cup* or mazer (as wooden cups and bowls were called), and that it had doubtless been frequently well filled with the renowned *lamb’s wool*, so much in esteem during the Christmas season, and composed of ale, nutmeg, sugar, and roasted crabs or apples ; he observed,—numerous quotations could be adduced in reference to this ancient custom, one more particularly would be in the recollection of most people, it was an extract from that popular work, *Pepys’ Diary*.—“ On the 4th January, 1667, Mr. Pepys had company to dinner, and at night to sup, and then to cards, and last of all to have a *flagon of*

ale and apples, drank out of a *wood cup*, as a Christmas draught, which made all merry." The following is the inscription on the cup:—

INSCRIPTION ON THE CUP.

- ✠ The lord of lyfe, his Precious bloud hath shed ;
from Death and hell his Chosen to redeeme :
Such as from Sinne, are risen from the Dead :
For that from so Great Death they are ✠ set free :
they shun all Sinne, and serve him thankfully.
- ✠ Gods word sincerely, often preacht and read :
true Christian Soules it doth moste truely feede.
- ✠ Therby they learne a Blessed life to leade :
To them Christ giveth worthy drink indeede :
His own deare bloud ✠ Doth clense them from all sinne,
Salvation good, they so are sure to winne :

"Because they do ✠ feele the Power of Christes death working effectually the death of all sinne ✠ and the Power of his rissurrection raising them up to newnes of lyfe ✠ to serve God with a faithfull sincere loving and obedient hart ✠ So runne that ye may obtayne 1608."



Mr. G. C. Rawlence, of Fordingbridge, Hants, exhibited a silver seal of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, set with an antique engraved gem in cornelian, and looped for suspension. In the annexed cut it is given of the actual size in two views. The inscription, ✠ VERBA SALVTIS AVE, probably bears reference to the well-known salutation of the Virgin, *Ave Maria gratia plena, Dominus tecum*. The engraved gem closely resembles one in the possession of Mr. Akerman,

who suggests their being of the same date, and also of the same place, namely, Smyrna. The griffin on Mr. Akerman's gem has his foot on a wheel, the symbol of Apollo or the sun ; but on the specimen before us, that object is omitted, owing, no doubt, to the rudeness of the engraving.

Mr. M. A. Lower exhibited a small brass figure of St. Michael, or St. George and the Dragon, of the fifteenth century, originally part of a key, but long since converted into a tobacco-stopper ; a brass statuette of Venus lately found at Lewes ; and a Roman buckle found on the Wiltshire downs.

Mr. Jesse King exhibited some perforated baked clay weights, varying from three to five inches in diameter, found, with Roman remains, in Longwittersham Field, near Abingdon ; and an iron chain, apparently Roman, found in the parish of Ashbury, a mile from Wayland Smith's cave, in digging stones for the road ; it was surrounded with loose stones, animal bones and ashes, and three or four much-corroded Roman coins.

Mr. S. R. Solly announced that a discovery of a Roman sepulchral interment had just been made in St. Stephen's churchyard, near St. Alban's, by Mr. Southwell, the vicar. It consisted of an hexagonal glass jar, containing bones and ashes; a lamp, and several pieces of red pottery, and one of the small glass bottles termed "lachrymatories." The glass jar is about eight inches in diameter, and the same in height; the handle very massive. The whole of these objects were found together at the depth of about six feet, in digging a grave.

Mr. Syer Cuming made a communication on crystals of augury or divination, in illustration of some exhibited at a previous meeting by Mr. Fitch.

Mr. Goddard Johnson exhibited a large collection of stone and bronze celts, fibulæ, bronze spear heads, and a variety of other antiquities found in Norfolk.

Mr. George Milner kindly presented a woodcut of a brooch of the fifteenth century, together with the following illustrative remarks:—"An antiquarian friend at Driffield has sent me a drawing of an ancient brooch which was ploughed up a few months ago in a field in that neighbourhood; it may possibly prove interesting to some members of our Association, I therefore transmit it to you.

"Driffield, in Yorkshire, is a place of considerable antiquity, or rather I should say places, since there are two, viz., Great and Little Driffield, situated about one mile distant; in the church wall at Great Driffield is a sculptured effigy of an ecclesiastic with a pastoral staff in the left hand. Dr. Stukeley and other archæologists suppose this figure to represent Paulinus, the first archbishop of York; at Little Driffield the present church has evidently been rebuilt out of the remains of one of much earlier date, since in the walls may be seen many remains of ancient tombstones with floriated crosses upon them, which have been built in with the other masonry, without any attempt to deface the sculpture, or conceal the violation. In this church is a monument to Alfred or Aldfrid, king of Northumberland, who died A.D. 705, and is traditionally said to have been buried here.

"I mention these circumstances to shew the antiquity of the place. Mr. Browne, in sending me the drawing, thus describes the brooch. 'The circle appears to have been cut out of a solid piece of brass; and the space for admitting the pin has been filed out, and a pivot left for the pin to move on. The pin is slit at the end to admit the pivot, and the slit ends

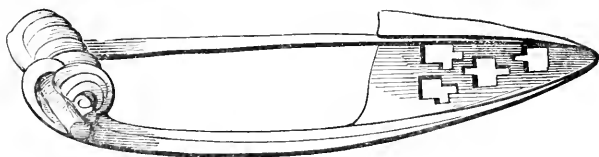


have been again compressed. The inscription and ornaments appear to have been clipped or chiselled out.' The late Dr. Young of Whitley, to whom the brooch was sent for examination, says :—' I am inclined to think that the inscription must be read in full, JESUS NAZARENUS REX. There can be no question but this ornament has been worn by some ecclesiastic, or other religious personage, and that the above will be the correct reading of the motto is most probable. The first and last characters, representing Jesus and King, are most distinct; the others not quite so easily made out.' "

Mr. W. Crafter of Gravesend announced the discovery of a large number of Roman vases near Shorne, with fibulæ and large iron nails. Mr. Crafter



had by prompt exertion and liberality saved nearly fifty of these vessels from destruction, or, what is almost equally bad, from being carried away by persons who, actuated by a spirit of puerile curiosity, see in such objects nothing beyond their mere antiquity, and fancy that *possession* implies all their worth and interest, not reflecting that it is in properly reading, and in applying the knowledge gained to the farther promotion of science, the chief end and aim of antiquarian researches exist. Mr. Crafter having submitted his collection to the Council, the types shewn in the annexed cut have been selected as presenting the most novelty. One of the fibulæ has been also thought worthy a cut. It is in bronze, and is engraved the actual size.



The rev. D. M. Hulbert, of Ramsgate, communicated a paper on the etymology of *Lammas*. Mr. Hulbert adopts the Saxon derivation suggested by Spelman, Blount, and Kennett; and recommends the study of philology as a mental exercise peculiarly adapted to strengthen the youthful powers of reasoning.

Notices of New Publications.

ARCHÆOLOGICA HIBERNICA. A Hand-book of Irish Antiquities, Pagan and Christian : especially of such as are easy of access from the Irish Metropolis. By William F. Wakeman. With numerous illustrations. Dublin, James M'Glashan ; London, W. S. Orr and Co. 1848.

To us in England, Ireland and the Irish are less known than any part of Europe. Disastrous political circumstances, more repulsive than the stormy sea which separates their shores, have kept the two nations in almost total ignorance of each other ; and although Ireland contains monuments of antiquity of the highest interest, they have, in consequence of continual political disturbances and intestine commotions, remained to the present day but little known, and but little cared for. The works on Irish antiquities are also by far too costly for the general reader or student ; and Government reports, which we hear have been drawn up, or are now under preparation, like most which have hitherto been made, are neither so accessible, nor in any way so satisfactory as they should be. This little work will do what Government reports and publications should do ; namely, by cheap form, and by sound and attractive information, draw the attention of the people of Ireland to their own valuable monuments, and induce the English antiquary, and the man of taste and inquiry, to visit and study them. The antiquarian student upon his arrival in Dublin, Mr. Wakeman remarks, is referred, by the guide-books, to two cathedrals, the castle, and one or two more structures in the city, or its immediate vicinity ; while sepulchral tumuli of rude magnificence, stone circles, cromlechs, pillar stones, and other remains of early times, within a journey of less than two hours, are passed over.

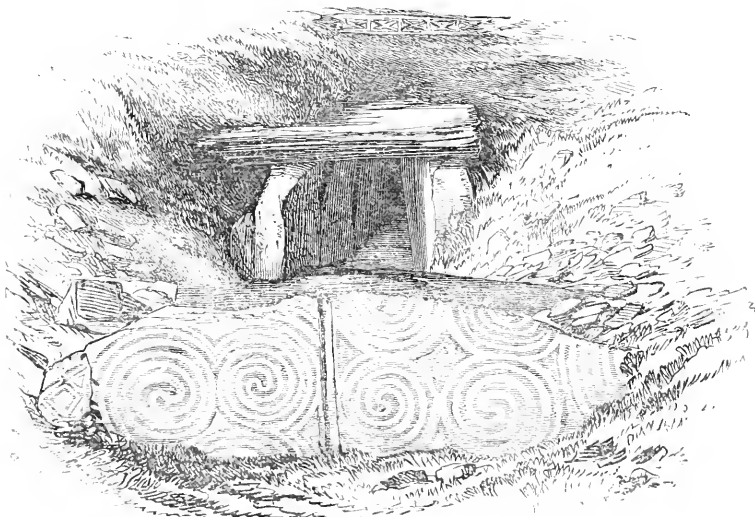
The book is very judiciously arranged, and the illustrations well selected, as will be exemplified by the introduction in this notice of a few which Mr. Wakeman has kindly lent us. The attention of the antiquarian world, since the formation of our Association, has been especially directed to the primeval monuments of Brittany and the Channel isles, through the valuable papers of Mr. Lukis. In the description of Gavr' Innis, reference was made to Newgrange mound, in the county of Meath, which in very many respects bears a remarkable affinity to the remains at Gavr' Innis. It cannot but be highly acceptable to our members, here and on the continent, to be able to draw comparison between the two monuments,

and we therefore present several of Mr. Wakeman's illustrations; the first being a view of the cairn from the east.



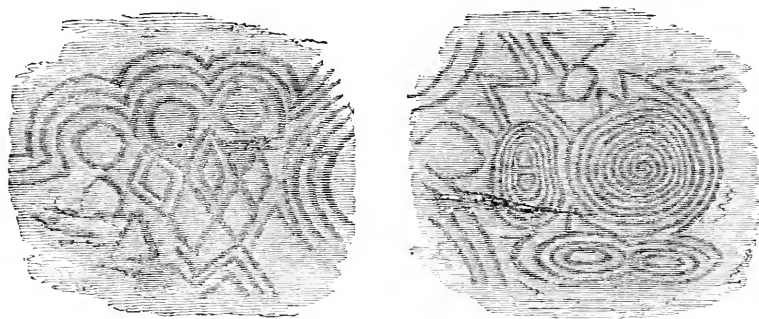
Cairn of Newgrange, from the east.

“The cairn, which even in its present ruinous condition measures about seventy feet in height, from a little distance presents the appearance of a grassy hill, partially wooded; but upon examination, the coating of earth is found to be altogether superficial, and in several places the stones, of which the hill is entirely composed, are laid bare. A circle of enormous stones, of which eight or ten remain above ground, anciently surrounded its base; and we are informed that upon the summit an obelisk, or enormous stone pillar, formerly stood. The opening represented in the next cut,



Mouth of the passage leading to the chamber within the great cairn of Newgrange.

was accidentally discovered about the year 1699, by labouring men employed in the removal of stones for the repair of a road. The gallery, of which it is the external entrance, extends in a direction nearly north and south, and communicates with a chamber, or cave, nearly in the centre of the mound. This gallery, which measures in length about fifty feet, is at its entrance from the exterior four feet high, in breadth at the top three feet two inches, and at the base three feet five inches. These dimensions it retains, except in one or two places, where the stones appear to have been forced from their original position, for a distance of twenty-one feet from the external entrance. Thence towards the interior its size gradually increases, and its height, where it forms the chamber, is eighteen feet. Enormous blocks of stone, apparently water-worn, and supposed to have been brought from the mouth of the Boyne, form the sides of the passage; and it is roofed with similar stones. The ground plan of the chamber is cruciform; the head and arms of the cross being formed by three recesses, one placed directly fronting the entrance, the others east and west, and each containing a basin of granite. The sides of these recesses are composed of immense blocks of stone, several of which bear a great variety of carvings."



Ornaments on the roof of the eastern recess.

The two annexed cuts represent examples of the work on the roof of the eastern recess. Their resemblance to those figured in Mr. Lukis's paper on Gavr' Innis, in the third volume of our *Journal*, will be immediately recognized. Mr. Wakeman observes, "The majority of these carvings must have been executed before the stones upon which they appear had been placed in their present positions." Mr. Lukis has expressed a similar opinion as regards the engraved patterns on the cromlechs of Brittany. The cuts in next page (figs. 1, 2) represent ornaments of a somewhat different description, which are found upon the sides of the eastern recess; and which, as well as that shewn in the cut, fig. 3, which

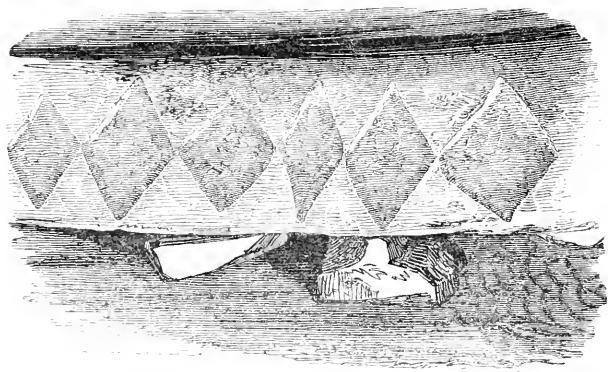


Fig. 1. Carved stone in the eastern recess.

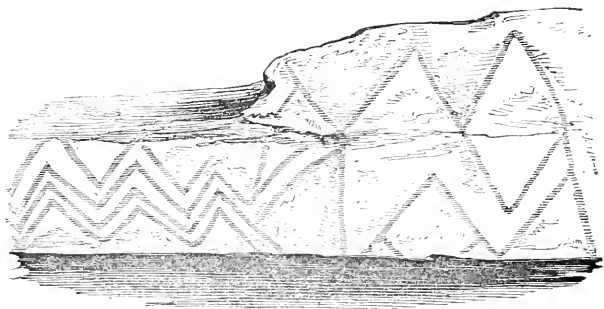


Fig. 2. Ditto.

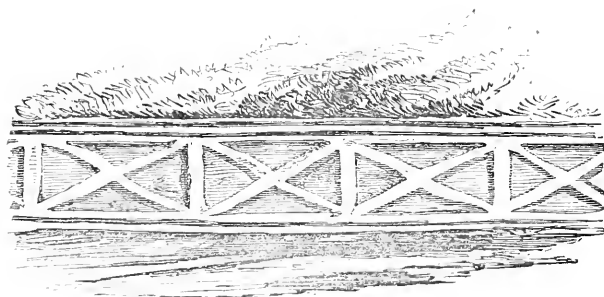


Fig. 3. Stone upon the exterior of the mound.

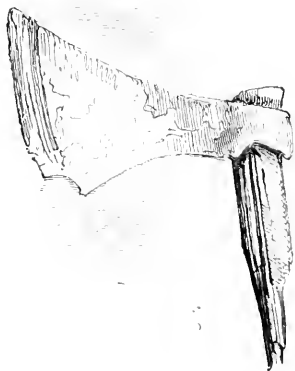
represents a stone now lying upon the surface of the mound, a little above the mouth of the entrance to the mound, have a certain resemblance to works of a later date than that to which these monuments have been referred.

Having thus drawn attention to one of the most interesting portions of the primeval division of this Guide-book, we notice that another huge cairn, that of Dowth, is at present being explored at the cost of the Royal Irish Academy, and promises to be as important as that of New Grange, while the objects which are being discovered will probably tend to throw some light on its history; and observe that the early Christian antiquities are equally well epitomized and exemplified, and that the chapter on weapons, ornaments, etc., contains remarks and information on the state of archæology in Ireland, which place the Royal Irish Academy in a highly creditable point of view, and our government in a very unfavourable light. The antiquities in the museum of the academy are admirably classified, and are worthy the name of a national collection, while their great variety



and number make them invaluable for reference and study. Of these, we give two examples, an ornamented sword of the Danish type, found in digging for the Cashel railway, and an axe from the bed of the Shannon.

C. R. S.



THE ILLUSTRATED COMPANION TO THE LATIN DICTIONARY AND GREEK LEXICON: forming a Glossary of all the words representing visible objects connected with the Arts, Manufactures, and every-day life of the Greeks and Romans, with representations of nearly two thousand objects from the antique. By Anthony Rich, Jun., B.A. London: Longman and Co. 1849.

THE importance of this attractive and well-digested volume will be admitted by all who appreciate the value of the Greek and Latin languages, and those systems which contribute to render their acquirement easy and agreeable, instead of tedious and repulsive. To give the scholar correct meanings of the words presented to him, and their proper application in former times, so that he may acquire some taste for the true spirit of antiquity, such a book as this is almost indispensable, and should be at least within the reach of every student. To the antiquary and historian it will prove a most useful manual, containing a copious vocabulary of terms referring to the social customs and the costume of the ancients, the utensils they used, the houses in which they dwelt, and the objects by which they were surrounded when alive and in their daily intercourse one with another, exhibited by well-executed engravings, many of which possess an additional charm from having been prepared from drawings made by Mr. Rich himself during a long residence in Italy, where he collected a large portion of the materials for his volume. Referring to the previous labours of German and English scholars who have directed their researches to classical antiquities, Mr. Rich observes, "the greater portion of their works is devoted to investigations respecting the political institutions of the ancients, comparatively little attention being bestowed upon social manners and every-day life, which it is especially the aim of these pages to describe and depict; and no attempt has yet been made to illustrate systematically, and word by word, the language of ancient literature by the works of ancient art."

To adduce an instance from many, of the value of this book, and of the wide range taken by the author, we cite the word *pressorium*, a clothes-press, and quote Mr. Rich's remarks thereon:—"Beckmann, in most respects an extremely estimable authority, gives it as his opinion, in the *History of Inventions*, that presses for cloth were not invented until the tenth century; because, as he states, he had not met with any passage in which such machines were mentioned. But when the fulling establishment was excavated at Pompeii, the representation of a cloth-press, exactly similar in construction to those now in use, was discovered amongst other pictures exhibiting different processes of the trade, upon a pilaster of the building; and Ammianus Marcellinus, though a late writer as regards

Latinity, yet considerably anterior to the period fixed by Beckmann, (for he lived in the fourth century) distinctly gives the name *pressorium* to a contrivance of the kind in question." We may afford one more striking example of the manner in which the discerning writer illustrates his mode of making the monuments explain the written language, and *vice versa*. "The expressions *hasta amentata*," he observes, "and *hasta ansata*, are met with as descriptive of some peculiar kind of spears; and both of which are set down as synonymous in the dictionaries, although the elementary notions contained in the respective adjectives are entirely distinct,—the substantive *amentum* implying something in the nature of a *straight thong*; the other, *ansa*, something bent in the form of a *loop* or *handle*. Consequently, the language itself indicates that the two objects are not identical; but the distinction could not have been positively established, and probably might never have been ascertained, but for the discovery of two ancient designs,—the one upon a Greek vase, which exhibits a spear with a straight thong (*amentum*) attached to the shaft,—the other on the walls of a tomb at Paestum, which exhibits a spear with a semicircular or looped handle (*ansa*) affixed to its shaft." We trust the sale of this book will be commensurate with its utility and necessarily heavy cost, and remunerate both author and publisher.

C. R. S.

SIGILLA ANTIQUA. Engravings from Ancient Seals attached to Deeds and Charters in the muniment room of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., of Stowe Bardolph. A.D. 1847. Privately printed.

THE great value of such works as the present is too well appreciated by the readers of this *Journal* to render it necessary for us to descant on the subject. The archæologist is deeply indebted to all gentlemen who, like sir Thomas Hare, permit the inspection of their MSS., or who, like the rev. H. S. Dashwood, can properly avail themselves of such liberality. The collection before us, printed for private distribution only, contains a most interesting series of engravings of seals attached to the deeds and charters of the Bardolph and upwards of seventy other families, besides the seals of the abbey of Monsterol, in the diocese of Amiens, and of Thomas Percy, bishop of Norwich 1354; the great seal of William the Conqueror attached to a *privilegium* confirming the rights, etc., of the abbey of Ramsey; and a beautiful one of Elizabeth de Burgh, Domina de Clare (third daughter of Gilbert de Clare, surnamed the red), which is exceedingly interesting to the herald. It displays five shields, the centre

being that of sir Roger d'Amory, of Amory, in Ireland; her third husband, Barry, *nebuleé* of six, with a bend (a coat generally attributed to the Damories, of Somersetshire), surmounted by the figure of a lion passant. On each side is an escutcheon of her paternal arms of Clare; at the bottom, the arms of Theobald Lord Vernon, her second husband; and at the top, an escutcheon charged with "a long cross re-crossed," which is given by some heralds as the crest of Damory. The arms of her first husband, John de Burgh, earl of Ulster, do not appear, unless the said cross be intended to represent them.

One of the most remarkable features in this collection is the prevalence of the *fleur-de-lis*, which is seen in every variety of form as a device upon the greater portion of the earlier seals, whether of men or women, affording further food for controversy respecting the derivation of this celebrated symbol. The specimens are very nicely drawn and engraved by Mr. W. Taylor. A slight mistake occurs on plates ix and x, the numbers of which should be reversed to correspond with the letter-press.

J. R. P.

RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

NUMISMATICS.

The Numismatic Chronicle, No. XLII. Contents :—*I.* Chorographical Greek Coins. By W. Watkiss Lloyd.—*II.* Proposed Interpretation of the Numerals XCVI. on the Coins of Diocletian. By G. Sparkes.—*III.* Pehlevi Legends on Sassanian Coins. By Professor H. H. Wilson.—*IV.* On certain Gaulish Coins with the Type of the Charioteer. By the Editor.—*V.* Note on the Gold Coin inscribed *VERIC. COM. F.* By the Editor.—*VI.* The Sale of the Pembroke Collection of Coins and Medals. By the Editor.

Revue Numismatique, 1848, No. II. Contents :—*I.* Nouvelles observations sur un ornement représenté au revers de quelques monnaies gauloises de l'Armorique. Dissertation sur les phalères, par M. de Longpérier.—*II.* Lettres à M. de Sauley sur les plus anciens monuments numismatiques de la série Mérovingienne, par M. Ch. Lenormant.—*III.* Notice sur les monuments numismatiques de l'expédition de Charles VIII en Italie, 1474-1495, 2ème article, par M. E. Cartier.—No. III.—*I.* II^e Lettre à M. Lecointre-Dupont sur les magistrats et corporations préposés à la fabrication des monnaies : par M. A. Barthélemy.—*II.* III^e et IV^e Lettres à M. de Sauley sur les plus anciens monuments numismatiques de la série Mérovingienne, par M. Ch. Lenormant.—*III.* Notice sur quelques jetons du XVI^e siècle, par M. E. Cartier.—*IV.*—*I.* Restitution à Ephèse et à l'Égypte de cinq monnaies autrefois classées à Arsinoé de Cyrénaïque et à Eleusa de Cilicie ; par M. Duehalais.—*II.* III^e Lettre à M. Lecointre-Dupont sur les magistrats et les corporations préposés à la fabrication des monnaies ; par M. A. Barthélemy.—*III.* Note sur quelques monnaies lorraines inédites ; par M. Laurent.—*V.*—*I.* Le type du denier Douisien est-il d'origine celtique ?—*II.* Les types monétaires des Gaulois ont-ils eu quelque influence sur les types monétaires du moyen-âge ? par M. Duehalais.—*III.* Second supplément à l'Essai sur les monnaies du Maine ; par M. Hucher. Bulletin Bibliographique.—Numismatique des Croisades, par M. de Sauley.—Supplement to the Illustrations of the Anglo-French coinage.—Publications Numismatiques.

Iconographie d'une Collection choisie de Cinq Mille Médailles Romaines, Byzantines, et Celtibériennes. Par J. Labatier. Londres, chez Barthes et Lowell.

HISTORY.

The Saxons in England. A History of the English Commonwealth till the Period of the Norman Conquest. By J. M. Kemble, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. Longmans.

The Life and Times of Alfred the Great. By the Rev. J. A. Giles, D.C.L. 8vo. Bell.

An Historical Account of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters of the City of London, compiled chiefly from Records in their Possession. 1 vol. 8vo. Engravings and Woodcuts. By Edward Basil Jupp, Clerk to the Company. Pickering.

The History of Ireland, from the earliest period of Irish Annals to the Present Time. By Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. Tallis.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Proceedings of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Session I. Nos. I to III. Contents:—1. Inaugural address by the Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.—2. On the ancient family of Wyche, or de la Wyche, with a descriptive account of their seat at Alderley, in Cheshire. By Richard Brooke, Esq., F.S.A.—3. Original documents.—4. Anglo-Roman fibula in the Chester Mechanics' Institution (with a cut). By Mr. Mayer.—5. On brooches in general (with a plate). By Mr. Pidgeon.—6. A descriptive account of the historical decorations now putting up in the Grammar School, Preston. By Frank Howard, Esq.—7. On the Quern recently presented to the Society, and on Hand-mills in general. By the Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.—8. On the best mode of carrying out the objects of the Society. By H. C. Pidgeon, Esq., Hon. Sec.

Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. Tome IX. 1848. Contents:—1. Discours prononcé par M. Guerard, président.—2. Rapport du secrétaire-perpetuel, M. J. Garnier.—3. Rapport sur les mémoires envoyés au concours de 1846, par M. Hardoin.—4. Description de quelques monnaies de Picardie, par M. Adrien de Longpérier.—5. Notice historique et archéologique sur le village d'Orville et sur ses dépendances, par M. l'abbé Bourbon.—6. Iconographie des plantes aroïdes figurées au moyen âge en Picardie, et considérées comme origine de la fleur de lis de France, par le docteur Eng. Woillez.—7. Les clôtures de chœur de la cathédrale d'Amiens, par MM. Jourdain et Duval.—8. Lettre de M. Danse, sur son voyage archéologique en Picardie, en 1758, publiée avec notes par M. Le Marechal.—9. De l'apparition de l'ogive dans les monuments religieux de l'ancienne Picardie, par le Dr. Woillez.—10. Notice sur l'ancienne abbaye du Lieu-Dieu, par M. l'abbé Cochet.—11. Inventaire de quelques papiers provenant du château d'Heilly, par M. le Garnier.—12. Observations sur des noms de potiers et de verriers romains recueillis à Amiens, par M. Ch. Dufour.—13. Recherches sur l'époque où l'on a commencé à se servir de la langue vulgaire dans les actes publics, etc., par M. Dorbis.

Collectanea Antiqua, No. XII. By C. Roach Smith. 1. British and Gaulish coins.—Ancient and sepulchral relics at Barming, Kent (completing vol. i).

Revue Archéologique, 1848. Contents:—No. I. Observations sur la langue dans laquelle sont conçues les inscriptions cunéiformes du premier système, par M. J. Oppert. Première partie.—Restauration de la cathédrale de Léon, par M. P. Mérimée.—Mémoire sur la Queue en Brie, par M. Vergnaud-Romagnesi.—De l'invention de Varron. Les anciens ont-ils connu la gravure en taille-douce et l'art d'imprimer des dessins en couleur? par M. Letronne.—Notice historique et descriptive sur la cathédrale de Toul, par M. l'abbé Balthazar. Première partie. Histoire.—Chasse de Lunebourg.—No. II. Observations sur la langue dans laquelle sont conçues les inscriptions cunéiformes du premier système, par M. J. Oppert. Deuxième partie.—La reconnaissance d'Oreste et d'Electre, peinture de vase grec expliquée par M. E. Vinet.—Notice historique sur l'ancien hotel de la Trimouille, par M. Troche.—Notice sur un fragment d'écriture démotique, faisant partie du cabinet de feu Champollion le jeune, par M. de Saulley.—Statistique Monumentale de Vaucluse, par M. J. Courtet.—Etymologie du nom propre ΕΥΜΗΝΟΣ sur des médailles de Syracuse, par M. Letronne.—Des différents genres d'impression connus des anciens, par M. L. de Laborde.—Lettre de M. Letronne à M. de Witte sur les noms d'un fabricant de vases.—No. III. Exploration de la province de Constantine et des Zibans, par M. C. Texier.—Notice

sur la Cathédrale de Toul, par M. l'abbé Balthazar (2^e partie).—Lettre de M. Vattier de Bourville à M. Letronne, sur les premiers résultats de son voyage à Cyrène.—La rue des deux Ermites, à Paris, par M. T. Pinard.—Hecate, ΗΕΚΑΤΗ, sur les médailles de *Terina* et d'*Hipponium* dans la Grande Grèce, par M. Letronne.—Lettre de M. Chaudruc de Crazannes à M. L. de Ruville sur l'origine du nom des Andelys.—Inventaire des reliques de la Sainte Chapelle de Paris, document de 1573 par M. L. Douet-d'Arcq.—No. IV. Inventaire des reliques de la Sainte Chapelle, document de 1573 publié par M. L. Douet-d'Arcq. (Suite et fin).—Notice sur les arcs de triomphe de Vauchase, par M. J. Courtet.—Lettre de M. Letronne, à M. le Colonel Callier, sur l'inscription d'une borne milliaire trouvée à Lalla Magrenia près de la frontière du Maroc.—IV. Note sur un vase Panathénaique, récemment découvert à Bengazi, terminé par une rectification numismatique sur des médailles des Evespérites; par M. Ch. Lenormant.—Monographie de l'église de Ceffonds, par M. T. Pinard.—Sur l'usage Grec de consacrer la statue d'un dieu à une autre divinité; par M. Letronne.—Corne à boire, en ivoire, conservée à l'hôtel de ville de Lunébourg; explication par M. A. Maury.—V. Notice sur un mouton d'or inédit, frappé en Normandie pour Henri V, roi d'Angleterre, par M. Ad. de Longpérier.—Notice historique et descriptive sur la cathédrale de Toul, par M. l'abbé Balthazar (suite et fin).—Quelques notes sur la lettre de M. de Bourville, relative à l'exploration de la Cyrénaïque, par M. Letronne.—Deux inscriptions grecques de l'Arabie Pétrée, trouvées à Constantine, expliquées par M. Letronne.—Du personnage de la Mort et de ses représentations dans l'antiquité et au moyen âge. La mort chez les Chrétiens du moyen âge, par M. Maury.—Lettre de M. S. Birch à M. Letronne, sur l'expression hiéroglyphique de deux noms propres égyptiens.—Lettre de M. Pellissier à M. Hase, sur ses excursions dans la Régence de Tunis.—Inscription hiéroglyphique des rochers de Semné, par M. E. de Rougé.—Nouvelles Observations sur les collections du Louvre et le palais des Tuileries.—VI. Lettre de M. de Rougé à M. de Sauley, sur les éléments de l'écriture démotique des Egyptiens.—Antiquités de la ville de Cherehel (Algérie), par M. de Blinière.—Lettre de M. Letronne à M. Lebas, sur le tombeau des deux cavaliers athéniens Mélanopos et Macartatos, décrit par Pausanias, et sur la composition *trinitaire* de l'âme humaine, selon les idées de Platon.—Notice, sur l'identité des Fatuæ, des Dææ Matres ou Matronæ, et des Fées, par M. A. Maury.—Piscine de la Sainte Chapelle de Paris, explication de la planche 97, par M. Guenebault.—Sur le tombeau de Reparatus, par M. Prevost.—VII. Lettre de M. Pellissier à M. Hase, sur les antiquités de la régence de Tunis. (Suite et fin).—De la monnaie arabe frappée dans le moyen âge, par les évêques de Maguelone; par M. Chaudruc de Crazannes.—Des Castes, et de la Transmission héréditaire des professions dans l'ancienne Egypte, par M. Ampère.—Prætorium de Lambæsa, explication de la planche 98, par M. Ch. Texier.—Lettre de M. Delzons à M. Letronne sur quelques passages anciens relatifs à l'invention de Varron.—Sur la restauration de l'église de Saint-Denis, par M. P. Mérimée.—Deux nouvelles inscriptions grecques de la Cyrénaïque, expliquées par M. Letronne.—Véritable emplacement de la ville de Cyrène retrouvé par M. Vattier de Bourville.—Congrès tenu à Worcester par l'Association archéologique de la Grande-Bretagne.—Un musée à Vitry, par M. Etienne Gallois.

WORKS PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

- By Subscription.* The History of Romney Marsh, shewing its Gradual Preservation from the Sea, from the Time of the Romans down to the Year 1833; with a Dissertation on the Original Site of the Ancient Anderida. By William Holloway, Author of the History of Rye. 8vo. Maps and Plates. (J. R. Smith.)
- By Subscription.* The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne. By C. Roach Smith and F. W. Fairholt. In small 4to, profusely illustrated. Subscribers' names should be sent, as early as possible, to Mr. C. Roach Smith, 5, Liverpool-street, City.
- By Subscription.* The Coins of Carausius and Allectus. By C. Roach Smith. Unpublished or rare types would be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Author.
- By Subscription.* Three Plates coloured, of the Roman Tessellated Pavements recently discovered at Aldborough, in Yorkshire. By H. E. Smith, 3, Parliament-street, York. Early application is desired.
- By Subscription.* Tradesmen's Tokens of the Seventeenth Century current in London, with numerous illustrations. By J. Y. Akerman, Sec. Soc. Ant. Lond, etc. (J. R. Smith.)
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